

ANGELO CALFO
Salt Lake City, Utah
Tape No. I-4

An Interview By
Phil Notarianni
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American West Center
University of Utah
Utah Minorities Series

Mr. Angelo Calfo

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN INTERVIEW MADE WITH MR. ANGELO CALFO ON JULY 10, 1971 AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. THE INTERVIEWER IS PHIL NOTARIANNI.

PN: Mr. Calfo where were you born?

AC: I was born in Italy.

PN: Which provincia?

AC: Provincia Cosenza.

PN: Which year was this?

AC: 1902.

PN: 1902. What did your father do?

AC: He was a farmer. He came, was in this country a long time, but when he was back there is was farming.

PN: What types of crops did he grow back in Italy?

AC: He use to grow everything you might say, wheat, corn, all kinds of vegetables and stuff.

PN: Was the soil good back there for growing?

AC: Well, they had good soil and they had poor soil you know kind of a rough country, but we use to produce enough for the family and even...

PN: Did he own his own property back there?

AC: Yeah, he was owner of his own.

PN: As far as you can recall was it hard to secure a loan back there at that time?

AC: Oh, not exactly them days wasn't...in them little town there were no banks you know. Generally we use to borrow money one another and would pay interest with a note, but it wasn't banks in those days.

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PN: Did you have any electricity in the village that you lived in?

AC: No, but when I left there, when I left in 1920 they were putting the plants in, you know, they had wire stringed out in town for electricity.

PN: How many brothers and sisters did you have?

AC: Well, I had one sister and I had five brothers.

PN: Did any of them become a priest or a nun in the church?

AC: No, no.

PN: Was your father ever involved in any kind of a political movement in Italy or was he just basically...

AC: Well, he was little bit in the city elections, the city, he was the representative out there for one term or something like that.

PN: A representative.

AC: Yeah.

PN: Of the particular village that you lived?

AC: He that is right, the cummuna we would call him.

PN: And where did they meet? Did they meet in Naples or did they meet...

AC: No they would meet right there. They had a house where they had the meetings, they called it a Casa Communale.

PN: I see. Was this particular village that you were from, was it, was it a fairly poor community or was it about average poor?

AC: Well, there was a couple three families for who was wealthy, they had land, they had...and the others, I don't say they were starving, I don't know if anybody was starving, nobody was

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starving, but nobody was making enough to get up ahead and you know to do something to improve themselves. Was making a living you might say is all.

PN: What year did you decide to come to the United States?

AC: Well, really I didn't make a decision. My father was an American citizen since 1900. He went back before the First World War and then when after the war he decide to come over here and took me over with him.

PN: This was which war?

AC: 1920.

PN: 1920. I see.

AC: That is fifty one years now.

PN: Where did you first settle when you came over here?

AC: We came straight here to Utah.

PN: Came to Utah, why was that? For what reason?

AC: Cause my father had been here before in mine camps in Carbon County, and he worked in those mines you know.

PN: Which year did he first come over here?

AC: Well...

PN: Can you recall?

AC: I don't recall the very first, but I believe that it was back in 1894, '95 or something like that.

PN: He came straight to Utah?

AC: Well, he came to New York and from New York he heard the west was better conditions it was better, it was new and he came west here.

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here. That is the way that I recall that he was telling us.

PN: And where did he first work at in Utah? Did he work in the--

AC: Well, I think he work at, as far as I know he went to work in the mines. He was loading cars, coal in the cars, you know those car drops I guess you use to call them. See from the shute use to lead the cars and he would move the car and back and ahead everytime it use to fill up you know, move ahead.

PN: Which camp did he work for?

AC: Winter Quarters.

PN: Winter Quarters.

AC: For the Utah Fuel Company. He was there at the time the explosion came in 1900. He was working right there.

PN: Did he ever tell you any stories or anything about these coal mines?

AC: Well...

PN: About the conditions there when he was there?

AC: He was telling us about the explosion they had. He was working outside and...

PN: What did he have to say about that, why don't you tell me if you can remember.

AC: Well, what he tell us is tha the was lucky thathe was outside working outside when that exploded, kill a bunch of men in there. Just about all, there wasn't much to it...

PN: Did know any of the Italians that were killed in there, there were four of them?

AC: Oh yeah there are a few. There was one of them that I recall that

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that mentioned one of the Mayo.

PN: Right, right, I know who, I have heard of him.

AC: Do you know Hohn Mayo's father and Vandora Mayo and what other Mayo was there here. Albert Mayo's his father was working in the...

PN: And his father was killed.

AC: His father was liked, that is the only one that I know.

PN: What year did your father go back to Italy?

AC: Well, it was, let's see, I think that it was 1927.

PN: Did he go back to Italy and then bring you with him again?

AC: No, no, no, oh he use as long as he has been here since 1895 '96 somewhere around in there since he was been...he has been back and forth a few times. Go back there stay here too and come back again. In 1900 he got his first citizen papers, he became an American citizen in 1900. That use to come back and forth his family there and go out there for a year or two and come back here and spend four years, but the longest ever been there I believe he came back in 1909...not exactly, but I think it was before the First World War and then the war started and he couldn't come but he decide to come after the war.

PN: So you came back here in 19...

AC: 20, he took me here in 1920. The war ended in 1918 and was another war and we got the paper and was here in 1920.

PN: Did your father have any relatives here when he first came?

AC: Oh yeah, he had a nephew that he sponsor him to go and left the

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old he...left here. Mancuso, Carmen, Mancuso, he sponsored him who is one of his nephews. His sister who is my aunt was here, that is the only close relative we have.

PN: When you came back with your father you settled down in Carbon County, where at?

AC: Scofield, Utah.

PN: Did you go right to work for the coal there?

AC: Yeah, no when we went, when we came to this country here the mine started slow down it was working a little slow. Then we got a job working on the section, we work on the section. My dad did work on the section ever since, but I left there Scofield in 1924 and I went to Pueblo, Colorado. I work on the still work one summer, five or six months and I went back to Scofield to go back in the coal mines and I work one winter in the coal mines. It got slow again so I thought I would go back to Pueblo back there and stay there. When I went there why I was waiting for a job that they promised me a job that was waiting and I met a friend of mine and they had an extra gang on the Union Pacific and he offered me a job to go with him, so I went with him and a year later I got a job assistant foreman for the Union Pacific and after that it was 1925 and I got the assistant foreman job and then in 1927 it was the first extra gang that I run in the Union Pacific I had 75 men right out of Salt Lake. I had them about two or three months and then cut the gang off in the winter and then I was in and out with the Union Pacific, ever since. I worked

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until 1938 foreman, section foreman, extra gang. I had a gang when this faster train came, you know those desil engines for fast speed and everything. I had a gang lining and elevation the curb of a high speed train from here, out of here at Salt Lake. I got them all done as far as Tindel, Utah over a hundred and some miles of territory, winding and elevating a curb for high speed train that is when I now quit in 1938.

