

The



November 11, 2023
God Bless America

American Indian Reporter

★ ★ ★
VETERANS DAY
2023

Thank our nation's veterans
for their service and sacrifice.



AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL NEWS * ERNIE C. SALGADO JR., CEO, PUBLISHER/EDITOR

A Special Salute to Our Tribal Veterans



American Indians have been fighting for freedom since the invasion of the Europeans. They fought on both sides during the American revolution. And even though they were not citizens of the United States of America and under no obligation to serve, they went to battle in World War One. Six-years after the end of World War One, on June 2, 1924 the American Indians were granted American Citizenship. The American Indians, men and women have served in every military campaign of the USA. And even to this day they are fighting for the rights for self-governance and the protection of tribal sovereignty, which is seriously at risk as the GOP majority of the supreme court, with the exception of Justice Goshen do not recognize Indian Treaties Rights nor century old rulings made by the supreme court. In a recent ruling involving jurisdiction the court ruled against the Tribal Governments stating that if congress would have want the tribes to have jurisdiction it would have passed legislation as such. Congress did in fact pass legislation regarding jurisdiction that clearly in conflict with their ruling, yet their decision stands. The current issue is the 5th Amendment with regards to equal protection. As provided in the Constitution all agreement and treaties made with the Indian shall be valid. The relationship between the U.S. Government and Indian shall be political, not racial. Here lays the problem with the GOP Justices.

Real American Hero's!

Although this story could be told many times over throughout Indian Country only the names and foreign lands would change, it is real, sad and like the Jewish people we have survived thousand of years of challenges.

We often have a tendency to forget or overlook the contributions and sacrifices of our forefathers. Sometime because it happened so long ago or we were not made aware. Now there are no excuses.

105-years ago, on September 29,

362nd infantry regiment, 91st Division in France and Belgium during World War I. The 91st Division was known as the **"Wild West Division,"**

While Philip now rests at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial, France. (Photo Above Right), Alfonso was brought back home to the Rincon Reservation. (Photo below Right)

Alfonso's younger brother, Pete also served with the 91st Division and was wounded several time in combat. He went on to become one of the greatest American Indian professional football player during the 1920's. (See story below)

Alfonso and Pete Calac were Georgia Calac Mazzetti's brothers. She was Max Mazzetti's mother and grandmother of current Rincon tribal Chairman Bo Mazzetti's. His father Max served in the U.S. Navy during WW II. Bo also served in the Navy during the Viet Nam War.

Upon his discharge from the Navy Bo when on to earn a BA Degree in Engineering at Cal Poly Pomona. And like his father he became heavily involved in Tribal Rights. Max along with my grandfather O.J. Salgado and uncle Billy were Charter members of the National Congress of American Indians in 1946.



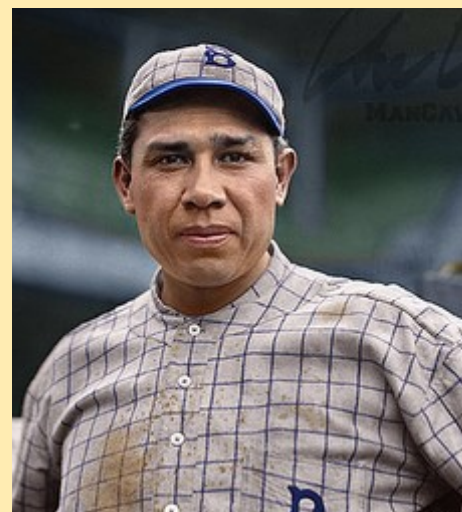
Tribal and family affiliation confirmed by Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman, of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Photos provided by Chairman Mazzetti.



1918 only 42 days before the end of World War I, Pvt. Philip C. Calac and his cousin PFC Alfonso J. Calac, tribal members of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, were killed in action. They served with the U.S. Army Company C,

John Tortes "Chief" Meyers (July 29, 1880 – July 25, 1971).

John Tortes "Chief" Meyers is Still another southern California American Indian veteran worth mentioning. Meyers was a Tribal member from the Santa Rosa Indian Reservation of Cahuilla Indians.



John Tortes Meyers

Meyers attended Dartmouth College before going on to play Major League Baseball. He once said his only regret was not finishing his college education.

He spent three years in th minor leagues and was a catcher for the New York Giants, Boston Braves, and Brooklyn Robins from 1909 to 1917.

He played on the early Giants teams under manager John McGraw and was the primary catcher for Hall of Famer Christy Mathewson. Meyers hit over .300 for three straight years as the Giants won three straight National League pennants from 1911 to 1913.

Overall, he played in four World Series, the 1911, 1912, and 1913 Series with the Giants, as well as the 1916 Series with the Robins.

At the prime of his career he enlisted in the US Army in WW I which cost him a seat in Baseballs Hall of Fame. He played 8-years but is 2-years short of the 10-year minimum rule for selection to the Hall of Fame.

Pedro "Pete" Calac
(May 13, 1892 - January 30, 1968) was a tribal member of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians which is now the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians.



He attended Carlisle Indian School prior to becoming a professional football player. He played in the Ohio League

and during the early years of the National Football League. Over the course of his 10-year career he played for the Canton Bulldogs, Cleveland Indians, Washington Senators, Oorang Indians and the Buffalo Bisons.

