Portrait of Army Private Jonas M. Poweshiek, 1917



Pvt.Jonas M.Poweshiek,
Aux.Rem.Depot 328, Camp Bowie, Texas.
Enl.June 6/17 at Tulsa, Okla.
Hon.Dis.May 1st.-1919.
(Tama Indian)

Graduates and Teachers from the Tuskegee Institute in Army Training Camp, August 10, 1917

State Capitol Blug Hist alea!



THE BYSTANDER

XXIV No. 8

DES MOINES, 10WA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

Price Five Cents

Graduates And Teachers In Booker Washington's School Now In Army Training Camp, The Great Spirit Of Booker Washington Still Lives.



Here is a remarkable gathering of that these men are by no means ex- opportunity that ever nas come to col- sie, Cleveland Buchanan, Vanderbilt

men in training at Fort Des Moines ceptional, for the camp is, in large ored men in America. for commissions in the United States part, made up of college graduates, army. All are graduates of, or teach- men who in civil life are engaged in Dawson, Lee J. Hicks, S. J. Willoughers in Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, all sorts of business and professional by, C. J. A. Paddyfote, J. C. Banks, Ala., the famous school founded and activities. They are the picked men Ralph E. Mizell, R. C. Atkins, Benjabuilt by the late Dr. Booker T. Wash- of the race and are taking davantage min E. Ammons, George J. Austin,

Left to right, front row-Mathew L. It is the more remarkable of what many regard as the greatest Alexander R. Stewart, W. T McKen-

Brown, Francis Hannon, H. Gow, Grover Hardin, Charles G. Kelley.

Middle row-William A. Harris, E. L. Faukner, Ernest B. Frazier, Edward A. Simmons, C. R. Richardson, William Kidd Clark, Charles Y. Har- E. Caillard, W. Elwood Davis, George

ris, Charles C. Dawson, Thomas J. | Narcisse, Horatio Holder, Edward L. Snyder, William H. Clark, Robert H. McClasky, H. H. Boger, Elmer P. Sawyer, Charles H. Fearing.

Back row-R. L. Campbell, Tacitus

E. Lee, O. Bery F. Smith, Charles J. Blackwood, H. H. Hanis, Earl B. Dickinson, C. C. Clayton, Edwin H. Lee, Harold E. Smith, Joseph E. Wiley, W. L. Hutcherson, Frank L. Drye, John W. Ovletres, Augustus J. Hunt, Pelix J. Washington, Walter S. Ross.

"Graduates and Teachers in Booker Washington's School Now in Army Training Camp, The Great Spirit of Booker Washington Still Lives," The *Iowa Bystander*, 10 August 1917. Courtesy of Library of Congress

"The History and Views of Colored Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines for 1917" Advertisement, September 21, 1917



African-American Captains at Ft. Des Moines, October 15, 1917



World War I YMCA Educational Secretaries, 1918



Portrait of Army Private Robert Young Bear, 1918

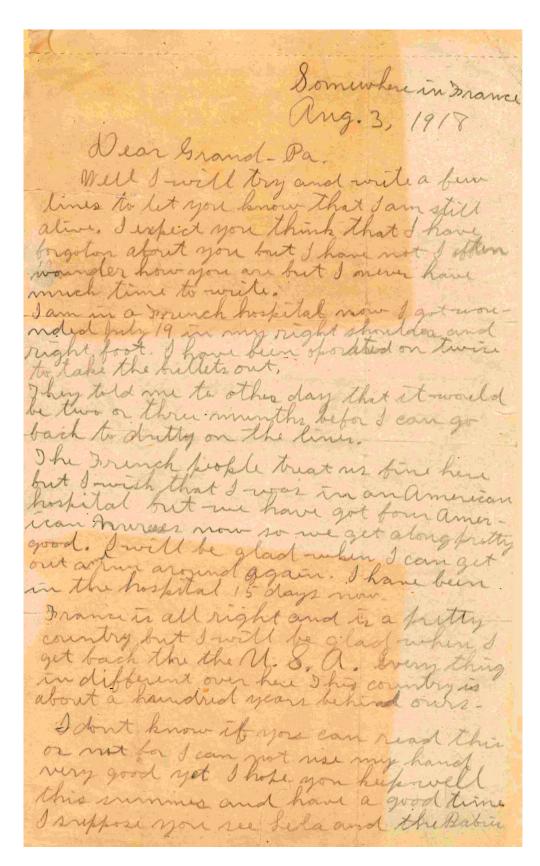


Pvt.Robert Young Bear,
50th.Co., Transportation Corps,
Ind.Toledo, Ia., June 1/18.
Hon.Dis.July 19/19.
(Tama Indian)