PN: When you first settled in Carbon County and began working for the coal mines what were the conditions like down there?

AC: Oh everybody was happy, everybody was working, but it seems like everybody was happy everybody was contented nobody had to complain of anything that I know of.

PN: Where did you live? Did you have a house of your own or did you live in a boarding house?

AC: No I was boarding. I was boarding with a family.

PN: Which family can you remember?

AC: The Pizza, Ralph Pizza family.

PN: And did they treat you well?

AC: Oh yeah it was fine. I was fine, I was happy, the work I was doing and everything.

PN: What type of work were you doing?

AC: I was loading coal in the mines when I was working there.

PN: And what did they pay you in this type of work?

AC: Well, it was again 79¢ a ton to load it up in the car, in the mine's car. It was 79¢ a ton, the pay in labor to load it in the car.

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PN: And you were working for the Utah Fuel--

AC: No, I was working for the Kenny Coal Company.

PN: The KEnny Coal Company, I see.

AC: Now they are a small mine. I work also for the Utah Fuel Company. When I started out at first I worked for the mines you know, it was outside and it was manned with shovel, steam shovel you know loading coal in the box cars and I was making the dummy doors they call it, you know. Nail up a few boards on the other side box, the up side of the box car to keep from the coal falling off see, that is what I was doing. I was getting \$7.00 a day in them days that was big money.

PN: In which year was this?

AC: This was 19, it was I believe that it was 1923, or something like that course I think it was 1923.

PN: Were you there at the time of the strike down in Carbon County?

AC: Yeah, I was there at the time of the strike.

PN: What can you tell me about it?

AC: Oh...

PN: Why don't you relate some of your experiences to...

AC: Well, we were working in the mines, I had this little job at \$7.00 a day that was good money, but they pull a strike and I went out with the bunch. I went out with the bunch and we was on the strike, we went out in the spring, I think, a couple of months I guess a month and a half and got in trouble a little bit. The union and the guards, the company guards got in a little shooting one day

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cause been bringing in scabs from the outside see and the union was kind of talking them into not going to work so we can win the strike, but the guards were kind of pushing the crowds away and they had a had a little shooting over there. I was there and look and saw everything that was going on. Then they call the militia, the militia came and after that why they took all the guns away from the people and they had Marshall Law and you can't be in match of more than two or three people talking, you know. If you were talking more than two you have to break it up, you had to move. So we decided to leave Salt Lake, to leave Carbon County and I came here in Salt Lake.

PN: Because of the strike you decided to leave?

AC: Because of the strike, because there wasn't much to do there you know you can't do anything, just wait until the strike was decided. So I came here to Salt Lake and I got a job on the Kennecott on the railroad down there on the section.

PN: What were some of the issues in this strike, do you remember?

AC: She was about wage paying and better conditions. Better pay because 79¢ a ton was good money in those days also I imagine, you know, but even the board was \$60 a month.

PN: For the company?

AC: No, no. The company or whatever, I paid \$60 a month.

PN: You paid \$60 a month.

AC: Yeah for board.

PN: For board at this particular boarding place. Well, what were the conditions in the mine like, were they hazardous?

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AC: Well, I tell you those mines in Scofield out there, there wasn't much gas they were a little safer than the other side toward Helper or Price, than this mine I was working in anyway. I don't know in them days I never had much experience about a mines. I didn't know anything because I didn't work long enough to get into the principle of the thing, you know, but wherever I work there was danger because if you don't watch yourself if you working in there a rock could drop and it could kill you, but you had to be careful, you could tell if the rock was loose up there and we had to get her down on our own, on our own time. One day we worked about a good half hour an hour to get a rock down. We never could get it down. We know that it was loose up the ceiling up there. Well, my party said of hell I believe that she is going to stay for a while so we go load the car as soon as we load the car we went back a few steps and that rock clang and down it came. The rock came down and if would have hit... it got us, see. That is the way it goes, see.

PN: Besides working at Scofield what other mines did you work at?

AC: I worked extendedly at Utah and other mines. It was 19... that I quit the railroads, let's see 1927, '28 I believe that it was 1928 that I quit the railroad, no it was after that because, 20-29 if I recall it was a long time ago. I went to work for Centerville, Utah. I was loading coal there and there was a lot of gas in it. It was more dangerous I think because I remember one night we never had much air in there and I could feel my hadn just popping up because of the headache in there.

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Then we got cut off, they cut one shift off and I was the youngest man so I got cut off and I went back on the railroad, and I work ever since.

PN: While you were at Scofield did you belong to any of the Italian lodges?

AC: No. There wasn't any such thing as lodges. There were a lot of Italians there were a lot of Austrians, there was a lot of Greeks, Finlanders, there was a lot of Finlanders too there. Quite a few Finlanders.

PN: But you didn't belong to any sort of club?

AC: No.

PN: Which church did you attend when you were down there?

AC: Well there was a Mormon Church but I didn't belong to it. I didn't go no church.

PN: There wasn't a Catholic Church down there?

AC: No, there wasn't no Catholic Church down there.

PN: Did you have a priest come in at all?

AC: No, I didn't see one the whole time I was up there.

PN: You didn't see one at all. I see. Then you came to Salt Lake in which year, in 19--

AC: 1924.

PN: 1924. You worked for the Utah Copper Company, for the Utah Copper. I worked a little bit there.

AC: Kennecott, well it was Utah Copper Company, for the Utah Copper. I worked a little bit there.

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PN: Where did you work at?

AC: Then I went to the Union...At Dry Fork and then from there I went to the Union Pacific and I worked there till 1938. Then we started out a grocery store and working, we had a grocery store and the grocery store was going so I quit the railroad and I take care of the store.

PN: Where did you live at in Salt Lake? Which part of town?

AC: On the West side.

PN: On the West side. Were there many other Italians in that area?

AC: Oh there was all over, we had a neighbors a lot America, you know a mix up generally.

PN: Was there a section of town in Salt Lake where the Italians would go where they would have stores that would sell Italian food and different types of things.

AC: Well yes, around 7th West there were a lot of Italian people that were working over the shops that were the closest place you know to live.

PN: Which west was this?

AC: 7th West and 4th South.

PN: 7th West.

AC: And 4th South.

PN: And 4th South.

AC: There was a lot of Italians that use to live over there. I was on 1st South between 7th and 8th West.

PN: Did you live in a boarding house?

AC: Oh no, we had the store over there.

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PN: Oh that is right.

AC: Yeah we had the store. We was running the store when I moved in Salt Lake.

PN: Who was running the store, you and..?

