

National Native American Hall of Fame
2019 Inductee

PASCAL POOLAW
KIOWA



**MILITARY
MOST DECORATED
NATIVE AMERICAN SOLDIER**

1 - 2 50-minute class periods

SELECTED COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

CCSS Literacy SL 10-1

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

CCSS Literacy SL 10-1d

Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.1

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.2

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.3

Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

GOALS FOR UNDERSTANDING

Students will understand

- Pascal Poolaw was a legendary soldier who served the US military in three different war zones: World War II, Korea, and Vietnam
- Pascal Poolaw is the most decorated Native American soldier in history, with 3 Purple Hearts and 42 combined medals

- Pascal Poolaw served in the Vietnam Conflict after his oldest son served and lost his leg

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

In what wars did Pascal Poolaw serve his country?

Why did Pascal Poolaw serve in three consecutive wars?

How did Pascal Poolaw become legendary for his military service?

How does Pascal Poolaw's legacy continue to inspire every successive generation of American soldiers?

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE

Suggested Formative Assessment of Learning Outcomes

Active listening through note taking

Small group discussion

Class discussion

Culminating Performance Assessment of Learning Outcomes

- Students will finish their own small group K/W/H/L charts
- Participate in a small group discussion
- Answer the essential questions when reporting out as a group to the class

ENTRY QUESTIONS

Who is Pascal Poolaw?

What accomplishments did Pascal Poolaw achieve to deserve induction into the National Native American Hall of Fame?

Of which Native American Nation was Pascal Poolaw a member?

MATERIALS

Computer and internet access for the following videos is required. Additional written materials for printing is at the end of this lesson.

2-minute video describing the military career of Pascal Poolaw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=fSNtPkCkAM4&feature=emb_logo

15-minute Hall of Fame “Inspirational Leadership” interview with brother, Ralph Poolaw <https://vimeo.com/465248350> The interview is also accessible by scanning the Quick Response (QR) code below with a smartphone or QR Reader.



LEARNING MODALITIES

Audio/Visual: Students will watch recorded interviews with Pascal Poolaw’s son Ralph, and also a short video that recounts Pascal’s incredible military career.

Writing/Recording: Students will take notes while observing the films, identifying key concepts, statements that Ralph makes during his interview. These notes will be used to complete the K/W/H/L chart in the small groups.

OVERT INSTRUCTION

- 1) The instructor divides the class into groups of four and asks each person and each group to begin making a “K/W/H/L” Chart, which stands roughly for “What they Know/What they Want to Know/How to Research this topic/What they Learned”

The teacher can introduce Pascal Poolaw by playing the short video, which is linked here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=fSNtPkCkAM4&feature=emb_logo

- 2) After showing the short video, the instructor will ask the class to peruse the military record that is included in the addendum. Using the information in the bio, the students will begin completing their K/W/H/L learning graphic organizer charts.
- 3) After about 15 minutes of discussion and chart work, the teacher will show the class the 15-minute interview of Ralph Poolaw.
- 4) Following the video interview, students will spend 20 minutes answering the following questions in their small groups. Every team member will contribute, with one person recording the information on a separate sheet. This information can also be utilized for the group K/W/H/L chart.

Questions

- a. How did Pascal Poolaw become a legendary soldier?
 - b. Why did Pascal Poolaw choose to serve in 3 wars?
 - c. What type of legacy did Pascal Poolaw leave behind?
 - d. Is Pascal Poolaw unique as an American Indian soldier? Why and why not?
- 5) Following the small group discussions, each group will report out on their answers, and the answers will be included into a class K/W/H/L chart organized by the instructor on a smartboard or projector.
- 6) The instructor will open the discussion to include any final thoughts, questions or insights about Pascal Poolaw and his career and legacy.

This concludes the first 50 minutes of the Lesson

Extension Exercises

Students who wish to continue their research on Pascal Poolaw and Native American military service can read the book *FROM WARRIORS TO SOLDIERS: The History of Native American Service in the United States Military*, by Gary Robinson. This book chronicles the remarkable achievements and service of Native Americans throughout the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries. Students can write an essay that addresses the following questions:

Why have so many Native Americans chosen to serve in the United States military?

What distinguishes Native American soldiers, and in particular Pascal Poolaw?

What other famous contributions have Native American soldiers made during wartime?

