

# PPT accompaniment for Carolina K-12's lesson

# Native Americans and

# World War II



- To view this PDF as a projectable presentation, save the file, click “view” in the top menu bar of the file, and select “Full Screen Mode”.
- To request an editable PPT version of this presentation, send a request to [CarolinaK12@unc.edu](mailto:CarolinaK12@unc.edu)

# MANILA HIT!

## Huge Fires Blazing

GROUNDHOG  
PETE SAYS:

"With war clouds  
shadowing Monday's  
hours, there'll be more  
clouds and coming  
showers."

### The Seattle Star

FLASH

★ CONVENIENT ★ COMPLETE ★ CONCISE ★

VOL. 43, NO. 242.

THE SEATTLE STAR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

Main-6600.

3 CENTS.

# 1500 KILLED IN RAID!

## FDR Signs War Declaration

### BOMBS TOUCH OFF GASOLINE STORES

NEW YORK—(UP)—The National Broadcasting Co. correspondent at Manila reported Monday that Japanese planes started a heavy attack on Fort McKinley and Nichols airfield at Manila, at 2:00 p. m. Tuesday (11:00 a. m. PST Monday), and started large fires.

The broadcaster said that the attack, which was in progress as he broadcast, was carried out with "deadly accuracy."

The Japanese bombers, despite a terrific curtain of American anti-aircraft fire, touched off a huge fire, apparently in a gasoline dump.

### 736 Jap Nationals Held in Custody

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that federal bureau of investigation agents had seized 736 Japanese nationals in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands.

### Lindy Comes Thru

CHICAGO—(UP)—Charlie A. Lindbergh, indolent spokesman, Monday said we must meet war with Japan "as united Americans."

### Bridges Conviction Set Aside by Court

WASHINGTON—(UP)—The supreme court Monday set aside the convictions of Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, the Los Angeles Times, and its managing editor, L. D. Hinchman, on charges of contempt of a Los Angeles superior court.

### Haiti Joins Up

DET. AT. FRANK, N.Y.—(UP)—Haiti declared war on Japan.

### Battleship, Destroyer Lost by U. S.

WASHINGTON—(UP)—Casualties on the Hawaiian island of Oahu in yesterday's Japanese air attack will amount to about 2000, including about 1500 fatalities, the White House announced Monday.

The White House confirmed the loss in Pearl Harbor of "one old battleship" and a destroyer, which was blown up.

Several other American ships were damaged and a large number of army and navy airplanes on Hawaiian fields were put out of commission, the White House disclosed.

It reported at the same time that American operations against Japan were being carried out on a large scale, resulting already in the destruction of "a number of Japanese planes and submarines."

A number of bombers arrived safely from San Francisco during the engagement—while it was underway. Reinforcements of planes are being rushed and repair work is under way on the ships, planes and ground facilities.

"Gosh, Wake and Midway islands and Hongkong have been attacked. Details of these attacks are lacking."

### Nazis Give Up Moscow Drive

BERLIN—(UP)—A Nazi military spokesman said Monday night that Germany had abandoned attempts to capture Moscow for this winter.

## 40,000 Needed for Defense

Mayor Earl B. Miles, director of Seattle's civilian defense, called for 40,000 volunteers to help guard the city Monday.

"This vast civilian army will join 1000 persons already organized," Mayor Miles' call was made for fire, raid, escape, bomb-droppers, auxiliary firemen and police and other units.

Persons wishing to volunteer were asked to apply in person at the New Field Artillery armory, Fourth avenue N. and Harrison street.

## SPEEDY ACTION BY CONGRESS

BY LYLE C. WILSON

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(UP)—President Roosevelt at 4:10 p. m. (1:10 p. m. PST) today signed the joint congressional resolution declaring existence of a state of war with the Japanese empire.

The resolution was passed by congress and put in effect by the president's signature just three hours and 37 minutes after he went before a joint session of both houses to ask for it. He pledged that the United States would triumph over a treacherous Japan—"So help us God."

The senate passed the resolution 71 minutes after Mr. Roosevelt's closing words echoed thru the house chamber.

The senate vote was unanimous, 82 to 0. Twelve minutes later the house voted 388 to 1 for the resolution, with only Representative Jeannette Rankin, Republican, Montana, voting against it—as she did in 1917.

The war already was more than 24 hours old and still accompanied by a barrage of reports of further Japanese raids and new damage to American naval and air forces.

Word of new, heavy, and widely scattered raids on United States air bases in the Philippines were being received at the White House within an hour prior to Mr. Roosevelt's signature of the document that put the United States into the war as victor of Great Britain, Canada and half a dozen others in an all-out effort to crush Japanese militarism.

The war resolution snatched thru congress after the president, apparently before the joint session to denounce Japan for perfidious deception, to pledge to "win there to absolute victory," and to ask that the congress recognize formally the state of war forced upon us by the other great Pacific power.

Present at the historic signing ceremony in the west wing of the White House, where the president's office is situated, were Vice President Henry A. Wallace, House Speaker Sam Rayburn and a group of congressional leaders of both parties.