AC: Well I will tell you we started out, I got cut off from the railroad because it was the depression time was coming and that happened in 1934 when I got cut off from the railroad see, I got bumped off. Then we come into Salt Lake and I got a job was working here at Buena Vista about five miles west of Salt Lake City and then from there and I wasn't even working everyday, two or three days a week. In fact in two weeks I draw a check \$12.50 That is two weeks and that is all I could make too. But then we started out this little store, we didn't hardly anything, we had about \$300, \$400 saved up and we started out this little store and started going good, doing good and then I was working on the section there and go home every night on the same time every once in a while I was getting an extra job of foreman. They call me in and I would have to go out a week, ten days, two weeks, whatever it is. I was a relief foreman they use to call me. And I come home and I didn't have another thing to do I use to go to work on my place, Buena Vista, see. Then I got this curve-a-lining gang 1936 I believe, and it took me about two summers to do this job from it is about over 100 miles straighten up those curves, get those curves right. And then I quit because the store was doing good. In 1938 I quit the railroad and I went

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back to the store.

PN: What did the railroad pay you?

AC: Well, I was getting, I had a thirty men gang and I was getting on an extra gang, \$155 a month.

PN: I see.

AC: \$155 a month and I had to run a thirty man gang. I had to do all the work, keep the books and everything for the gang for \$155.

PN: Did you learn English when you first came over?

AC: Oh yeah.

PN: Where did you learn it at?

AC: I pick it up.

PN: Just pick it up from the men you work with?

AC: Yeah and reading.

PN: Did you attend any type of a formal school back there?

AC: No.

PN: None at all?

AC: I had my school in the Old Country.

PN: And how many years did you go back there?

AC: What grade of school, fourth grade?

PN: Fourth grade.

AC: Fourth grade is like ninth grade here, I guess, what you call ninth grade.

PN: I see. When you first settled in Scofield were the people friendly to you down there?

AC: Oh yeah, everybody was friendly.

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PN: Did you get along with the Greek people down there?

AC: Oh yeah, everybody use to get along fine with everybody.

PN: And how about when you moved to Salt Lake, did you get along with the people here too?

AC: Oh yeah when I had the store out there, everybody like us all neighbors was, we never had a bit of trouble.

PN: You didn't have any repercussions because you were Italian?

AC: Not that I know of, no. In fact, we build a big business there, when we were over there, we had all kinds of people, all kinds of religions and everything else. I don't think we had any discrimination for being Catholic or we been anything. Everybody use to trade with me and just that I know of and nothing...

PN: When did you become a citizen?

AC: I quit 1938 I believe that it was around '40. 1940, '39 or '40.

PN: I see.

AC: See when I was on the railroad I never had the chance to get, to go to school and get my citizen papers see to...So then soon I quit the railroad I decided to get my citizen papers I was right here, I had a good chance to go to school, I went to school for that.

PN: Where, which school did you go to?

AC: There was a neighbor house about a block and a half from me out there where I had the store and they had a school there.

PN: And how long did you have to attend classes?

AC: Oh it was maybe once a week I believe once or twice a week for about a month and a half or two I don't recall, couple of months.

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Those teacher, paying the government was paying whoever it was to teach all the foreigners, to anybody who was willing to get their citizen papers, to go to school.

PN: This class you attended, how many other ITalians attended this class that you went to?

AC: Oh I don't know there was I don't remember who was four or five or maybe only three or four, something like that. I don't remember exactly how many there was. There was about ten or twelve I believe in my class, something like that.

PN: When did you get married?

AC: Women and men at this calss. Well I got married in 1931.

PN: Which church did you get married in?

AC: Catholic Church.

PN: Which one?

AC: At Grand Junction, Colorado.

PN: In Grand Junction, Colorado. Is this where you met your wife?

AC: No, I met her over here in Salt Lake, but we knew each other from Italy.

PN: And what was her maiden name?

AC: Fuoco.

PN: Fuoco.

AC: Fuoco.

PN: Fuoco, that is the correct pronounciation. Was she from the same village?

AC: The same home town, but she was born here in Clear Creek, Utah and then they brought her back when she was 17 and then I met her

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in 1930, 1931.

PN: I see.

AC: In July and in December, in November we got married.

PN: I see. Going along with this what were some of the social activities that the Italians could participate in, in Utah?

Did they date, or what procedures did they have?

AC: Well, I don't know, I can't say anything like that in the old days really. What they was doing they use to get together visiting you know, talk and laugh and pass the time away like that. There were a few that belong on Columbus Lodge that I know but I never belong to that. And then this Italian Civic League come out quite a few years back, I remember but I belong to it for a while, but I quit. See, but outside that I don't think there was any thing where they had to go. Italian had a club or something where they use to get together, I don't think that there was such a thing as that in them days. We use to visit one another, friends use to come to my house, your house, talking and laughing you know offer them a cup of coffee and go home, just to pass the time.

PN: So there wasn't any standard social procedure?

AC: No, I don't think there was anything, club or something like that where they, now the Greek were a little different. The Greek had those coffee houses, they used to call it. They use to get together at night and go out there. The Italian,s I don't remember having anything like that.

PN: So you would say that the Italians socialized mostly just from

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house to house?

AC: From house to house visiting family and so forth.

PN: Later on, for instance, in Salt Lake were the Italians involved in church activities where they would meet one another or was this...

AC: Well in the old days I think that I never recall it well because I wasn't enough in town to go through this thing and get into because most of the time I was working on the railroad I was out of town, I was away, but as far as I know that is all the thing the pass time they had because I never heard of anything. Now like for instance once a year they had that Columbus Day and they had a dance on Columbus Day, but I don't know any other day that had a thing for Italian where he could get together and...

PN: So it was basically just house to house.

AC: House to house that is all I can say.

PN: Did most of the men did they meet their women here or did a lot of them bring their wives or their girlfriends back from the Old Country and marry them?

AC: Well in the old days most of the people bring their wife from, there are a lot of them. Some of them were married here, but a few of them lived here, a lot of the old, old people they brought their wives. They came here first and then send for their wives and brought them over, the old people. Now it is different. The kids get married here.

PN: Did most of the Italian men marry Italian women or did some of them marry American women?

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AC: Well there is a few that marry, like for instance this Mayo Vandora Mayo, he married a French girl born in this country. You know every once in a while someone would get someone. Couple other kids, see if somebody came in the old days, a young boy you know came, he would have a big chance to marry an American...Generally the old people would come and they would come and they were married or some youngster went back would get married and marry an Italian girl.

PN: Did the old timers, the Italian old timers, did they feel a resentment when a young Italian boy married an English girl or did they just accept this as something that happened?

AC: Well, I don't know about this. If they got a girl was a good girl then maybe it is alright, you know. But if the girl, thought wasn't much of a girl that no make a very good wife for the boy they disagree with him.