CRITICAL FRAMING

Pascal Poolaw's astonishing military career occurred during a time when Native American Nations were being terminated by the United States government. Yet despite all of the challenges to their survival as nations, American Indians enlisted in the military at record rates. Code Talkers were invaluable to American forces in the Pacific and European theatres of World War II, among others. The questions abound, but one of the most interesting is, why would Native Americans be so dedicated to a nation that sought to eliminate them?

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

United States Military Hall of Fame



First Name: Pascal

Middle Name: Cleatus

Last Name: Poolaw

Birthplace: Apache, OK, USA

Date of Birth: 29 January 1922

Gender: Male

Date of Death: 07 November 1967

Branch: U.S. Army

Rank: Staff Sergeant

Years Served: 1942 - 1967

Home of Record: Apache, OK

Pascal Cleatus Poolaw, Sr.

Engagements:

- World War II (1941 - 1945)
- Korean War (1950 - 1953)
- Vietnam War (1960 - 1973)

Biography:

Pascal Cleatus Poolaw, Sr.

Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army

Pascal Cleatus Poolaw, a full-blood Kiowa Indian from Anadarko, OK, joined the U.S. Army on 27 August 1942 during World War II.

World War II

On 8 September 1944, then-Staff Sergeant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw was serving with Company M (Heavy Weapons), 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, U.S. Army in the European Theater of Operations.

On that day, SSG Poolaw's unit was in action against German forces near Recogne, Belgium, during the Siegfried Line Campaign. While attacking in support of a rifle company, SSG Poolaw displaced his machine gun squad forward, across an open field, under heavy mortar and small arms fire. The squad was positioned in such a manner as to minimize the casualties in his squad. After reaching the new position, SSG Poolaw saw the enemy advancing in a strong counterattack. Standing in the face of withering machine gun fire, unflinchingly, for 5 minutes, SSG Poolaw hurled hand grenades until the German force had sustained numerous casualties and dispersed. Due to SSG Poolaw's actions, the lives of many of his men were saved and M Company was able to continue the attack and capture strongly defended German positions. SSG Poolaw's courageous actions that day earned him the U.S. Army's third highest award for valor, the Silver Star Medal.

Korean War

On 19 September 1950, then-Sergeant First Class Poolaw was serving with Company C, 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, in Korea.

On that day, SFC Poolaw's Company C was in action against enemy forces when the company attack on an enemy position was halted by stiff resistance. SFC Poolaw volunteered to lead his squad in an assault and then courageously led his men in a charge up the slope to penetrate the enemy perimeter and engage the numerically-superior enemy in fierce hand-to-hand combat. SFC Poolaw's bold action inspired his men to hold their position until the rest of C Company could seize the objective. SFC Poolaw's outstanding leadership and courageous actions that day earned him a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Second Award of the Silver Star Medal.

On 4 April 1951, near Chongong-ni, Korea, while Company C was attacking strong hostile positions, one squad of then-Master Sergeant Poolaw's platoon was immobilized by a devastating barrage of automatic weapons and mortars. Exposing himself to the deadly fire, MSG Poolaw slowly advanced across open terrain, firing his rifle as he progressed. By deliberately diverting the attention of the enemy upon himself, MSG Poolaw enabled his men to maneuver to more advantageous positions. MSG Poolaw's valorous actions were instrumental in the fulfillment of the unit mission and earned him a Second Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Third Award of the Silver Star Medal.

Poolaw's military career with its 4 years of combined combat experience in World War II (1943-45) and Korea (1950-52) was impressive. Although he received a battlefield commission to Second Lieutenant during the Korean War and later promoted to First Lieutenant, he later relinquished it. He retired from the Army in 1962.

Vietnam War

Poolaw's son, Pascal Jr., had joined the Army and was serving in the Vietnam War. In February 1967, he was wounded in both legs by a landmine and had to have his right leg amputated below the knee. Poolaw's youngest son, Lindy, was also drafted and had received orders to deploy to Vietnam shortly. Upon learning about the orders for deployment, Poolaw came out of retirement and volunteered for the combat zone with the hope of serving there in place of his son; sparing him the horrors of war. *[Poolaw even gave up his rank as a First Lieutenant, a promotion he earned during the Korean War, so that he could serve in the field in combat.]* Regulations prohibit 2 members of the same family from serving in combat at the same time without their consent. When Poolaw finally reached the port of departure on the West Coast, he discovered Lindy had left for Vietnam the day before. Having the father and son of the family serving in combat at the same time was nothing new to Poolaw. He had served in World War II with his dad, Ralph Poolaw Sr., and his two brothers. He decided to follow his son to Vietnam and was deployed on 31 May 1967, as the First Sergeant of Company C, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division.

