Introduction

More than 11,000 American Indians served with the American forces during World War I. Nearly 5,000 Native men enlisted and approximately 6,500 were drafted—despite the fact that almost half of American Indians were not citizens and therefore not eligible for conscription. In all, approximately 25 percent of Native men served in the military. They often volunteered to serve in dangerous roles, including snipers and scouts. Unlike African American soldiers, Native Americans were not restricted to segregated regiments.

Joe High Elk, an American Indian soldier during the War, wrote about his experience saying, "While taking active part in the battle at Chateau Thierry latter part of July 1918 I was gassed and just barely escaped, this world war in which I took part is something that will be in my memory forever, I know I might get killed yet I know that I ought to do something for my country as we Indian's are the real American's. so I enlisted, and seen some hard times yet I am glad I have done my duty and I got back safely home, I cannot relate my whole experience there but do hope this be sufficient."²

In order to keep US communications secret, Native American languages were often used for radio transmissions for the American forces. Members of the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations frequently developed special codes for these messages. They were the forerunners of the Code Talkers of World War II. At the same time, Indian children were punished for speaking their native languages in government schools.

After World War I, Joseph K. Dixon set out to document the experiences of Native American veterans through photographs, questionnaires, and written testimonies. He asked respondents to write "any Items of Interest connected to your War experience." The responses varied widely. Some described their battle experience while others focused on more personal observations.

Dixon also contacted military leaders, including the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing, for their views about Native American soldiers during the war. Pershing praised the American Indian soldiers in Europe, noting that "it was in the World War that the North American Indian took his place beside every other American in offering his life in the great cause, where . . . he fought with the courage and valor of his ancestors."

Dixon planned to publish his documentation of these veterans as a way to advocate for Indian citizenship. However, Native American veterans were made citizens in 1919 and the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 made all Native people citizens of the United States. Although Dixon's book was never

¹"Code Talkers," *Native Words, Native Warriors*, National Museum of the American Indian, https://americanindian.si.edu/education/codetalkers/html/chapter4.html

² <u>Joe High Elk, Cheyenne River Sioux. La Plant, South Dakota. Ward of the government. Enlisted June 21, 1916 in Rapid City, South Dakota, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.</u>

published, his documentation of the World War I service of more than 2,800 men is vital to the historical record.

Excerpt

The presence of the American Indian as a soldier of our army, fighting on foreign fields for liberty and justice, presented a unique example of the development of the American Democracy. . . . it was in the World War that the North American Indian took his place beside every other American in offering his life in the great cause, where as a splendid soldier, he fought with the courage and valor of his ancestors.

Questions for Discussion

Answer the following questions based on the introduction about, General Pershing's letter, the letters below written by American Indian veterans of World War I, and your knowledge of American history:

- 1. General Pershing wrote, "The presence of the American Indian as a soldier of our army, fighting on foreign fields for liberty and justice, presented a unique example of the development of the American Democracy."
 - A. What did he mean by this statement?
 - B. How would you counter this argument? Explain/defend your answer.
- 2. How and why did General Pershing's views about Native Americans change over time? Explain.
- 3. What key words/phrases/themes did you consistently find woven throughout the statements by the Native American veterans?
- 4. What do these key words/phrases/themes reveal about the characters of the Native American soldiers?
- 5. What were Joseph Northup's thoughts about Americans who did not enlist in the military? Was this a reasonable opinion? Explain.
- 6. Why would a person (or group of people) who had not been deemed worthy of the full rights of citizenship be willing to risk their lives to protect and defend a country that had consistently treated them poorly? Explain.
- 7. What unique experiences and expertise did the Native Americans contribute to the war effort? Cite at least two and then explain why each was so important to our war effort.

Headquarters
GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
Washington

September 18, 1920.

APPRECIATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE WORLD WAR

The ranks of the American Army in Europe were filled with representatives of practically every race, creed, and class in the world, who had united under our flag to save the civilization of Europe and to guarantee mankind against the oppression of a military autocracy. The presence of the American Indian as a soldier of our army, fighting on foreign fields for liberty and justice, presented a unique example of the development of the American Democracy.