PN: I see, when you first were married where did you live, which part of town?

AC: Well I was on the railroad when I got married. I was working on the railroad and we use to live together out on the sticks.

PN: I see, out on the road.

AC: Yeah, out on the road. I had one of those box cars.

AC: Yeah in one of the box cars. Well first we lived in a house. They had houses, company house. Then I got cut off there, I didn't get cut off, but they give a whole bunch of railroad and they give them box cars and I had to work close to the work,

see. So I live in one of those box cars.

PN: The company housing, what did they charge?

AC: There was no charge. Everything was free, coal, lights, of course there was no electric lights, but we had oil lamps, kerosene lamps.

PN: Could you buy your groceries anywhere you pleased, or did they have company stores?

AC: No, you can buy any place you wanted to. There was no compulsory in that...when I was on extra gang, in the old days we had a little commissary and then the laborers were buying the groceries from the company that furnishing a our stuff. The name was the Gunn Supply Company was furnishing the food down at the Union Pacific. The section camps out in the sticks they would send an order in and once a week there was a train, local train that delivered the groceries to each section house or extra gang house whatever was along the line, but you still could buy stuff any place you wanted.

PN: When did you quit the railroad?

AC: 1938.

PN: And then where did you move to?

AC: Well, I had the store on the west side.

PN: So you moved...

AC: Yeah, we had a house oever there bought and everything next to the store. We had a house and the store next to it.

PN: Did you belong to a praish when you settled at the store?

AC: Oh yeah, I belonged to St. Patrick's.

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PN: St. Patrick's. Did you know Monsignor Giovannoni?

AC: Yeah.

PN: How well did you know him?

AC: Oh we know well. I guess, my boys serve mass with him. My oldest boy, he put him altar boy.

PN: Was he good for the Italian people to have an Italian priest here that could speak Italian?

AC: Oh yeah. He was speaking really good Italian. He was born there...

PN: Oh yeah I know. Lucca, he was born in Lucca. Did he hear confessions in Italian for the people?

AC: Oh yeah absolutely.

PN: So this helped the people to relate a little bit better.

AC: Oh yeah.

PN: How active were you in the church at that time? Did you...

AC: Well I will tell you I never was, I never was real active in church...

PN: Did you belong to the Knights of Columbus?

AC: I went to church, I went to mass. I don't think I miss Sunday in going to mass even the week days, but I never had the time to spend, to be active in church, because I always been busy, we had the store and after the store we close up 8:00, 9:00 and even sometimes Sunday we use to keep open, but I use to manage it to go to church whenever I had a chance. But I was never running there to help you know like men's club. I belong her now but I quit...

PN: Did you ever belong to the Knights of Columbus?

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AC: I belong right now.

PN: You do? When did you join that organization?

AC: I joined, let's see, ok, sometime after the war, I guess
I think it was after the war, 1948, '49, something like that.

PN: Did you serve in the United States Military?

AC: No, I was too old. And the fact I never served any war. The
first one I was in Italy and I was too young and then when this
one broke out I was here and I was a little too old.

PN: Did your father serve in the military?

AC: He served in the military, but no wars. No he did pardon me
he did. He was, see they had a law in Italy if you had one son
they wouldn't go in the army, he was exempted.

PN: The only surviving son.

AC: Yeah. And the same thing, he was the only son in the house and
he was exempted in the army. He didn't serve either when he
was young.

PN: Which year did you start your motel, do you recall?

AC: Yeah see then when it was in the store we had a very good business,
but we had a lot of work, me and my wife. We had a little bit of
accumulate, we had a few real estate brought up and things and
the grocery store we thought was a little too much. We was
doing all ourselves and was doing a little too much and see we
got a little tired too soon. So we decided to give up the grocery
business and find something else. So we leased the store at
the time, it was back in 1944, '43, '44, I don't remember exactly,
during the war. Then a year later we bought this here and we have

been here ever since, in business on this motel since 1945.

PN: Now you own the Motel Utah, so we get the record straight.

AC: Yeah.

PN: I see. During the war, let's get back to that. I wanted to ask a question concerning the treatment you received during the war. Did any of the native Utahans around feel a resentment toward you because you were Italian and they were fighting in the...

AC: Not that I know of. They were all friendly, we was friendly and everybody was friendly to us because we didn't have nothing to do with it.

PN: You were Americans and not Italians.

AC: We was American and that is all we didn't care what was going on over there. We had our interest here, we had everything here and just that is the we felt.

PN: Did they have any such clubs like the Italian Americanization Clubs around when you first came over or during World War II, can you remember? Where they would take the Italians that came over and try to teach them English and teach them American customs or things of this sort?

AC: Not when I come to this country no, but they had it after that. They had it, they had it lately. You know you didn't go to school if you come from Italy or from any other country you can go to school now there is school.

PN: When was the first time that you can remember?

AC: I think after during the war they came out with the schools and tried to get--

CALFO 24

PN: During the World War II.

AC: Yeah...tried to get all the foreigners to be I think tried to get all those foreigners to know the constitution, to teach the constitution, principle of the United States, ideas you know, and everything because a lot of people they didn't know what it was. That is when they started to put all the schools and things to teach people, the foreigners about the constitution and the United States.

PN: You came from a small village in Italy into the United States and you culture was different than that of the people of the United States. Did you have any superstitions that you can recall that you brought over from Italy? For instance, those concerning sickness, things of this sort.

AC: No, no I never even thought about it, I never even give a thought about those things. I came here and I started the first I got in here and it was a little rough. There were a lot of people I had to you know talk Italian and anytime I was hear a word or something I try to pick up tried to learn it. If I remember a word, I heard I would ask a friend what this word I heard I would ask a friend what this word means. So that is the way I learned my English. And after a few months I was here I never had no problems, been lonesome, feel lonesome, that I had a desire to back there, or anything.

PN: Did any of the older women, the Italian women, have any superstitions that you can remember?

AC: Not that I know of, I don't know of any superstitions at all.

CALFO 25

PN: The evil eye of anything of this sort.

AC: No, well not here. I never in other words I was never much in contact with those people. I was out...

PN: You were working.

AC: Yeah I was working away from them. I have never been in families, mixup very little. So I was by myself way out in the desert.

PN: When you were sick, for instance, who took care of you? Did you go to a doctor?

AC: We had an insurance with the railroad and everytime you got sick why go into the hospital.

PN: What about in Scofield, when you lived in Scofield?

AC: Well, I don't know I never have any experience, because I hadn't been sick when I was down there, but we was covered from the insurance, the railroad insurance and the mine. If you got hurt or something they would take you to the doctor.

PN: They had company doctors?

AC: Oh yeah they had a company doctor and hospital.

PN: I see. How many children did you have Mr. Calfo?