He grew up on the Rincon Indian Reservation and attended grammar school in nearby Fallbrook, California. While there, he was selected to attend the Carlisle Indian School. **Carlisle Indian School:** On November 16, 1908 at the age of 15 Pete Calac left the Rincon reservation with only a third-grade education to the Carlisle Indian School located across the country in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

At Carlisle, he played competitive football. In 1914 and 1915, he was captain of the

A Pete Calac Legacy: Grantland Rice, Dean of the American Sportswriters, once wrote, "I believe an All-American, All-Indian Football team could beat the All-Time Notre Dame Team, the All-Time Michigan Team, or the All-Time anything else. Take a look at a backfield like Jim Thorpe, Joe Guyon, Pete Calac and Frank Mount Pleasant."

football team. He was first elected as the team's captain in 1914.



Jim Thorpe

Before attending Carlisle, Calac had never played football and had no knowledge of the game. Calac recalled in Robert W. Wheeler's book, *Jim Thorpe: World's Greatest Athlete*, that the other players took an interest in him because of his large size. It was then that he met Jim Thorpe and soon became life long friends and would later play professional football with the Canton Bulldogs and the Oorang Indians.

World War One and the US Army: After finishing his stud-

ies at the Carlisle Indian School and West Virginia Wesleyan College, Pete returned to Rincon for a visit with his family and friends. While home in Rincon he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He served with his brother Alfonso and cousin Philip in the 91st Division, known as the **"Wild West Division,"** in France and Belgium during World War I. He was said to have returned from the war without a scratch. He later stated that *"I guess I dug in too much"*. However, in article by the Professional Football Researchers Association, Calac was reported to have suffered career threatening wounds during the war but was back at the top of his game by 1922.

More American Indian Warriors

Soboba Tribal Members Killed in Action

- ♦ U.S. Army Private, Reginald P. Helms,
Killed in Action in Hotten, Belgium (1913-1944),
- ♦ U.S. Army Private First Class, Romaldo A. Helms,
Killed in Action Anzio, Italy. (1912-1944)
- ♦ U.S. Navy, Mike Soza (1924-1941)
Killed in Action as Sea



Reginald P. Helms



Romaldo A. Helms



Mike Soza

The photograph below was taken around the mid-50's at the Soboba Tribal Cemetery. From L-R: Tilly Valdez, Mrs. Chacon (Marian Valdez Chacon's mother-in-law), Rose Arres, seated is double Gold Star mother, Mrs. Maria "PeeWee" Helms the mother of Romaldo and Reginald Helms, Virginia "Dean" Badella & Clara Helms



CHINOOK INDIAN NATION



Mr. Stevens was an American diplomat and lawyer who served as the U.S. Ambassador to Libya. He was killed when the U.S. consulate in Benghazi, Libya, was attacked on September 11, 2012.

Full Name: JOHN CHRISTOPHER STEVENS
Date of Birth: 4/18/60
Date of Casualty: 9/11/12
Home of Record: GRASS VALLEY
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: NEVADA COUNTY
Branch of Service: U.S. DEPT OF STATE
Rank: AMBASSADOR
Casualty Country: LIBYA

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE A KUMEYAAY NATION



Mr. Mesa is honored on Panel 42W, Row 48 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: JAMES GREGORY MESA
Wall Name: JAMES G MESA
Date of Birth: 9/24/1948
Date of Casualty: 9/30/1968
Home of Record: JAMUL
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: PFC
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: C COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 35TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

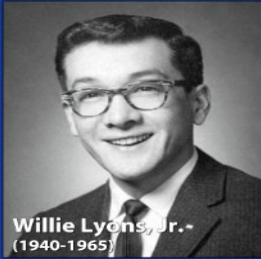
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS



Mr. Pink is honored on Panel 28E, Row 56 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: JOSEPH PATRICK PINK
Wall Name: JOSEPH P PINK
Date of Birth: 10/17/1947
Date of Casualty: 10/23/1967
Home of Record: SAN JACINTO
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: RIVERSIDE
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: SP4
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: D COMPANY, 5TH BATTALION, 7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS



Mr. Lyons is honored on Panel 3E, Row 19 of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Full Name: WILLIAM JOHN LYONS
Wall Name: WILLIAM J LYONS
Date of Birth: 7/27/1940
Date of Casualty: 11/4/1965
Home of Record: BANNING
State: CALIFORNIA
County of Record: RIVERSIDE
Branch of Service: U.S. ARMY
Rank: 1LT
Casualty Country: SOUTH VIETNAM
Unit: C COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

Photo below was taken in Viet Nam in 1966-67 by an unknown photographer and was posted on the internet. The good looking guy, second from the right is Richard "Dumbo" Salgado (June 7, 1944*April 14, 2022). He served with the 1st Calvary Airborne Division in Viet Nam. He was a tribal member of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Richard's Father, Ernest Salgado Sr., served in WW II and his brother Ernie Jr. was in the Army National Guard and was called to active duty in 1966.



