First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

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HJR23-1011

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House Committees

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23-1011

101 CONCERNING HONORING AND RECOGNIZING THE MILITARY SERVICE

102 AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICAN VETERANS AND

- 103 COMMUNITIES.
 - WHEREAS, The contributions, sacrifices, and disproportionate
 service of Native American veterans has been integral to the success of
 the United States military over the course of its history; and
 - WHEREAS, The Colorado General Assembly recognizes that we are on the indigenous land of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne, and the state of Colorado also encompasses the Native lands of the Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and Navajo, and that securing the land came at great cost to the Native people, including suppression of culture and being confined to reservations; and
- 10



Final Reading February 10, 2023

HOUSE

1 WHEREAS, The indigenous people of this land embody a warrior 2 spirit. Tribal warrior traditions; treaty commitments with the United 3 States; the opportunity to demonstrate patriotism; and pursuit of 4 employment, education, or adventure, as well as a responsibility for 5 defending Native homelands, serve as a call to indigenous military 6 service; and

WHEREAS, Native American veterans have served with
distinction in the United States military in every major conflict for over
200 years, earning Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars, Silver Stars,
Congressional Gold Medals, the Congressional Medal of Honor, and
other medals, awards, and decorations; and

WHEREAS, During the Revolutionary War, the Penobscot and
Passamaquoddy Tribes heeded General George Washington's call on
December 24, 1776, for supplemental troops for his army by sending 600
of their own to fight on behalf of the American Revolution; and

- 16 WHEREAS, During the American Civil War, roughly 3,60017 Native Americans served in the Union Army; and
- WHEREAS, More than 12,000 Native Americans served in World
 War I, many of whom were not conscripted but had volunteered to serve
 despite the fact that one-third of all Native Americans still had not been
 granted full citizenship by the United States government at the time; and

WHEREAS, The Choctaw Indians, largely without American citizenship status, pioneered the use of Native American languages to encode United States military communications while stationed at battlefield command posts, successfully protecting United States and Allied troops, supply locations, and plans from enemy intelligence; ensuring the security of Allied resources and Allied lives; and contributing to the Allied victory in World War I; and

- WHEREAS, Over one-third of able-bodied Native American men between the ages of 18 and 50, and as much as 70 percent of certain tribal populations, served during World War II, representing the highest per capita contribution to the total war effort of any demographic group in the United States; and
- WHEREAS, The United States World War II mobilization efforts
 infringed on several Native American reservations; diminished the

influence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs within Congress by moving its
 Washington, DC office to Chicago; cut funding for Native American
 programs; and caused a shortage of nurses and doctors on reservations as
 medical professionals joined military operations; and

5 WHEREAS, Over 400 Native Americans served integral roles in 6 World War II as "code talkers", employing their knowledge of Navajo and 7 other Native American languages, which languages the United States 8 government had long attempted to suppress through boarding schools 9 since the late 1800s, to develop unbreakable codes to send messages 10 across the Pacific; and

WHEREAS, Navajo Code Talkers contributed to every Pacific
Marine-led assault from 1942 to 1945, including Iwo Jima, Guadalcanal,
Tarawa, and Peleliu, and in 2001, 28 Navajo Code Talkers received
Congressional Gold Medals, mostly posthumously; and

WHEREAS, 42,000 Native Americans served in the Vietnam War,
over 90 percent of them volunteers, and the names of 232 Native
Americans and Alaska Natives who were killed in combat or went
missing in action are etched on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in
Washington, DC; and

- WHEREAS, Over 10,000 Native Americans served in the Korean
 War, and 194 were killed in combat; and
- WHEREAS, There are about 60 Southern Ute veterans who served
 in the United States military, including during World War I, World War
 II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War; and
- WHEREAS, Multiple generations of Colorado indigenous peoples
 gave their lives in service to their country, including the Baker and Box
 families of the Southern Ute Tribe; and
- WHEREAS, The Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Tribes serve
 an integral leadership role in the United Veterans Coalition of Colorado;
 and
- WHEREAS, Roughly 31,000 Native Americans and Alaska
 Natives are currently on active duty, serving in Afghanistan, Iraq, and
 around the world, in which they continue to serve in greater numbers per
 capita than any other demographic group; and

WHEREAS, Native American women serve in our Armed Forces
 at disproportionately high rates; and

WHEREAS, Native American veterans experience higher rates of homelessness and substance abuse than other groups, and face limited access to medical care due to the shortcomings of the Department of Veteran Affairs in administering culturally sensitive treatment and establishing facilities within accessible distances to rural reservations; now, therefore,

9 Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 10 Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate 11 concurring herein:

(1) That we, the members of the General Assembly, honor the
disproportionately high military service, sacrifice, and patriotism of
Native American veterans;

15 (2) That we recognize the indispensable contributions of Native 16 Americans in advancing United States interests, military successes, and 17 global stability, often as the United States government failed to fulfill its 18 federal trust responsibility and protect Tribal treaty rights, lands, and 19 resources; and

(3) That we commit to addressing the unique hardships and
inequities faced by Native American veterans, service members, and Gold
Star families as well as upholding our nation's solemn responsibilities to
support the indigenous communities and Tribes that continue to serve our
country as those have since our nation's founding.