AC: Two.

PN: Two boys?

AC: Boys yes.

PN: And why don't you tell me a little bit about both of them? What are they doing?

AC: Well the oldest one he when he was a little boy he always say that he wanted to be a doctor, go to school, he always had in mind to be a doctor. We would like to get him up there, while

he was in college and he had his first four years medical.

Then the other four years was kind of hard to get in, because it was the time all those G.I.'s were coming back from the army see and the school was crowded.

PN: I see.

AC: And on the same time why I believe I don't think that he tried hard enough, to get into the medical, the other four years. That is all he had to do was anothe four years. And he didn't because he had a girl there and he wants to get married. I guess that is all right. He got a nice woman and got a nice wife and everything. So when he graduate with a bachelor degree see he had to into the army. He served two years as a Second-Lieutenant on the chemical corp I guess they call it. Because he had all this background in chemistry. See he had chemistry experience and all that. He was Second-Lieutenant on the chemical corp. He served two years. He was in Denver last and before he got out of the army he was ready to get discharge it and he went to apply to a drug company selling drugs. Now he has got the job with the Irish Laboratory Company.

PN: And he works selling drugs?

AC: Hewas selling drugs in Denver. Then a year later he won a selling contest and they send him into oh what was the name of that place, where the doctor convention...

PN: Miami, Florida.

AC: Miami, Florida. The company send him over there free, him and

his wife, all expenses paid and everything. Then he with that company three, four years. Then he had this chance to go with this other company, La Rouche Laboratory Company. He thought that it was a little better company a little bigger a little more future, so I believe he had a job offered too. So he left that one and went to work for this Irish, I mean La Rouche Laboratory. He worked in Denver for a couple of years and I believe then got promoted to district sales manager. From Denver they moved to Los Angeles, which is there at the present time.

PN: I see.

AC: Right now he is in holding position of district sales manager.

PN: I see.

AC: And he has got a big a family of nine kids.

PN: Wow. And your other boy Charlie owns the...

AC: Charlie he went to school, but he didn't go for long enough and so he got this place here.

PN: He runs the...

AC: He got married and P.N. Carlas...Charlie went in the army first and got married when he came back from the army and then then went to work for the state and then from there he got this job working for himself.

PN: I see. Well over all then would you say that when you first came over and then you settled and lived among the people, you would say that the general treatment was fairly good of the native population.

AC: I never had anything, any trouble getting along with the people

where I went to I was traveling on the railroad, like I say, from here clear as, I worked as far down as almost the other side of Yermo, California. Almost to Yermo, California. I met a lot of people and I never had any trouble about...

PN: Do you know anyone, an Italian person that did have any trouble with an American?

AC: Well I don't think so. As far as I know we were treated right, I had...

PN: Did your father ever tell you any stories about how he was mistreated?

AC: Well, my father told me that in the old days he wasn't treated well, we were when he came back the last time, when he brought me.

PN: What happened? Did he tell you?

AC: Well he said that the Italian was a little bit mistreated before. In fact when we came on the boat and we got in here on New York, he says, "God, you know we are not treated like use to, we are treated a lot better now."

PN: How were they strated before? Were they just...

AC: Well, I don't know. They would just...

PN: Discriminated against.

AC: Discriminate a little bit I guess, you know.

PN: Well, when you came over on the boat, did you come, which rate did you come over?

AC: On third class.

PN: Third class. Did your father come over third class the first time

he came or did he...

AC: I guess the laborers all come, but it was clean when I came here. The boat was beautiful. It was with, I came with a company, Olympic Line, was the line of company. It was a big ship and after the war it was clean, good food and everything.

PN: I see.

AC: We had beds you know, good beds. The food was good. I can't complain, it was clean and everything.

PN: Could you tell me, did you know of any labor agents from any of the companies here in Utah that went over to Italy and recruited men to come over to work for them? Did you have any contact with those people?

AC: Not them, no, no.

PN: None at all.

AC: None at all not that I know of.

PN: Were there any Italian men in Utah that would for instance get you a job and then you would have to pay him so much a week or so much a month out of your paycheck to get you a job?

AC: No, not that I know while I was here. Of course I was boss myself you know and I hire men and fire men, I hired and fired, but I never excepted anything, even in the depression time I never took anything from anybody. In the fact that I could help...

PN: I know with the Greeks there were such men, they were called Padrones.

AC: In the old days there was probably something like that, in the old days maybe there was something like that.

CALFO 30

PN: But your father never mentioned anything like this to you?

AC: I don't think so, I don't think so. In places some of those guys probably those dumber guy that can't get a job and they had to do something like that, pay I guess I don't know. But since I been here I never pay a cent for a job and I hire and fire, I was foreman, but I never took anything from anybody. In fact, I helped them, I done all I can for my men who were working for me. I did help them I can tell you that much, because I was foreman if I see a man a little weak or something I always tried to get him a job, that he able to handle, you know different jobs. There were some heavy jobs and if it was a heavy job I generally pick up a man who was able to do a heavy job. I try to make them you know feel that each one was good for the job and put them on the right job where they could fit to it.

PN: I see. In the earlier days when you first arrived did you know of any Italians that here involved in politics, in any politics local or state politics?

AC: Well, like I say since 1938 up this way I been in the grocery business and I talk politics, but really I never had anything to do with the politics at all. Maybe talking about the politics but I never took any part you what I mean working for a politician I never did.

PN: Did you have any friends that were Italian that were involved, ran for office or anything like that?

AC: Well, I had the only friend I know of was Pete, what is his name. He got a job as commissioner, oh what is his name. Silvestro,

no, Tedesco.

PN: Tedesco, Pete Tedesco. When I was in the store he run for commissioner, that is the only one that I know that is Italian and now this other one Danny what is his name. He was running for commissioner too, but I never had anything to do with the either two of them.

PN: I see. So over all you can say...

AC: Over all I just mind my business. I vote for whoever I think was good and I always vote not for friends because he was a friend of mine, but I vote for who I always thought would be good for the job.

PN: So overall you can say that you were treated well and if you had to come over here again would you?

AC: Oh yeah, I would. I would always try to, like my brother left went back there and in my opinion I though it was foolish, to go back to Italy, leave here and go back in Italy because no matter what it is over there you can't get it what you are getting here. Still here if bad you can get, if it get bad here it is going to be worse over there, off anyway.

PN: Have you ever gone back to Italy?

AC: Yeah it changed quite a bit. They have a little more things they had when I was there, before I come to this country here, but still they you know. People in them days tell me how lucky I was that I am in America, back there. I had an experience here were they go back there now, but I think myself that here they are getting too lazy over there now and they don't

want to work here and that is the reason they go back. Here you have to work even if you don't work hard, cause in the old days you was working hard, but now they don't do half as much work as they use to in the old days. Those people out there they are content. They don't care how they are doing, I guess now. I don't know.