On 7 November 1967, First Sergeant Poolaw was serving with Company C, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam. On this date, during Operation Shenandoah II, 1SG Poolaw was accompanying his unit on a 2-company search and destroy mission near Loc Ninh. As the patrol was moving through a rubber plantation, they were subjected to sniper fire. Within minutes, the area was raked with intensive Claymore mine, rocket, small arms, and automatic weapons fire from a numerically-superior Viet Cong force. 1SG Poolaw ran to the lead squad, which was receiving the brunt of the enemy fire. Ignoring his personal safety, 1SG Poolaw exposed himself while deploying the men and establishing an effective base of fire. Although wounded, 1SG Poolaw continued to move about the area encouraging his men and pulling casualties to cover. 1SG Poolaw was assisting a wounded man to safety when he was mortally wounded by Viet Cong fire. His dynamic leadership and exemplary courage contributed significantly to the successful deployment of the lead squad and undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers. 1SG Poolaw's selfless actions earned him a Third Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Fourth Award of the Silver Star Medal.

To this day, First Lieutenant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw, Sr. is considered the most decorated Indian soldier in U.S. military history. *In a letter he wrote just before his death, Poolaw said he rated his job as being more important than his life.*

Medals, Awards and Badges

Silver Star Medal with 3 Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters

Bronze Star Medal with Valor Device and 4 Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters

Purple Heart with 2 Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters

Air Medal

Army Commendation Medal with Valor Device and 2 Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters

Army Good Conduct Medal with 3 Silver Knots

American Campaign Medal

European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with Arrowhead Pin and Silver Star

World War II Victory Medal

Army of Occupation Medal (Germany)

National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star

Korean Service Medal with Silver and 3 Bronze Stars

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

Vietnam Service Medal with 2 Bronze Stars

Korea Defense Service Medal

United Nations Service Medal

Vietnam Service Medal

Republic of Korea War Service Medal

Presidential Unit Citation

Army Meritorious Service Medal

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Medal

Republic of Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation

Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Medal

Combat Infantryman Badge with 2 Silver Stars (3rd Award)

Silver Star Medal Citation (1st of 4 Awards)

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star to Staff Sergeant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw (ASN: 18131087), United

States Army, for gallantry in action against the enemy while serving with Company M, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, near Recogne, Belgium, on 8 September 1944. While attacking in support of a rifle company, Sergeant Poolaw displaced his machine gun squad forward across an open field under heavy mortar and small arms fire in such a manner as to effect a minimum number of casualties among his squad. After reaching his new position, Sergeant Poolaw saw the enemy advance in a strong counterattack. Standing unflinchingly in the face of withering machine gun fire for five minutes, he hurled hand grenades until the enemy force sustained numerous casualties and was dispersed. Due to Sergeant Poolaw's actions, many of his comrades' lives were saved and the company was able to continue the attack and capture strongly defended enemy positions. Sergeant Poolaw's display of courage, aggressive spirit and complete disregard for personal safety are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division, General Orders No. 6 (1946)

Silver Star Medal Citation (2nd of 4 Awards)

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Second Award of the Silver Star to Sergeant First Class Pascal Cleatus Poolaw (ASN: 18131087), United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving with Company C, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. On 19 September 1950 when the company attack on an enemy position was halted by stiff enemy resistance, Sergeant First Class Poolaw volunteered to lead his squad in an assault. Courageously leading his men in a charge up the slope to penetrate the enemy perimeter and engage the numerically superior enemy in fierce hand-to-hand combat, Sergeant First Class Poolaw inspired his men to hold their position until the remainder of the company was able to seize the objective. Sergeant First Class Poolaw's outstanding leadership reflects great credit upon himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the American Soldier.

Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, General Orders No. 413 (November 25, 1950)

Silver Star Medal Citation (3rd of 4 Awards)

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting a Second Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Third Award of the Silver Star to Master Sergeant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw (ASN: 18131087), United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving with Company C, 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry

Division. On 4 April 1951 near Chongong-ni, Korea, while attacking strong hostile positions, one squad of Master Sergeant Poolaw's platoon was immobilized by a devastating automatic weapons and mortar barrage. Exposing himself to the deadly fire, he slowly advanced across open terrain, firing his rifle as he progressed. By deliberately diverting the attention of the foe to himself, he enabled his men to maneuver to more advantageous positions. Master Sergeant Poolaw's valorous actions were instrumental in the fulfillment of the unit mission and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the American Soldier.

Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, General Orders No. 306 (May 29, 1951)

Silver Star Medal Citation (4th of 4 Awards)

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 8, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting a Third Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a Fourth Award of the Silver Star (Posthumously) to First Sergeant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw (ASN: 18131087), United States Army, for gallantry in action against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam on 7 November 1967, while serving with Company C, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. On this date, during Operation SHENANDOAH II, First Sergeant Poolaw was accompanying his unit on a two-company search and destroy mission near Loc Ninh. As the patrol was moving through a rubber plantation, they were subjected to sniper fire. Within minutes, the area was raked with intensive claymore mine, rocket, small arms, and automatic weapons fire from a numerically superior Viet Cong force. First Sergeant Poolaw unhesitatingly ran to the lead squad which was receiving the brunt of the enemy fire. With complete disregard for his personal safety, he exposed himself to assist in deploying the men and establishing an effective base of fire. Although wounded, he continued to move about the area encouraging his men and pulling casualties to cover. He was assisting a wounded man to safety when he was mortally wounded by Viet Cong fire. His dynamic leadership and exemplary courage contributed significantly to the successful deployment of the lead squad and undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers. First Sergeant Poolaw's unquestionable valor in close combat against numerically superior hostile forces is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, General Orders No. 8380 (November 20, 1967)

Honors

- A building at Fort Sill Army Base in Lawton, OK, where he was stationed prior to his deployment to Vietnam, is named '*Poolaw Hall*' in his honor and contains an exhibit dedicated to this full-blooded Kiowa soldier.
- Poolaw was also inducted into the Hall of Fame of Famous American Indians in Anadarko, OK.

Burial

First Lieutenant Pascal Cleatus Poolaw, Sr. is buried at the Fort Sill Post Cemetery in Fort Sill, Comanche County, OK, in Section III, Site 2302.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/21687835/pascal-cleatus-poolaw>

American Indian Veterans Memorial

1st Sgt. Pascal Cleatus Poolaw Sr Served in Three Wars



1st Sgt. Pascal Cleatus Poolaw Sr

The man you're looking at is 1st Sgt. Pascal Cleatus Poolaw Sr, a full-blood Kiowa from Anadarko, Oklahoma, who joined the U.S. Army in 1942.

His military career and combat experience is beyond remarkable, fighting in WW2 with the 8th infantry in the ETO (43-45), then in Korea (50-52) and Vietnam (67).

His actions earned him 42 awards to include 3 Purple Hearts (one for each conflict), 4 Silver Stars, 5 Bronze Stars, CIB with 2 Stars, and a Distinguished Service Cross; making him the most decorated Native American Indian in US history. He even received a battlefield commission but refused it. He then retired in 1962.

In 1967, his son Lindy, received orders for Vietnam. Having the father and son of the family serving in combat at the same time was nothing new to Poolaw. He had served in World War II with his dad, Ralph Poolaw Sr., and his two brothers. But upon learning about the letter, Poolaw came out of his retirement and volunteered for the combat zone with the hope of serving there in place of his son; sparing him the horrors of war. Regulations

prohibit two members of the same family from serving in combat at the same time without their consent.

When Poolaw finally reached the port of departure on the West Coast, he discovered Lindy had left for Vietnam the day before. He decided to follow his son.

Only 4 months after arriving in country, on 7 November 1967, while serving with Co. C, 26th IR, 1st Inf Div.. First Sergeant Poolaw was accompanying his unit on a two-company search and destroy mission near Loc Ninh. As the patrol was moving through a rubber plantation, they were subjected to sniper fire. Within minutes, the area was raked with intensive claymore mine, rocket, small arms, and automatic weapons fire from a numerically superior Viet Cong force. First Sergeant Poolaw unhesitatingly ran to the lead squad which was receiving the brunt of the enemy fire. With complete disregard for his personal safety, he exposed himself to assist in deploying the men and establishing an effective base of fire. Although wounded, he continued to move about the area encouraging his men and pulling casualties to cover. He was dragging a wounded man to safety when he was mortally wounded.

In a letter he wrote just before his death, Poolaw said he rated his job as being more important than his life.

During his eulogy, wife Irene said: "He has followed the trail of the great chiefs. His people hold him in honor and highest esteem. He has given his life for the people and the country he loved so much.