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Congressional Medal of Honor America Indians Recipients

MY VIEW By *Ernie C. Salgado, Jr.*

Memorial Day and D-Day have special meanings: **Memorial Day** because it is the day we pay our respects to all the veterans that were killed in action and to those that have passed on.

And **D-Day** has a special meaning to me because my dad, Ernest Salgado, Sr. and Sam Powvall from the Puma Indian Reservation were together on June 6, 1944 for the invasion of Normandy, France then later on to the **"Battle of the Bulge"** and on into Berlin, Germany.

Memorial Day and D-Day are only days apart and many American patriots view them as one. We often hear of the 'greatest generation' in reference to Memorial Day on May 29 dating back to the civil war and D-Day in reference to the WW II military invasion of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944 that let to the occupation of Berlin, Germany and the end of WWII.

Even less notice is the contributions of the American Indian Warriors courage and commitment in the many military conflicts of the Nation over the 245-years.

Why is this? Especially since American Indians have voluntarily participated in every military effort to establish and defend this land and people for all America.

The American Indians courage and achievements examples from both theaters of WW II is well documented but too often historically ignored.

Over 2,000 American Indians from Oklahoma and New Mexico trained and fought as part of the 45th Infantry Division known as the **"Thunderbirds"**. They saw almost two years of combat in Italy and Central Europe.

During the second World War, the U.S. military recruited American Indian from several different Tribes from trough out the country for their unique tribal 1st languages for usage as a battlefield code.

Although many American Indian Tribes were **"Code Talker,"** such as the Assiniboine, Choctaw, Cherokee, Comanche, Meskwaki, and Seminole to name a few the Navajo **"Code Talkers"** became the most celebrated and publicized of the radio units. They were assigned to the U.S. Marines Corps.



**Navajo Code Talker
Joe Morris**

Six American Indians were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in recognition for their bravery and many other distinguished themselves as well.

The six Congressional Medal of Honor recipient were: Lt. Ernest Childers Lt. Jack Montgomery, Lt. Van Barfoot, John Resse Jr., Ron Harmon and Ernest Edwin Evens.



Lt. Ernest Childers (Creek), was born February 1, 1918 in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, A Muscogee (Creek), he graduated from the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School in north-central Oklahoma. *He was the first American Indian to earn the Medal of Honor since the Indian Wars of the 19th century.*

He first distinguished himself in Sicily, Italy where he was awarded a battlefield commission. Later in Italy, unaided and despite severe wounds, he destroyed three German machine gun emplacements.

Childers reached the rank of lieutenant Colonel before retiring from the Army in 1966. He died at age 87 and was buried at Floral Haven Memorial Gardens in his birthplace of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.



First Lt. Jack Montgomery (Cherokee),

Lt. Jack C. Montgomery, who also earned the Medal of Honor in World War II for service in Italy, graduated from same school as Childers, the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School in north-central Oklahoma.

During the Anzio, Italy military Campaign he single-handedly attacked a German stronghold killing eleven of the enemy and taking thirty-three prisoners. *Lt. Jack Montgomery graduated from the University of Redlands, California. He was recruited with three other American Indian to play football to beat Sherman.*



Pfc. John Resse Jr. (Comanche) was from Pryor, Oklahoma. On February 9, 1945 he was serving as a private first class in the Philippines. when an attack on the Paco Railroad Station hit and Reese and fellow soldier Private Cleto L. Rodriguez went ahead of their unit, took a position closer to the station, and began firing on the Japanese defenders. Together they killed over eighty Japanese soldiers before a shortage of ammunition forced them to turn back. Reese was killed while trying to return to the American lines; he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor eight months later, on October 19, 1945. Private Rodriguez survived the battle and was also awarded the Medal of Honor



Coronel Van Barfoot (Choctaw), was also at the Anzio Campaign in Italy where he knocked out two machine gun nests and captured seventeen prisoners. He then went on to defeat three German tanks and carried two of his wounded men to safety. All of these exploits reinforced the "warrior" image.

Barfoot had been awarded a combat field commission prior to his action in Italy. He went on to serve in Korea and Vietnam and retired as a Colonel.

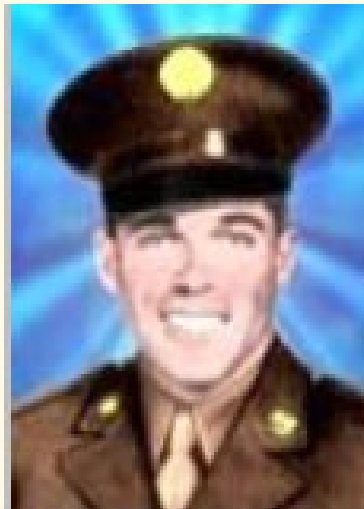
After his retirement from the military he moved to a retirement community in Henrico County, Virginia to be near his daughter.

In mid 2009, the homeowners' association (HOA) of the Sussex Square, where Barfoot lived ordered him to remove the flagpole from which he flew the U.S. flag.

The HOA bylaws didn't forbid flagpoles, but the HOA ruled Barfoot, then aged 90, would not be allowed to use it *"for aesthetic reasons."* Woke folks!

Barfoot contested the order, and received support from politicians, including Virginia Senators Mark Warner and Jim Webb, White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs and Hannity at Fox news.