PN: Well thanks very much Compari, I sure appreciate it.

AC: Yeah well that is all I...

PN: We can wrap it up.

AC: I hope that this helps you.

PN: I think that it will. There is some good testimony and if there is anything in my studies that I find and maybe I can come back and you can answer any questions for me.

AC: Yeah if you have any other problem you know somebody that you interview that don't speak good or something more...I don't know I guess it covers it all.

PN: Okay, thank you.

MR. AND MRS. JIM CHIODO

Salt Lake City, Utah

Tape No. I-11

An Interview By

Phil Notarianni

November 7, 1971

American West Center

University of Utah

Utah Minorities Series

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Chiodo

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN INTERVIEW MADE WITH MR. AND MRS.
JIM CHIDO ON NOVEMBER 7, 1971 AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
THE INTERVIEWER IS PHIL NOTARIANNI.

PN: Okay Mr. Chiodo which year did you first come to the United States?

JC: 1921. I reach here right at Salt Lake City 1921, July.

PN: In July of 1921. Did you begin working for the railroad?

JC: The DR&G.

PN: The DR&G.

JC: Railroad.

PN: How did you acquire your job?

JC: Fine. Just labor work.

PN: Just labor work. How did you get the job?

JC: Oh some relation had a friend and he put me on the job.

PN: Were you sent from the Old Country to here by someone?

JC: No, no.

PN: Did somebody send for you?

JC: Yes. Somebody, you know, a cousin took me in from the Old Country.

PN: Do you remember how much you received for your work? Can you remember what your wages were at that time?

JC: \$3.20.

PN: \$3.20 a day.

JC: A day yeah. That is right.

PN: Was it hard work?

JC: It was labor work.

PN: How was the company? Did they treat you alright?

JC: Oh fine. They brought me as long as they work.

PN: Did any of the native Utahans bother you because you were an Italian?

CHIODO 2

JC: Nobody bothered me, everybody liked me.

PN: Everybody like you. Where did you live when you arrived here in
Salt Lake? Did you board from someone?

JC: I board with my cousin.

PN: Who was?

JC: Sirianni.

PN: Sirianni. Did you live with him for how many years?

JC: Oh about a couple of years.

PN: Then where did you live?

JC: I live with my, I don't know I can't remember now. My sister I
guess.

PN: You lived with your sister. Did you belong to the Christopher Colum-
bus Lodge, the Italian lodge?

JC: The first year, you know... they make me join me.

PN: What type of activities did they do? Can you remember?

JC: Nothing activities because...

PN: Did they have dances?

JC: Once a year they have a dance on Columbus Day.

PN: On Columbus Day every year.

JC: On Columbus Day every year.

PN: Was this a pretty big dance? Were there a lot of Italians that came
to this dance?

JC: Oh yeah. A lot of Italians, everybody. On the night of the
dance about four or five hundred people.

PN: Were they all Italians or were there a few...

CHIODO 3

JC: Majority all Italians, yeah. We had a lot of Italians at that time.

PN: Can you remember who the president of the lodge was at that time?

JC: Both died, you know, brothers Riggeri, I can't remember the old people. Now he was the secretary, Cosco.

PN: Antonio Cosco was the secretary. I see. So that when you arrived here the people basically treated you with respect then. They didn't give you any trouble because you were Italian citizen, or that you were an Italian?

JC: No, no everybody liked me.

PN: Where did most of the Italian people in Salt Lake City reside? Did they live on the west side?

JC: Most of the Italian people was all on the west side.

PN: Do you remember in which block this was?

JC: Between 7 and 9 West.

PN: Between 7th and 9th West. On what about 2nd South, 4th South?

JC: Well between, all over, between, I can't tell you. Between 2nd North and 8th South.

PN: So they were just basically on the west side of Salt Lake.

JC: Yeah all over.

PN: Were there private residents there?

JC: Private yes.

PN: Did they have any boarding houses?

JC: No, no, not boarding houses. Everybody had their own home.

PN: Did they have any stores?

JC: Yeah, they had a little store they had a little store.

PN: Who owned that?

CHIODO 4

MC: One Mancuso.

PN: Mancuso owned one. Can you remember his first name?

MC: Carmon.

PN: Carmon Mancuso.

JC: Who in the hell have Mancuso?

PN: That's okay, that's okay. There have worse then...

MC: He had a store at 15th and 7th West. You remember Mr. Sirianni giving to Mancuso.

JC: Yeah right, 15th South and 7th West, it is all right.

PN: Well then can I assume that most of the Italian men that come over here, they had somebody that sent for them? Isn't that right?

JC: At that time it is right. There was somebody to call me to make out the papers to call me to come over here.

PN: I see. Can you remember how much it cost you to come over here on the boat? Can you remember what the fare was?

JC: Really I can't remember but...

PN: Did you come third class? Is that what they called it?

JC: Yeah I come third class. I come over third class. I guess it cost about I think, imagine about three or four hundred dollars.

PN: Three or four hundred dollars from Italy to New York by boat then from New York to Salt Lake by train.

JC: By train, but it cost you know extra.

PN: Extra from New York.

JC: \$90.00 from New York to here.

PN: Oh I see. And when you came over did you come straight from New

CHIODO 5

York to Salt Lake City?

PN: Yes straight from New York City.

JC: Yes sir.

PN: You didn't want to come over here and get some money and then go back?

JC: No, I never had it in my mind.

PN: You wanted to stay here from the beginning. Was this basically the feeling that most of the Italian men that you know had? That they wanted to come over here and stay?

JC: A lot of them at the time, everybody wanted to come over.

PN: Did the ones that were in Salt Lake City did they feel that they wanted to stay here permanently and not go back to Italy?

JC: Nobody go back over there.

PN: And most of them did become citizens?

JC: Yeah, the most.

PN: Then they were very desirous about staying here and becoming citizens and forgetting about...

JC: And leaving here.

PN: Did you go back to Italy?

JC: After eleven years I go back over ther and I marry, I was single. I marry over there, I come back right way.

PN: You went over in '33?

JC: When I go?

MC: 1932.

PN: 1932, and got married and then came back here. Did you, you settled back in Salt Lake City?

CHIODO 6

JC: Yes.

PN: Can you remember where, which part of town?

MC: Oh it was the west side.

JC: The west side, 7th West.

MC: 7th West and 2nd South.

JC: 7th South.

MC: 7th South.

PN: Did you still work for the Denver or Rio Grande?

JC: The Denver Rio Grande.

PN: This was then, this was during the depression.

JC: Yeah, correct.

PN: Did you receive the same amount of money during the depression as you did before? Can you remember?

JC: I think that it went up a few cents.

PN: A few cents more?