My early service involved campaigns against the Indians on the western plains, where we came to respect them as a foe and to appreciate the tragedy of their early experience with our growing nation. They served us as guides and scouts, and won the sympathy of our officers and soldiers engaged in carrying out policies which had curtailed the ancient freedom of their race. Later, in Mexico, Indian Scouts rendered valuable service in the brief campaign against Villa. But it was in the World War that the North American Indian took his place beside every other American in offering his life in the great cause, where as a splendid soldier, he fought with the courage and valor of his ancestors.

John J. Pershing to Joseph K. Dixon, September 18, 1920. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC03911.07)

REMARKS No. 2
(Write here any Items of Interest connected with your War experience).
I have senjoying The frip out to horth
Prussia but still it was Very hard getting
Jack to god's Country Which SThought Would
here come back and When I did get back
could hot believe my eye of What I have seen
wally dieln't felieve that I was home in
Quilling
I Was Woundled two times first on The left
shoulder a flesh rifle toollet Wound. Oct. 8.1918, and
seconf time march, 9. 1919 shoughnet wound on Both feet
both flesh wounds and The Weather Was bad at all time
and headly any rest untill The Third of June 1919
on the way tack through The White rea full of ice buys.
I got home at Harris hich July 17.1919.
and district even know When D Was in Pussia or
in prichigan.
p4 Peter E Keshick

<u>Peter E. Keshick, Potawatomi. Harris, Michigan Citizen. Drafted</u>, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.

I have enjoying the trip out to North Russia but still it was very hard getting back to god's country which I thought would never come back and where I did get back could not believe my eyes of what I have seen I really didn't believe that I was home in America.

I was wounded two times first on the left shoulder a flesh rifle bullet wound. Oct. 8, 1918. And second time March 9, 1919 shrapnel wound on both feet both flesh wounds and the weather was bad at all times and hardly any rest until the Third of June 1919 on the way back through the White sea full of ice bergs.

I got home at Harris Mich July 17, 1919 and didn't even know where I was. in Russia or in Michigan.

REMARKS No. 2
(Write here any Items of Interest connected with your War experience).
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14/918 I was a gumes and Look active
pari and also The battle at arogome
Foresi in Repi 1918 and also as Di Whilie
the lacter paris dept. I have seen
some hard times and I could not
Tue The whole stong here, but it is
Some thing I shall never for get, Lane
an Indian and never had any Ex
perience in a was begone, but I
relieve That I was doing my duty
us a patriot and was fighting to
sun Democracy and do tope That
in the Bulure was Ludiais may Enga
greedom which we Indian's att always
Renied.
In High Elk.

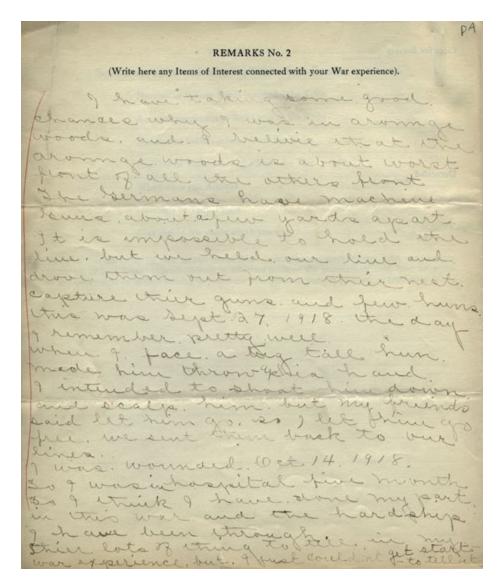
Joe High Elk, Cheyenne River Sioux. La Plant, South Dakota. Ward of the government. Enlisted June 21, 1916 in Rapid City, South Dakota, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.