The HOA dropped its request on December 8, 2009.



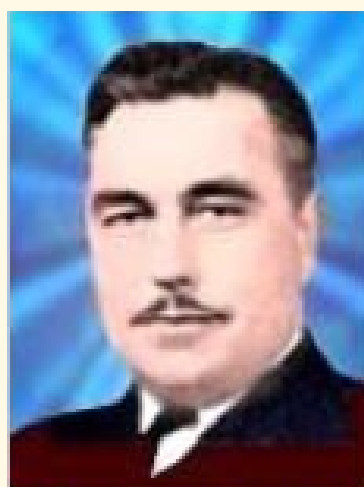
Sergeant Ron W. Harmon (Creek) joined the Army at his home town in Pixley, California.

On July 1, 1944, he was serving as a Sergeant in Company C, 362nd Infantry Regiment, 91st Infantry Division.

On that day, near Casaglia, Italy he single-handedly attacked three German positions which were firing on a friendly platoon.

He destroyed one position and despite being wounded on his approach, continued to silence another. He was killed while attacking the third position.

He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor a year later on October 2, 1945. Harmon was buried at the Florence American Cemetery in Florence, Italy.



Comdr. Ernest E. Evens (Cherokee/Creek) was born in Pawnee, Oklahoma. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1931.

In 1941 he was assigned to the destroyer Alden, and was serving on her in the East Indies when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

He became commanding officer of Alden on March 14, 1942, and held that position until July 7, 1943. While serving on Alden he participated in operations in and around Australia, New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

On October 25, 1944 as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Johnston, against major units of the Japanese



fleet during the battle off Samar he was first to lay a smokescreen and to open fire on a vastly superior forces in number, firepower and armor as they rapidly approached.

Comdr. Evans gallantly diverted the powerful blasts of hostile guns from the lightly armed and armored carriers under his protection, launching the first torpedo attack when the Johnston came under straddling Japanese shellfire.

Undaunted by damage sustained under the terrific volume of fire, he unhesitatingly joined others of his group to provide fire support during subsequent torpedo attacks against the Japanese. Outshooting and outmaneuvering the enemy as he consistently interposed his vessel between the hostile fleet units and our carriers despite the crippling loss of engine power and communications with steering aft, shifted command to the fantail, shouted steering orders through an open hatch to men turning the rudder by hand and battled furiously until the Johnston, burning and shuddering from a mortal blow, lay dead in the water after 3 hours of fierce combat.

Seriously wounded early in the engagement, Comdr. Evans, by his indomitable courage and brilliant professional skill, aided materially in turning back the enemy during a critical phase of the action.

His valiant fighting spirit throughout this historic battle was beyond the Call of Duty and will venture as an inspiration to all who served with him.

He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.



Corporal, Ira Hamilton Hayes, (Pima) and five other U.S. Marines were photographed raising the American flag in the inland of Iwo Jima on February 23, 1945 by Joe Rosenthal.

Hayes was born on January 12, 1923 at Sacaton on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona. He died on January 23, 1955 at the age of 32.

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NATIVE AMERICANS ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

The below 232 names represent the identified American Indian and Alaska Native service members KIA-MIA during the Vietnam War. Their names are etched on THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL "THE WALL" in Washington, D.C. Their status as Natives was dependent on if they checked the Native American box on their induction papers. We would like your help to identify all Native American warriors listed on The Wall, and obtain photographs to honor their memory on the Wall of Faces. *Source & more information:* www.vvmf.org | www.calie.org