At 4 o'clock the congressional leaders filed into the office. The president, with his head resting wearily in one hand, looked up from his cluttered desk to greet and exchange greetings with the leaders.

Some of them stepped forward to renew their pledges of support. Then newsmen and newspaper photographers were ushered into the office. A battery of bright movie lights was turned on and the president, his face plainly showing the strain of the past 24 hours, picked up a pen and scribbled his bold signature across the bottom of the scroll.



**STOP WISHING  
FOR HOT WATER!  
GET IT . . . WITH GAS**

EVER come home late, tired, and wish there were hot water for a bath? Well, quick as wishing, you have it with an automatic storage GAS water heater. Hot water—all you want, whenever you want it—24 hours a day! GAS brings it to you faster. And so economically. Choose the nation's favorite method of heating water automatically—with GAS. Your new heater will be installed free, and serviced free, by your progressive

SEATTLE GAS COMPANY  
1551 Fourth Avenue      MAIn 4787

**CONTINENTAL AUTOMATIC  
STORAGE GAS WATER HEATER**

## TODAY IN THE NEWS

Britain Declares War on Japan . . . .	Page 3
Bomb Philippines Five Times . . . .	Page 3
Rush Seattle Defense Plans . . . .	Page 6
Seattle Men Flock to Colors . . . .	Page 25
FR's 'War Message' to Congress . . . .	Page 18



# Answer the Call

- After Pearl Harbor:
  - 6 million Americans volunteered for the Armed Forces.
  - 50 million registered for Selective Service & 18 million were screened.
  - 10 million were drafted by the Selective Service.
- The military's peak strength was 12 million people.
- The total US population in 1941 was more than 130,000,000 (based on 1940 census)
  - 350,000 were Native Americans



Man the  
**GUNS**  
Join the **NAVY**

**“The United States never broke a treaty with a foreign government and never kept one with the Indians.”**



**~Will Rogers, American Humorist and Cherokee Indian**



# Nazis & Native Americans

- During World War I, the US used the Choctaw language to send coded messages.
- In the 1930s, the Nazis sent spies disguised as anthropologists to infiltrate various Native American tribes in an attempt to learn their languages.



# Nazis & Native Americans

- German-American organizations attempted to persuade Native Americans to avoid registering for the draft.
- Nazi propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels predicted that Native Americans would revolt against the US government because the Swastika was similar to a Native American symbol.
- He went so far as to declare the Sioux peoples an “Aryan” race and equals of the German peoples.



# The Native American Response

“War Department officials maintained that if the entire population had enlisted in the same proportion as Indians, the response would have rendered Selective Service unnecessary.” – Lt. Col. Thomas Morgan



(U.S. Marine Corps archive photo)



# The Native American Response

- The Six Iroquois Nations declare war on the Axis Powers in July 1942
  - Mohawks
  - Oneida
  - Seneca
  - Cayuga
  - Onondaga
  - Tuscarora



# The Native American Response



- 99% of all eligible Native Americans – males 21 to 44 – registered for the draft
- Annual Native American enlistment increased from 7,500 in 1942 to 22,000 in 1945.
- On Pearl Harbor Day, there were 5,000 Native Americans in the Army.
- At the end of the War 44,500 Native Americans had served.

# The Native American Response

- Many Native Americans were eager to join the war effort.
  - Stood for hours in bad weather to sign draft cards.
  - A toothless Native American was rejected for service and responded by saying, “I don’t want to bite ‘em! I just want to shoot ‘em!”
  - Another Native American was rejected for being overweight said that he had not come to run, but to fight.





# The Native American Response

- Many Native Americans were eager to join the war effort (con't)
  - Papago Native Americans memorized a few English phrases and learned to write their names.
  - Navajos organized remedial English training centers on their reservations to help them qualify for service.
  - The entire Santa Fe Native American School football team volunteered for the military after the 1942 homecoming game.

# Native American Response

- Native Americans were “at the bottom rung of the economic ladder.” Despite this, they:
  - bought \$50 million in war bonds.
  - Contributed generously to the Red Cross and other organizations.
  - One Native American woman sent a \$1,000 check to the Navy Relief fund signed with her thumbprint.



# The Native American Response

- About 40,000 Native Americans left reservations, many for the first time, to find jobs in the defense industry.





# The Native American Response

- 2,500 Navajos helped construct the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot in New Mexico.
- Pueblo Native Americans helped build the Naval Supply Depot in Utah.
- Alaskan Native Americans were involved in territorial defense.

# The Native American Response

- Native American women took over traditional men's duties on the reservation – firefighting, farmers, mechanics, etc.
- Many women volunteered for the Red Cross, American Womens' Volunteer Service, and Civil Defense.
- In 1942, Native Americans planted 36,200 Victory Gardens – one for every two Native American families.



# Sources:

- <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/themes/homefrontstudy.pdf>
- [http://www.shsu.edu/~his\\_ncp/NAWWII.html](http://www.shsu.edu/~his_ncp/NAWWII.html)
- [http://www.nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/609/world-war-ii-american-Native Americans-the-home-front](http://www.nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/609/world-war-ii-american-Native-Americans-the-home-front)