In the Battle at Chateau Thierry July 14 1918 I was a gunner and took active part and also the battle at Argonne Forest in Sept. 1918 and also at St. Mihiel the latter part of Sept. I have seen some hard times and I could not tell the whole story here, but it is something I shall never forget, I am an Indian and never had any Experience in a war before, but I realize that I was doing my duty as a patriot and was fighting to save Democracy and do hope that in the future we Indian's may Enjoy freedom which we Indian's are always denied.

REMARKS No. 2
(Write here any Items of Interest connected with your War experience).
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sichten Thierry Luterpart of July
1918 I was garred and just barely
I scuped, this world was in which
flool par is so der ever, I forwar
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thing for my country
I ought to do Some thing for my Country or way Country or way andian's one The real Ownerican's!
As we Indian's are the some hard
co I Inlisted and seem some hard
mes held the
The fully course of
Home I can no relace
experience there but do tope This
ac out piecest.
Owen Hutes Him.

Owen Hates Him, Cheyenne River Sioux. Promise, South Dakota. Ward of the government. Enlisted April 21, 1917 in Pierre, South Dakota, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.

While taking active part in the battle at Chateau Thierry latter part of July 1918 I was gassed and just barely escaped, this world war in which I took part is something that will be in my memory forever, I know I might get killed yet I know that I ought to do something for my country as we Indian's are the real American's. so I enlisted, and seen some hard times yet I am glad I have done my duty and I got back safely home, I cannot relate my whole experience there but do hope this be sufficient.



<u>James H. Crow, Sioux. Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. Ward of the government. Drafted, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.</u>

I have taking some good chances why I was in Argonne Woods, and I believe that the Argonne woods is about worst front of all the others front. The Germans have machine Guns, about a few yards apart. It is impossible to hold the line, but we held our line and drove them out from their nest. Capture their guns and few hun. this was Sept. 27, 1918 the day I remember pretty well.

When I face a big tall hun, made him throw up his hand. I intended to shoot him down and scalp him, but my friends said let him go. So I let him go free. We sent them back to our lines.

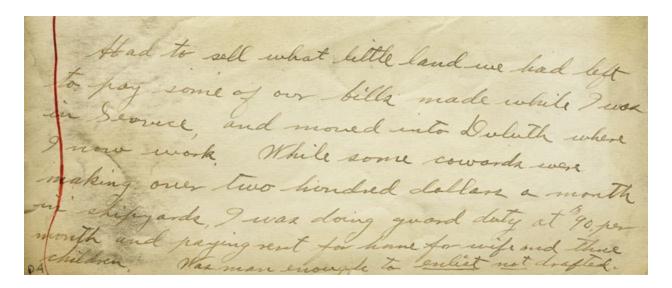
I was wounded Oct 14, 1918. So I was in hospital five month so I think I have done my part in this war, and the hardship I have been through.

There're lots of thing to tell in my war experience, but I just couldn't get start to tell it.

REMARKS No. 2 (Write here any Items of Interest connected with your War experience).
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un suply rogans couldn't
days - and some of the
Lays got mak and faint of show they show they
1 10 miles
In interes of the new
and back rhieremarching into The forest & abserved that
some of the trees were slipping
Elm tress, which acted as food to all those that eat it
Henry a Comkle J. D.
Luo- J:89.001.4

<u>Henry A. Ankle, Sioux. Keldron, South Dakota. Citizen. Drafted</u>, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.

In the Battle of Argonne our supply wagons couldn't reach us for several days- and some of the boys got weak and faint I showed the boys how they could keep their strength up by eating Elm tree buds and bark while marching into the forest I observed that some of the trees were slippery Elm trees, which acted as food to all those that eat it.



Joseph Northup, Chippewa. Duluth, Minnesota. Citizen. Enlisted January 14, 1918 in Duluth, Minnesota, Mathers Museum of World Cultures, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Had to sell what little land we had left to pay some of our bills made while I was in Service, and moved into Duluth where I now work. While some cowards were making over two hundred dollars a month in shipyards, I was doing guard duty at \$90 per month and paying rent for home for wife and three children. Was man enough to enlist not drafted.