ACOSTA	JOHN MICHAEL	ARMY	PFC	35E	2	1/21/1968	SACRAMENTO	CA	Sacramento Co.
ADIKAI JR	ALVIN	ARMY	PFC	4W	45	3/14/1971	WINDOW ROCK	AZ	Apache Co.
ALBERTS	ROGER DUANE	ARMY	PFC	37E	30	2/5/1968	FT TOTTEN	ND	Benson Co.
ALECK	JOHN IRA	USMC	PFC	30W	62	3/7/1969	RENO	NV	Washoe Co.
ANDERSON	DENNIS WILLIAM	ARMY	SSGT	13E	31	12/11/1966	NORFOLK	NE	Madison Co.
ANTONIO JR	JOYNIER	USMC	LCPL	67	67	12/21/1967	CHRYAN POINT	CA	McKenley Co.
ARKIE	VALLANCE GALEN	USMC	CPL	25E	91	9/3/1967	PARKER	AZ	La Paz Co.
ARLENTINO	DUDDNEY NELSON	ARMY	SP4	31E	58	12/7/1967	COOLIDGE	AZ	Pinal Co.
ARMSTRONG	DEAN EDWARD	USMC	GSST	19E	103	5/13/1967	ATOKA	OK	Atoka Co.
ARTHUR	JOHNNY	ARMY	SP5	3W	71	6/10/1971	FRUITLAND	NM	San Juan Co.
ARVISO	HERBERT	ARMY	17GT	37W	119	10/28/1969	FARMINGTON	NM	San Juan Co.
ATOLE	FLOYD SAMUEL	ARMY	SGT	32W	69	2/2/1967	DULCE	CA	Rien Arriba Co.
AUSTIN	WILLIAM EUGENE	ARMY	SGT	8W	72	7/31/1970	LENOIR	NC	Caldwell Co.
BAKER	ELWOOD	USMC	LCPL	22E	56	6/24/1967	BATTIST	OK	McCurtain Co.
BARNETT	PAUL WAYNE	ARMY	SP4	35W	23	1/3/1969	DUSTIN	OK	Hughes Co.
BARNEY	LUTHER	ARMY	SP5	2W	90	12/21/1971	MEXICAN SPRINGS	NM	McKinley Co.
BARR	EDWARD NASUESAK	ARMY	SP4	26W	105	5/3/1967	BRIVICK MISSION	AK	Nome Census Area
BARRIOS	THOMAS M	ARMY	SP5	25W	60	5/12/1969	ANCHORAGE	AK	Anchororage Borough
BATTIST	JAMES PATRICK	ARMY	SP4	35W	74	1/12/1969	LEMOORE	CA	Kings Co.
BEAR	ANDREW	ARMY	CPL	55W	32	6/25/1968	CALIPATRIA	CA	Imperial Co.
BEAR	DONALD EARL	ARMY	SFC	53W	42	7/8/1968	MOUNTAIN VIEW	OK	Kiowa Co.
BEAULIEU	LEO VERNON	USMC	PFC	7E	64	5/16/1966	LENGBY	MN	Polk Co.
BEGAYE	EDDIE CHARLES	USMC	CPL	10E	100	5/2/1967	RAMAHO	NM	Sacramento Co.
BEGAYE	FELIX DOHALTAHE	USMC	PFC	31E	70	12/10/1967	LITTLE WATER	NM	San Juan Co.
BEGODY	HAROLD L	ARMY	SP4	39E	28	2/14/1968	TUBA CITY	AZ	Coconino Co.
BELLANGER	JOHN GEORGE	USMC	LCPL	39E	29	2/14/1968	MINNEAPOLIS	MN	Hennepin Co.
BERNARD	VINCENT	USMC	LCPL	43W	51	9/21/1968	DORCHESTER	MA	Suffolk Co.
BIGTREE	JAMES VICTOR	USMC	SGT	4E	113	1/11/1966	SYRACUSE	NY	Onondaga Co.
BILLIE	LARRY ROGERS	USMC	PFC	11E	66	10/11/1966	CHINLE	AZ	Apache Co.
BLACKFOX	ROBERT LEE	USMC	PFC	13W	22	2/17/1970	TAHLEQUAH	OK	Cherokee Co.
BLACKWATER	DWIGHT THOMAS	ARMY	1LT	3W	82	6/19/1971	PHOENIX	OK	Maricopa Co.
BOSWELL	DAVID HENRY	NAVY	HN	43E	14	3/6/1968	BUFFALO	NY	Erie Co.
BRAV	JOHNNY CHARLES	USMC	PFC	9W	62	6/18/1970	WAYNOKA	OK	Woods Co.
BROWN JR	RAYMOND	USMC	LCPL	32W	19	2/12/1969	NORTH HIGHLANDS	WY	Sacramento Co.
BROWNROTTER	LAWRENCE DEAN	ARMY	CPL	30E	13	11/18/1967	BULLHEAD	SD	Corson Co.
BRUNER	DAVID	ARMY	SP4	24W	2	5/14/1969	SAPULPA	OK	Creek Co.
BUTLER	LAWRENCE JOSEPH	ARMY	SP4	27W	8	4/4/1969	HAYWARD	WI	Sawyer Co.
CAMPBELL	EUGENE CHARLES	USMC	LCPL	25E	49	8/27/1967	REDWOOD VALLEY	CA	Mendocino Co.
CANO	JOSE RAMON	ARMY	SP4	34W	1	1/15/1969	AUSTIN	TX	Williamson Co.
CARNEY	JOSEUA ELI	ARMY	SSSGT	5W	98	2/12/1971	MCALISTER	TX	Pittsburg Co.
CHARLIE	PETER	USMC	LCPL	8W	93	8/8/1970	FARMINGTON	NM	San Juan Co.
CHESTER	ALVIN	USMC	LCPL	2E	27	7/5/1965	WINDOW ROCK	NM	Apache Co.
CHINO	GERALD GREGORY	ARMY	SP4	46E	3	3/24/1968	CUBERO	NM	Cibola Co.
CHOPPER	FRANKLIN DELANO	ARMY	PFC	21E	96	6/13/1967	BROCKTON	MT	Roosevelt Co.
CHRIST JOHN	JOHN EMERSON	ARMY	SP4	44E	127	9/8/1967	CHENEA	OK	Cherokee Co.
CHRISTY	GILMORE WILSON	ARMY	SP4	14E	127	2/6/1967	TULSA	OK	Osage Co.
CLAW	PETER YAZZIE	ARMY	PFC	48E	18	4/5/1968	KAYENTA	AZ	Navajo Co.
CLOUD	RONALD MYRRON	ARMY	SGT	53W	8	7/4/1968	PONEMAH	MN	Beltrami Co.
CORBIERE	AUSTIN MORRIS	USMC	LCPL	7E	42	5/9/1966	CANADA	AZ	Maricopa Co.
CROOK	ELIOTT	ARMY	SP4	1W	26	5/17/1972	PHOENIX	AZ	Sacramento Co.
CRUZ	FRANK BRYAN	ARMY	PFC	24E	5	7/27/1967	DETROIT	MI	Utah Co.
CUCH	WILBERT WAYNE	USMC	LCPL	66W	4	5/26/1968	SPRINGVILLE	UT	Cibola Co.
CURLEY	ALBERT ALLEN	USMC	PFC	17E	70	3/30/1967	CUBERO	NM	Apache Co.
DALE	BENNE	ARMY	SP4	59E	3	5/12/1968	WIDE RUINS	AZ	Apache Co.
DAVIS	CHRISTOPHER WILMER	ARMY	SP4	16E	104	3/18/1967	BELCOURT	ND	Rolette Co.