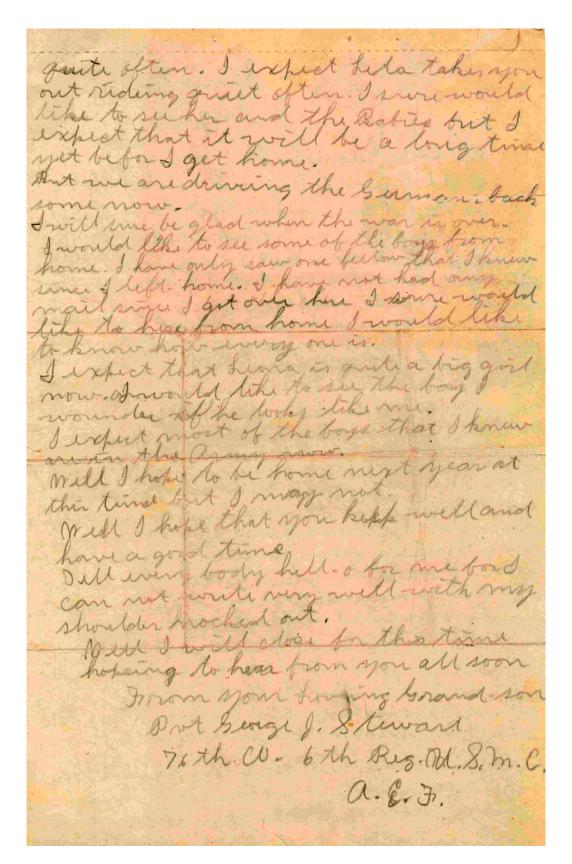
Private George Stewart Letter from World War I, August 3, 1918 (Pg.1)



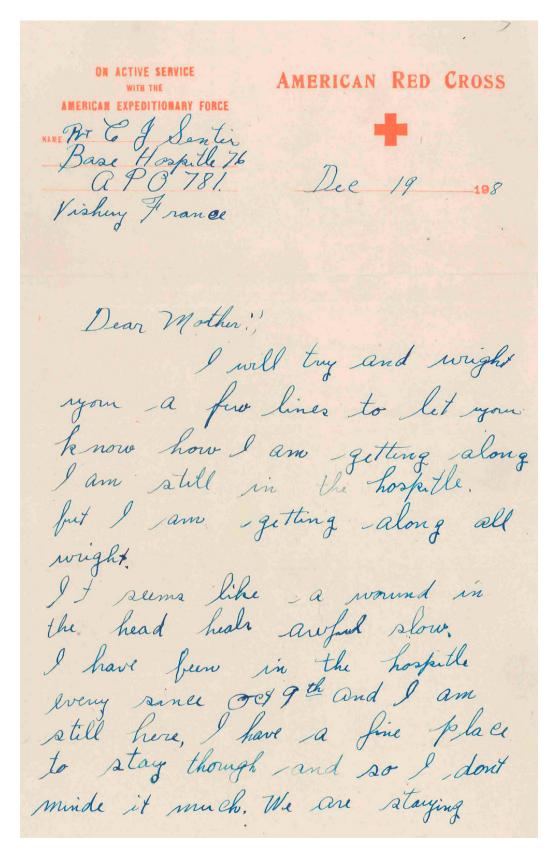
Private George Stewart Letter from World War I, August 3, 1918 (Pg.2)



Private George Stewart Letter from World War I, August 3, 1918 (Pg.3)



Letter from Private Estle Senter to his Mother During World War I, December 19, 1918 (Pg.1)



Letter from Private Estle Senter to his Mother During World War I, December 19, 1918 (Pg.2)

in fig hotels, and we have enough to eat all of the time, and a mice place to sleep. If I only could get my mail and some pay I would be pretty well satisfied, I haven't re seaved enry mail since I came to the hospitle fut I guesa I will get it some day fefore long. and money I haven't feen payed. fore six month, excepting one Cousul pay which is eleven dollers. Which doesent go every far in a town of this size we are in a town afout twice the size of Perry. Well Mother it will not fe long untill I will spend my second Amas in this country, I can wear my three service Lipes now and one wound stripe. I have been over here lighteen mother