JC: More yeah. I don't know I can't remember. Raise it a little bit, the money up, but not much. When I think I never work steady. I only work two or three days a week.

PN: Oh I see. I guess that things were pretty tough.

JC: Sure.

PN: Something else. When you first came over here in '21 was there a Catholic Church in Salt Lake that you went to?

JC: St. Patrick's.

PN: St. Patrick's. That is on the west side isn't it? Is it at your same location that it is now?

CHIODO 7

JC: The same yeah.

PN: Can you remember who the priest was there?

MC: Giovannoni...

JC: No, Giovannoni came over after that.

PN: Well see Monsignor Giovannoni came here in 1917, but he was down in Helper and Price for a while. Then he came up here, it was in the '20's but I can't recall the exact date.

MC: When I came from Italy Giovannoni was over there at St. Patrick's parish.

PN: Did you like him, Monsignor Giovannoni?

JC: He was alright.

MC: He was alright.

PN: Did he hear confessions in Italian?

MC: Yeah.

PN: Did he?

MC: Yeah.

PN: did most of the Italian people go to church that were, that came here, let's say, in the early 20's? Did a lot of them go to church or was it just mostly the women that went to church? Mrs. Chiodo you can answer that. Was it mostly the women?

MC: Yeah.

PN: Mostly the women.

MC: Yeah.

PN: The men, the men basically just went to work.

CHIODO 8

MC: Yeah. they use to work, you know, on a Sunday, you know. We don't have the church then in night like we do now. Now we got at 5:00 o'clock and everybody have a chance to go.

PN: Were a lot of the Italians glad that Monsignor Giovannoni came to Salt Lake? Were they glad to have an Italian priest?

MC: Oh yeah sure. He was wonderful.

PN: Did he participate in any of your lodge activites for instance? Did he belong to the...

MC: Well, I don't know at the time...

JC: No, no I don't think so.

MC: We don't know much about the clergy at the time, I mean. Sometime I don't go to church myself because I have the...

PN: The kids.

MC: The kids. We don't know him that well, you know.

PN: So basically then you can say that the women went to church more than the men did?

MC: Yes, more than the men did. The men don't have the chance to go because...

PN: They were working.

MC: They were working you know. You see a lot of men work five days a week and sometimes that they have to work...

JC: On a Sunday too.

MC: On a Sunday. Sometimes he had a day off on Monday instead of Sunday.

PN: I see. So it was just when they gave you the days off you took them.

MC: Yes, that's for sure.

CHIODO 9

PN: Were there any other types of Italian organization over here when you came. Any other types of clubs or organizations or anything?

JC: I don't know.

PN: For instance, I know in 1919 there was an Italian Mother's Club. Was there anything like this when you were here?

MC: I don't know because in 1919 I was in Italy.

PN: Yeah I know I just thought...

JC: They might have a Mother's Club but we don't know anything about it.

PN: Were most of the Italians that lived here in the city, were they from the south? Were most of them from the south or were there some from the north too?

JC: No, all mixed.

PN: All mixed.

MC: Yeah they had a lot from...

PN: Did you have any trouble getting along with the ones from the North?

JC: No, I get along fine with everybody, yeah.

PN: So there weren't more Southern than Northern? They just about the same.

JC: We have a lot of Siciliane at time, but they all died now. We had a lot of Piedmontese you know a lot of them, but...

PN: Did you know Fortunato Anselmo very well?

JC: Oh yes.

MC: Oh yes.

PN: You knew him. What type of man was he?

MC: He was a good.

PN: Did he help you out in any of the troubles that you might have had?

CHIODO 10

MC: If you need him, yes. He helped a lot of people, he helped a lot of people. He was wonderful.

PN: So he was willing to listen to you people if you had any troubles.

MC: Yes.

PN: Was he the vice consul when you arrived here?

JC: Vice consul, yes. He been all the time vice consul.

PN: Did you know a man by the name of Mose Paggi? He was the vice consul when just before Anselmo, but I think that he was still here in the city.

JC: What was the name?

PN: Mose Paggi. It was spelled Mose and the last name was Paggi. He was a very well educated man.

JC: I tell you I heard this name, but I don't know that he been vice consul.

PN: He was vice consul in 1910.

JC: Might be that you ask somebody...

PN: But I think that he was living here in 1920, I think. I was just wondering if you knew the man, if you ever came across him.

JC: I heard the name, I heard the name, but I don't know anything about him.

PN: You don't know anything about him at all.

JC: If he been vice consul or not, see...

PN: Do you know anybody that might be able to remember that I could talk to?

JC: Maybe Marabelle.

CHIODO 11

PN: No. He remembers the man, but he didn't know anything about him.
He just told me that he was a well educated men, but he didn't
know anything about him.

MC: How about Mr. Niccolo that is back East now?

PN: Oh you mean Frank Niccoli.

JC: The one that had the paper you know.

PN: He might, he might.

JC: Maybe...

PN: I never thought of that.

JC: He been here so long here in Salt Lake.

PN: When was that paper first published? Was that paper here when you
came?

JC: Oh yeah. It was here.

PN: Was that the only Italian paper in Salt Lake?

MC: I don't know.

JC: Yeah that's all.

MC: When I come...

JC: We had some Italian paper come from the East.

PN: But this was published in Salt Lake.

JC: Yeah.

PN: Was it a pretty good paper?

JC: Well yeah...

PN: Like the Tribune or something?

JC: Yeah, a small paper.

PN: But it had a lot of local things?

JC: Yeah.

CHIODO 12

MC: Like you got now at Magna, Magna paper...

PN: Like a local paper.

MC: Mostly you know for the Italian.

JC: The Italian businessman something come out new you know.

PN: Did most of the Italian people read this quite a bit?

JC: Yeah sure.

PN: Mr. Chiodo could you tell me something about the unions in that existed in 1923 specifically concerning the 1923 strike of the Denver and Rio Grande shopmen workers. Can you remember that strike?

JC: Yeah I remember that strike. I was working there. When the shop, when the car department and labor and everybody was off work and they came over, and all the DR&G, and they have a board to eat, the scabs in the shop... I think they stay about three or four months and then they break it up.

PN: You mean that the scabs would eat in the shops because the railroad would give them free board.

JC: Sure. They would give them free board and everything.

PN: You didn't belong to the union?

JC: No the labor never belong to the union.

PN: Well you could have joined the union if you wanted to wouldn't you?

JC: At that time the labor never belong to the union, they had a mechanical union.

PN: And just the regular run of the mill labor didn't belong to this union.

JC: No belong to the union.

CHIODO 13

PN: Can you remember when they became unionized, those particular...

JC: After the strike, after the strike they joined the labor too.

PN: You mean after this strike?

JC: Yeah.

PN: Then the labor men joined the union?