DAW	GERRY LORENZO	ARMY	SP4	21E	73	6/8/1967	TONALE	CA	San Diego Co.
DEER	TERRY LOUIS	ARMY	PFC	7W	113	10/5/1970	WEWOKA	OK	Seminole Co.
DEERE	CHARLES KENNETH	ARMY	PFC	55E	8	5/5/1968	OKEMAH	OK	Okfuskee Co.
DEERINWATER	BRUCE EDWARD	ARMY	SSGT	34W	74	1/25/1969	MCALISTER	OK	Pittsburg Co.
DEMPSEY	WARREN LEIGH	USMC	CPL	3E	122	12/3/1965	CHURCH ROCK	NM	McKinley Co.
DENIAPEH	DANIEL DEE	USMC	LCPL	32E	66	12/28/1967	TUBA CITY	AZ	Coconino Co.
DEVANEY	JAMES PRICE	ARMY	CPL	13W	68	2/28/1970	GOLDSBORO	NC	Wayne Co.
DEWEY	ERIC MELVIN	USMC	PFC	24E	20	7/29/1967	BISHOP	CA	Inyo Co.
DOCTOR	GARY DEAN	USMC	LCPL	11E	56	10/7/1966	BASOM	NY	Genesee Co.
DUNNING	DENNIS PAUL	ARMY	PFC	56E	5	5/6/1968	UKIAH	CA	Mendocino Co.
DURANT JR	FORBIS PIPKIN	USMC	LCPL	44E	6	3/10/1968	ATOKA	OK	Atoka Co.
EISENBERGER	GEORGE JOE BU	ARMY	SGT	3E	26	12/5/1965	PAWHUSKA	OK	Osage Co.
ELISOVSKY	DAVID HENRY	ARMY	SGT	4E	83	1/23/1966	CORDOVA	AK	Valdez-Cordova Census Area
ETSITTY	VAN	ARMY	CPL	61W	3	6/1/1968	GALLUP	NM	McKinley Co.
FISHER	WILLIAM JOHN	USMC	LCPL	10E	132	9/22/1966	ARLEE	MT	Lake Co.
FLYING HORSE	CONRAD LEO	USMC	LCPL	7W	26	8/3/1967	MCINTOSH	SD	Corson Co.
FRAGUA	GEORGE LEONARD	ARMY	PFC	13E	8	12/25/1966	JEMEZ PUEBLO	CA	Sanderson Co.
FRANCISCO	PATRICK PHILLIP	USMC	LCPL	18E	93	4/26/1967	STANFIELD	NV	Pinal Co.
FRASER	THOMAS EDWIN	USMC	PVT	12W	92	4/4/1970	DETROIT	MI	Wayne Co.
FREDENBERG	RALPH	ARMY	SP4	51E	45	4/24/1968	SHAWANO	WI	Shawano Co.
GAMBLE JR	CHARLES F	ARMY	SP4	17W	127	10/28/1969	JUNEAU	AK	City and Borough of Juneau
GENERAL	LESLIE NEIL	USMC	CPL	53E	31	5/1/1968	NIAGARA FALLS	NY	Niagara Co.
GHAHATE	LUTHER ANDERSON	ARMY	SP4	40W	12	10/21/1968	ZUNI	NM	McKinley Co.
GOING	WALLACE	NAVY	BM2	36W	69	12/23/1968	WATSON	OK	McCurtain Co.
GOODIRON	RONALD CHRISTY	USMC	PFC	41E	66	2/28/1968	SHIELDS	ND	Grant Co.
GREEN	LARRY	USMC	PFC	35W	60	1/9/1969	NIAGARA FALLS	NY	Niagara Co.
GRITTS	WILLIAM ARCHIE	ARMY	CPL	57E	9	6/13/1968	HULBERT	OK	Cherokee Co.
HALE	VICTOR	USMC	LCPL	37W	65	12/8/1968	TOPEKA	OK	Shawnee Co.
HARJO	KENNETH DEWAYNE	ARMY	SP4	16W	91	11/18/1969	SEMINOLE	OK	Seminole Co.
HARRIS	CARL E	ARMY	SGT	3E	57	11/15/1965	ROCK HILL	SC	York Co.
HAWTHORNE	GENE	ARMY	SSGT	7E	25	5/4/1966	LUPTON	AZ	Apache Co.
HAYES	LOUIS THOMAS	ARMY	SGT	36W	11	12/27/1968	SHIPROCK	NM	San Juan Co.
HEALY	LOUIS GLENN	USMC	PVT	53W	19	7/5/1968	DODSON	MT	Phillips Co.
HENRY	ROBERT GREGORY	ARMY	PVT	55W	35	6/25/1968	SAN DIEGO	CA	San Diego Co.
HENSHAW	LARRY ROY	ARMY	SGT	11W	79	5/1/1970	SAPULPA	OK	Creek Co.
HICKS	DONALD	ARMY	SP4	54W	24	6/30/1968	TONALE	AZ	Coconino Co.
HICKSON	LEONARD MARTIN	ARMY	SGT	24W	42	5/18/1969	FT DEFANCE	AZ	Apache Co.
HOWARD	CHARLES VINCENT	ARMY	SGT	8E	20	7/2/1966	BRIMLEY	MI	Chippewa Co.
HUMMINGBIRD	FERRELL	USMC	LCPL	14E	27	1/14/1967	OAKLAND	CA	Alameda Co.
HUSKON	BENNY LEO	ARMY	SP4	59W	23	6/7/1968	LEUPP	AZ	Coconino Co.
INCASHOLA	JEAN BAPTISTE	ARMY	PFC	12E	112	11/23/1966	ST IGNATIUS	MT	Lake Co.
INGRAM	JOHN LEE	USMC	PFC	48E	41	4/7/1968	WELEETKA	OK	Okfuskee Co.
IVEY	SAM	ARMY	PFC	2E	84	9/16/1965	MCGRATH	AK	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area
JACKSON	LLOYD WILNER	ARMY	SGT	11W	124	5/7/1970	AUSTIN	NV	Lander Co.
JACKSON	MICHAEL MEREDITH	ARMY	PFC	6E	44	3/24/1966	WAUBAY	SD	Day Co.
JACKSON	RALFORD JOHN	USMC	PFC	24W	76	5/22/1969	TUBA CITY	AZ	Coconino Co.
JAMERSON	KENNETH ROBERT	USMC	LCPL	17E	104	4/5/1967	LITTLE EAGLE	SD	Corson Co.
JAMES	BILLIE	ARMY	SP4	50E	15	4/15/1968	FARMINGTON	NM	San Juan Co.
JEALOUS-OF-HIM	FRANK W	ARMY	SP4	22W	2	6/9/1969	WOUNDED KNEE	SD	Shannon Co.
JOHNSON	CLIFFORD CURTIS	ARMY	CWO	4E	110	1/29/1966	FAIRFAX	OK	Osage Co.
JOHNSON	ZANE EVERETT	USMC	LCPL	28W	61	3/27/1969	FRUITLAND	NM	San Juan Co.
JONES	MICHAEL BRUCE	ARMY	PFC	59E	5	5/12/1968	MOHAVE	AZ	Mohave Co.
KEE	WILSON BEGAY	ARMY	SP4	9W	60	6/17/1970	CHINLE	AZ	Apache Co.
KILBUCK	GEORGE GREGORY	ARMY	PFC	2E	68	8/27/1965	BETHLE	AK	Bethel Census Area
KIPP	RAYMOND SIDNEY	ARMY	SP4	121E					