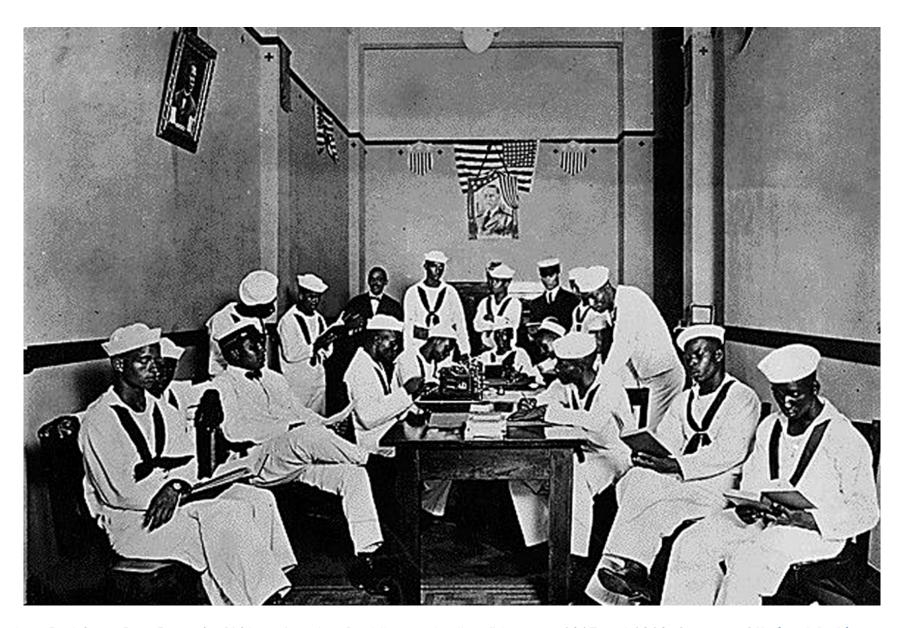
Letter from Private Estle Senter to his Mother During World War I, December 19, 1918 (Pg.3)

now and only wounded once. Ill say I was pretty luckary. I have seen meny and menny times I wouldent gave five cents for my life. I have had shells frust so close to me that I was nocked down three deffunt times, and almost captured once I had germans on three sides of me fut I got away the three fellows that were withe me one of them was shot and falled that was Corperal Mershing and the of them were Cap tured one an Itellian and the other fellow was from Indiana, and so I figure I was mighty luckey not to be a pricinor well I guess I had fette Close so wright soon to the address on the top of the first page Withe love to all from Estle

"Lieut. Hal Short Visits Iowa City" Newspaper Article, December 27, 1917



American Red Cross Rest Room for African-American Soldiers and Sailors, between 1917 and 1919



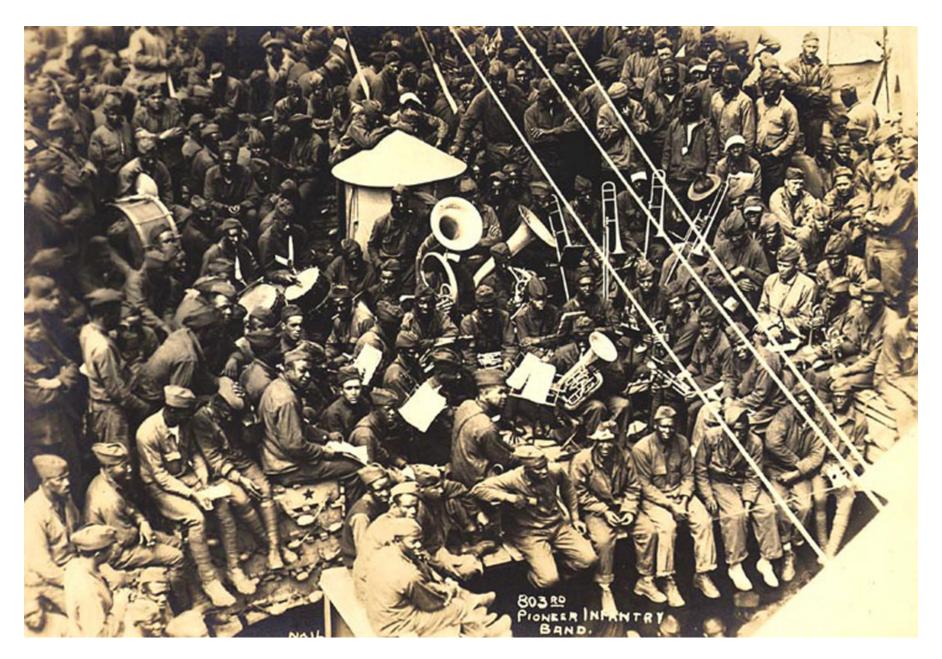
"American Red Cross Rest Room for [African American] soldiers and sailors," between 1917 and 1919. Courtesy of National Archives

"True Sons of Freedom" Poster, 1918



Gustrine, Charles, "True Sons of Freedom," 1918. Courtesy of Library of Congress

803rd Pioneer Infantry Band on the U.S.S. Philippines, 1919



"803rd Pioneer Infantry Band, No. 16," 1919. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Women's Army Corps Company Outside Des Moines Theater, September 29, 1943



Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to U.S. Secretary of War Newton Baker Praising Ft. Des Moines, October, 17, 1917

[U.S.-Dept of War]

Baken P.J

Jeeg

October 17, 1917.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you most heartily, both for myself and for the Association, for your treatment of the cadets at Des Moines, and the general way in which you have carried through your plans concerning colored soldiers.