JC: Joined the union yeah.

PN: Did the Denver and Rio Grande Company did they have what they call
company stores or company housing?

JC: No, they never had any stores, but they have the board inside the shop.

PN: Did they have rooms that their employees could stay at?

JC: No, nobody sleep over there.

PN: They just had the board for the meals.

JC: To give the meals.

PN: Were these very expensive? Did you pay for these meals?

JC: I think everything was free.

PN: Everything was free.

JC: Everything was free.

PN: Was this strike that occurred here in 1923 here in Salt Lake City, was
that a pretty big strike?

JC: Oh yeah even the Rio Grande, V.P., everybody was on strike, railroad
you know.

PN: Were there a lot of Italians that worked for the railroad at that
time?

JC: Quite a bit.

PN: Quite a bit of Italians. What other nationalities worked there
at that time?

CHIODO 14

JC: Oh the Greeks.

PN: Were there Japs for instance?

JC: Japs we had some too. A few, Japanese not many working here.

PN: Mostly Greeks, Italians, and how about Mexicans?

JC: We have a few Mexicans.

PN: A few Mexicans. And they basically they didn't belong to the union?

JC: No, not the labor.

PN: Did the company officials treat you men alright?

JC: Nobody bothered you.

PN: Nobody bothered you at all.

JC: As long as you do the work nobody bother you.

PN: Now Mr. Chiodo can you remember the organization they called the
Ku Klux Klan?

JC: Well I remember the Ku Klan he burned up the cross up in the mountains.

PN: Was this here in the city?

JC: Yeah inside the city.

PN: Where at?

JC: You know where the ..."U"

PN: Oh just a little north of the Capitol building?

JC: Yeah. They burn up the cross down there. Once every couple of weeks,
once a month.

PN: Did they ever demonstrate here in the city?

JC: Oh sure everybody sees that they burn up the cross.

PN: I mean did they ever have a parade?

JC: Well not much.

CHIODO 15

PN: Did they have their white robes on?

JC: Yeah sure.

PN: To your knowledge did they give any of the Italians any trouble?

JC: No they never give no trouble, but I hear they are against especially the Catholic and all of that. Against the European people you know.

PN: They were against the Catholics and Europeans.

JC: Yeah.

PN: But they never gave the Italians any to trouble.

JC: Never any trouble, they never gave any trouble, but never had enough power.

PN: Did you know any American men or any American businessmen that belonged to this organization?

JC: No, I never know any.

PN: You just basically stayed clear of the whole situation.

JC: You never know and the hell who belong. That's right.

PN: So they never gave anybody any trouble to your knowledge.

JC: No, no.

PN: How long were they around? Can you remember? I believe that they started here in the city in 1924.

JC: I remember three or fours that they do that burn the cross up on the hill.

PN: So they were around here for about three or four years.

JC: Oh yeah sure.

PN: Then what, did they just finally die out?

JC: And then pretty soon not do anything and no show up, nothing.

CHIODO 16

PN: Did you get involved in politics at all?

JC: No.

PN: When you were here? For instance, did you vote, after you became a citizen?

JC: Oh I vote after I became a citizen yes, but nobody bother me.

PN: Were ther any Italian men that ran for office? Or anything here?

JC: Italian mean, there was Mr. Tedesco, you know Fred...

PN: Yes, Fred Tedesco. When did he first run?

JC: I don't know when the hell it was.

PN: Was it in the thirties or was it in the twenties?

MC: Oh in... the fourties.

PN: In the fourties.

MC: Sure we lived over on the west side there by... house.

PN: So during the twenties then mostof the Italian men weren't involved in any kind of politics at all. In conclusion then can you give me some of the names of some of the Italians that were for instance, were farmers or specifically those that were from Piedmont. If you want to speak in Italian you can, it is quite alright.

JC: On the farm there was Mr. Frank Valtina, the farmer.

PN: Was he from Piedmont, was he a Piedmonese?

JC: Siciliano.

PN: Siciliano.

JC: A farmer... have a Mr.....

PN: Mrs. Chiodo you can answer this too if you want to.

MC: Pilatto.

CHIODO 17

JC: Mr. Pilatto.

MC: Come from, come from...

JC: Piemonte.

MC: Piemonte. And Mr. & Mrs. Tony Dipietro. They come from...

JC: Piemonte too.

MC: Piemonte, Italy.

PN: They all had farms here in Salt Lake?

MC: Yeah.

PN: Where at, on the east side?

MC: Yes.

JC: All south yes.

PN: Would they sell most of their goods down here at the market on West Temple?

MC: Yeah, years ago.

PN: They would truck it down.

MC: Yes.

PN: And sell it on the open market.

MC: And right now it's Ramoselle is over there. Mrs. Ramoselli and her son.

PN: Did you get along with these people?

MC: Oh yeah.

PN: You didn't have any trouble because you were from the south and they were from the north of Italy?

JC: Oh no, no, no.

MC: But now I guess Mr. & Mrs. Dipietro they sell out. I think that

CHIODO 18

they have a ... I don't know, building over there, they build a house over there...

JC: They sell the ground to build homes, you know.

PN: Were most of these farmers from the north?

MC: Yes.

PN: Most of them were.

MC: In fact Mr. and Mrs. Ramoselli and their son still have a farm over there. We go to the farm even now in the summer. Whatever we need...

PN: How early did these people arrive in Salt Lake? Mr. Chiodo were they here when you came?

JC: Yeah.

PN: 1921 they were already established here.

JC: Oh yeah, they were here a long time these people.

PN: Were there a lot of businessmen, Italian businessmen?

JC: At the time when I was here you know they had a lot of Italian...

PN: Who were some of them, can you remember?

JC: Oh...

PN: In the 20's and the 30's.

JC: I can't remember.

PN: For instance, Joe Merabelle was a tailor at the time wasn't he?

JC: Yeah.

PN: Can you remember any other Italian men that were in business? Who didn't work for the railroad, who didn't work in the mines?

MC: How about Cosco. He had a beer hall...

PN: Did he have a beer hall?

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MC: Yes.

PN: Antonio Cosco?

MC: Yes.

PN: Was it on the west side?

MC: Yes, 2nd South and 4th West I guess.

PN: Can you remember any others? Well maybe we can...

MC: Pignanelli have a business too at 2nd South.

PN: What kind of business?

JC: You know a beer joint.

PN: Beer joint, beer joint.

JC: Well I tell you I know a lot of them, but I can't remember the names.

PN: Well maybe if some other time you can think of them you can,...

MC: How about the other one Jim, that was in Bountiful, the old man, you know.

PN: Well we can I can give you some time to think about that and then if you can relate it to some other time it will be alright. So I guess that this can conclude our little session. Thank you very much.

JC: Thank you, thank you, tante grazie.