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Celebrating Veterans: How to Spot a Native American Veteran

Some lighthearted and serious ways to tell if someone is a Native American Veteran. By Indian Country Today Native veteran Vincent Schilling

Vincent Schilling Editor's Note: A word of appreciation if you are a Native American Veteran and in honor of all of our men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. This is a blessing to you and your family. As a former Lieutenant in the U.S. Army and National Guard, I am proud to have served alongside all of you. Thank you for your service to the country.

As we have reported in ICT on many occasions, since the first arrival of Europeans onto Turtle Island, Native Americans – American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiians – have enlisted and volunteered for the armed services at a higher rate than any other ethnicity. According to government officials during World War II, if all other races had enlisted at the same rate as American Indians, selective service and the draft would not have been necessary.

Native American veterans deserved to be recognized on Armed Forces Day.

But, you might ask, How can we identify Native Veterans in order to give them a handshake, a hug or a tip of our hat?

Here are several ways to tell someone is probably a Native American veteran, some lighthearted and some more serious.

They have rank, ribbons or service branch worked into their Native regalia



Sometimes at a pow wow or other celebration, you might see a person with a partial uniform, such as combat fatigues, along with pieces or Native ornamentation, such as feathers. This person is a veteran, or a person honoring a family member who served. Please know this is a gesture of honor and not to be taken lightly. Uniforms are only worn as a gesture of remembrance and honor.

If they have something in their right hand and see someone in uniform, they switch hands

A Native American Veteran while in the service, always had to be ready to salute an officer. And officers have to be ready at all times to return a salute

Wait, what? Perhaps this might not make sense if you are not a veteran, and some veterans may have forgotten they even do this. The reason this happens is while in the service, vets always had to be ready to salute an officer. And officers have to be ready at all times to return a salute. Some habits never leave us.