Your justice will greatly hearten the colored people. Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/GRB.

Du Bois, W.E.B. "Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to Secretary of War," 17 October 1917. Courtesy of UMass Amherst Libraries, permission of use granted by the David Graham Du Bois Trust

Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to President Woodrow Wilson, November 1918 (Pg.1)

To President Wilson [u.s. - President]

Mr. President,

I have the honor to recall Your Excellency's benevolent attention to a question of gravity and importance to the national life of the American people and whose nature is intimately related to the import of the international conferences.

It would be unworthy of the noblest traditions of our country and the grand ideals which Your Excellency has so often expressed, for men to consider for an instant, that this question could embarrass the activity of the American Delegates.

American civilization must not be considered volontarily negligent nor even as deeply conscious of ignoring the solution of this question which is unique among the civilized nations. The situation at present is rife with every possibility, except violence. The strength of a cause is in its own righteousness; the latter must ultimately prevail.

America is going to avoid at least an indictment of inconsistency and perhaps a suspicion of insincerity.

No epoch in the history of our nation has been so propitious as the present to clear the atmosphere of

Du Bois, W.E.B. "Letter from W. E. B. Du Bois to President Woodrow Wilson," November 1918. Courtesy of UMass Amherst Libraries, permission of use granted by the David Graham Du Bois Trust

Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to President Woodrow Wilson, November 1918 (Pg.2)

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The international peace Congress that is to decide whether or not peoples shall have the right to dispose of themselves will find in its midst delegates from a nationa which champions the principle of the "consent of the governed" and "Government by representation". That nation is our own and includes in itself more than twelve million souls whose consent to be governed is never asked.

They have no numbers in the legislatures where they are in the majority and not a single representative in the national Congress.

For us to sustain the ancient these of ineligibility and incapacity to govern himself or to enjoy the full rights of citizenship would be a libel
on our civilization; if sixty years of its influence
has produced so poor a result, Americanism would be
a lamentable failure. Happily such is not the case.

He was illiterate; but not less than five (probably six) of the Allied Nations whose rights to independent Government are recognized by the United States have a higher percentage of illiteracy than he.

In numbers he represents nearly twice the population of Roumania or Holland, two and half times that of Chile or Sweden, nearly three times that of 84-12-64

49-13-79

Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to President Woodrow Wilson, November 1918 (Pg.3)

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Switzerland, three times that of Portugal and five times those of Norway or Denmark.

From agricultural pursuits alone he has enriched the nation to the extent of more than twelve billions of dollars in twenty years, without considering the corn crop (the most important of the country) which included, would mean that the black population of the United States has in the period above mentioned, given by its labor to the nation twice the amount of all the loans made to the Allied Powers. From an economic point of view he cannot be considered as unimportant.

His tradition in the wars of our country has been that of a worthy patriot and a good soldier; the very birth of the nation was consecrated by the blood of Crispus Attucks; he left his fifty thousand dead on the battle fields of the Secession; he saved a difficult situation at San Juan Hill; he distinguished himself in this last and greatest struggle in the history of mankind, proving himself to be the equal of the best soldiers on the field; he participated brillantly in the final combat; thus from the Boston massagere to the last battle of Sedan he has maintained traditions worthy of the American people.

Has this race not earned as much consideration

Letter from W.E.B. Du Bois to President Woodrow Wilson, November 1918 (Pg.4)

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as most of the smaller nations whose liberties and rights are to be safeguarded by international convention?

In principle this is as much an international question as that of the Poles or the Yougo-Slaves who were comprised until recently within the Central Empires. In fact, the question a people applies with exceptional distinctness in this case. This appeal can have no report with class distinction or class legislation. The ideals of the peace Congress have to do with the rights of distinctive peoples; a more distinctive people than the American Negro would be difficult to imagine when taken in his present surroundings and as compared with the other races interested which have not the distinguishing mark of color.

More than to the Black race within her borders,

America owes to the world the solution of her race problem,

from this very year. The question can be resolved and should

be resolved, by the same impartial and righteous judgment

that is to be applied to other peoples. The consequence

of such an effort would not be revolution but untramelled

evolution.

If asked by what authority I make this appeal, my answer

by the tacit consent of twelve million people not one of whom would repudiate the principles set forth and by the right that Almighty God has given to each one of his creatures to left up his voice against suffering and injustice.

Charles Young Auxiliary at Red Cross Bazaar in Des Moines, Iowa, December 20, 1918