Veterans laugh at movies that show people in inaccurate uniforms

Veterans will scream out when we see someone in a movie or TV show with inaccurate rank, ribbons or name-tags. We also notice sloppily worn hats, improperly rolled up sleeves or anything else that screams, “Bad movie costuming person!” or “Lack of military adviser!”

They still roll their socks, t-shirts or underwear Ok, this isn’t always the case, as some vets like to discard all their previous ways, but some vets hold tight to those old habits. “Hey, rolled underwear looks nice and neat in a drawer,” that is, just before a drill sergeant throws it all onto the floor and tells you to do it again at 4 a.m. because you didn’t properly lock your foot locker.

They know a bunch of weird terms when talking to a fellow veteran about ‘those days’

If you understand such terminology as “good to go,” “hua,” “dress right dress,” “muster,” “at ease” and much more, this day is in your honor. You might also call the bathroom the “head” or even a latrine.

The hair is either super short, or long. There really is no in-between

This isn’t really a superior indicator, and more of a private joke. Veterans don’t really know why this is - but we either hold on to the old military ways and embrace that buzz-cut or move away completely and embrace our bushy locks. There really is no in-between. It’s just one of those veteran things.

We might get a little quiet during the posting of the colors

Though some parts of this article might be lighthearted, but not this one. Native veterans might get a little bit quiet during the posting of the colors at Grand Entry. The colors (The POW and American Flag) represent those men and women who have served in the armed forces and came home hurt or otherwise disabled, or in a memorial covered with a flag or never returned home. Our servicemen and women have given so much. So during these moments, it is always right to give honor and respect to those veterans who might be a bit quiet.

We dance in the Veteran’s circle during a pow wow

Seems simple enough, but taking a moment to recognize the veterans in this circle who gave years of their lives in service to their country is respectful. Also keep in mind those veterans who are not in the circle due to disabilities, never returning home or because they have walked on.



The Pawnee Indian Veterans Homecoming Pow Wow.

Many times a Native veteran has as an important part of their regalia something that indicates their rank in service, their service branch or even their specific unit worked into their regalia.

You might also see a red feather as part of their regalia, which is an indication of having been wounded in battle. If you see this, please thank them for their service.

They might wear a partial uniform and partial regalia of feathered decoration

They always walk in the same step as you... and they know what that weird ‘one-leg hop-skip’ thing is

If you are not a Native veteran or veteran, you probably have no idea what this means. But any veteran knows all too well about that weird leg skip-step in order to get in cadence with the other people you are marching with.

After marching in step with everyone all the time in the service, we now automatically get in step with whomever we are walking.



(Yes, by the way, this is my sock drawer.)



Vincent Schilling (Akwasne Mohawk) is a Native American veteran. He served as a former U.S. Army combat medic, lab technician and Second Lieutenant of the 1-143rd Field Artillery Bn. Vincent Schilling, Akwasne Mohawk, is the associate editor and senior correspondent at Indian Country Today who enjoys creating media, technology, comics, and movies. He is a film critic and writes the #NativeNerd column. Twitter @VinceSchilling Tik Tok @VinceSchilling Email vschilling@indiancountrytoday.com he is also the opinions editor , to submit email: opinion@indiancountrytoday.com.

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"I am bringing a distant nation against you. An ancient and enduring nation. A people whose language you do not know, whose speech you do not understand."



Photo above: President Trump at the White House shaking hands with Peter McDonald former Navajo Tribal Chairman next to an unidentified Navajo Code Talker.
Photo left: Navajo Code Talkers stand for the National Anthem
Photo below: is a Navajo Code Talker and photos of him that appear on the cover of many books.



The American Indians had the highest percentage of any ethnic group serving in the military during WW I and II. Although the Navajo Code Talkers are the most publicized, many other American Indian Tribes participated as Code Talkers in WW I and II. We are proud of all our men and women that have served in our armed forces. God Bless all.

Iwo Jima February 23, 1945



Corporal, Ira Hamilton Hayes, (Pima) and five other U.S. Marines were photographed raising the American flag in the inland of Iwo Jima on February 23, 1945 by Joe Rosenthal. Three of the six Marines depicted in the photograph, Sergeant, Michael Strank, Corporal, Harlon Block, and Private First Class, Franklin Sousley were killed in action over the next few days. The three surviving flag-raisers were Corporals Rene Gagnon, Ira Hayes, and Harold Schultz. Hayes was born on January 12, 1923 at Sacaton on the Gila River Indian Reservation in south central Arizona. He died on January 23, 1955 at the age of 32.

IT DOESN'T NEED TO BE REWRITTEN

We the People

IT NEEDS TO BE REREAD

We survived Smallpox, Residential Schools And Reservations... We'll survive what ever comes next. That's the way we roll



THANK YOU VETERANS

Veterans Day - November 11

FREEDOM IN AMERICA IS AT RISK

"Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit."
"Freedom is the right to question and change the established way of doing things. It is the continuous revolution of the marketplace. It is the understanding that allows us to recognize shortcomings and seek solutions."
"Freedom is not something to be secured in any one moment of time. We must struggle to preserve it every day.
And freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."
President, Ronald Reagan

SAY NO! TO CRITICAL RACE THEORY

It is Marxist, Racist & Anti-Christianity