

Women in War: The Battle for the Inclusion of American Women in the Army and the WAAC Compromise

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Senior Division

Group Website

(Website: 1200 student composed words)

(Process Paper: 500 words)

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Primary Sources

Newspaper Clippings

“American Men Are Opposed To Women Joining Up.” *Army Times*, 1943.

This newspaper article from the *Army Times* details the experiences of women in the military regarding their male counterparts who consistently use them as the butt of "smutty bar-room jokes" and rumors. It was pivotal in our understanding of the origin of the slander campaigns as well as the reaction auxiliaries had to their defamation. For this reason, an excerpt from this article is published in our "Slander" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page in the form of a picture.

Baldwin, Nona. "Bill To Put Women In Army Is Passed." *New York Times*, 1942.

<http://concordiamemoryproject.concordiacollegearchives.org/exhibits/show/sartyessays/jacobprobst>.

This *New York Times* newspaper article details the passing of the WAAC compromise bill as well as the negative reactions to it from politicians throughout the United States. It helped us better understand opposing point of views and increased our ability to explain the debate clearly in our main event. It also provided us with primary source quotes to enhance our writing.

“First Lady Brands WAAC Stories Nazi Propaganda.” *Minneapolis Star Journal*, June 9, 1943.

The *Minneapolis Star Journal* published this newspaper article on June 9, 1943, regarding the “Capitol Stuff” column slander controversy. Therefore, we displayed a clipping of it on our “Slander and Soldiers” page to help give context and visually enhance our textual information on the topic. It not only provided us with a useful visual, but gave us information about First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt’s reaction to the slander that we had never read before. We were able to better understand how World War II and that time period of worldwide conflict affected the way public figures responded to internal conflict.

Wilson, Richard. "F.R. signs bill - women's army school here." (Des Moines), May 15, 1942.
Accessed December 18, 2017.
<http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/wwii/id/969/rec/1>.

This 1942 newspaper article informs readers about the President signing the bill that allowed the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and was published on the exact day this event occurred (May 15). It gave us a detailed summary of the events this signing authorized to occur, including the establishment of a "West Point for Women". It was highly useful in assisting our comprehension of the chronology of the events that occurred throughout the time period we are discussing in the main event and impact in our website.

"Women's Army Auxiliary Corps." Advertisement. *St. Louis Star Times*, January 13, 1942.

This newspaper advertisement encourages women from ages 21 to 44 to enlist in WAAC. It also details the pay scale based on the rank of officers in the organization. This helped us see and understand how women were being paid/recognized for their efforts. It also provided us with a visual of what kind of advertising and recruitment efforts occurred. We found this newspaper advertisement in hard copy form during our visit to the Minnesota Historical Society, where we also obtained a digital photograph of it.

Letters

George C. Marshall to John W. McCormack. February 6, 1942.
http://marshallfoundation.org/library/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2015/02/42.02.06-McCormack-WAAC_A.

This letter from Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall to John W. McCormack from the House of Representatives urging the House to pass the bill is displayed on our "Conflict in Congress" page. It showcases the support provided by General Marshall to the WAAC Compromise bill and eventually, the organization. It was highly useful in developing our comprehension of what exactly caused the conflict to come to a close and the compromise to be finalized.

Letter to Emily Schmid Lemon Larkin. March 28, 1943.

This letter from aspiring WAAC member Emily Schmid Lemon Larkin's dad to his daughter regarding whether he gives her his approval to join WAAC touched us greatly. He tells her that he thinks being part of the army doesn't make her any less of a woman, unlike many of his male friends believe, but rather makes her a stronger woman. This helped us realize that in spite of a large amount of men being against women in the army, the strength of women and their supporters helped them gain their rightful place alongside men serving their country. We found this letter in hard copy form during our visit to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Editorial

Seymour, Forrest W. Editorial. *Des Moines Tribune*, June 14, 1943.

This newspaper editorial was to be read out to all WAAC members at their respective prescribed formations by their company officers. It encourages WAAC members to not be upset about the "mean stories" that have been written about them by people who are opposed to their service, but to rather "be a good soldier, come hell or high water". This helped us understand how hard it must have been for women back then to come into the military, which was a highly aggressive place, a "man's field". The amount of effort and determination these women used to be taken seriously inspired us greatly. We were able to use this information in our "Slander and Soldiers" section. We found this newspaper editorial in hard copy form during our visit to the Minnesota Historical Society, where we also obtained a digital photograph of it.

Pamphlets

U.S. Army. *The WAC*. Minnesota Historical Society.

This pamphlet from 1945 gives a brief history of the creation and utilization of the WAC during World War II. Created by the U.S. Army, the pamphlet provides primary source photographs and illustrations of WACs. It was an important resource in the development of our "Slander and Soldiers" section of our website. It can be obtained both in print and online in the Minnesota Historical Society's library or website.

Congressional Publications

U.S. Cong. House. 77th Cong., 2d sess. Rept. 1705.

This House report recommending passage of the compromise bill was an essential visual in our "Conflict in Congress" section. It represents the conflict coming to a close as the compromise is finalized. It helped us better understand the motivations behind the agreement and the formalization of the compromise.

U.S. Cong. House. *Congressional Record*. 1941.

<https://abmceducation.org/sites/default/files/activity/Congressional-Record-Excerpts.pdf>.

This excerpt from the Congressional Records showed us a written recorded version of the real congressional debate in 1941 regarding whether to pass Edith Nourse Rogers' proposed bill. It gave us a clear understanding of the conflict, as well as direct quotes to use to support our paragraphs. This was a highly useful resource for both our main event and for drawing connections to the theme of Conflict and Compromise.

U.S. Cong. House. *Public Law 554*. 77th Cong., 2d sess. 6293.

<https://www.army.mil/women/history/wac.html>.

This copy of the compromise bill formalized to initiate the assistance provided by women to the army as a part of a female auxiliary unit is a key part of our conflict page on our website. Pasted on that page, it provides viewers with a visualization of the context of the events that are detailed in our main event. It helped us better understand the finer details of the bill as well as the amount of thought that was put into its creation and passage.

Music

WAC Band. "Duty." Accessed December 19, 2017.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDY8o9o948Y>.

"Duty" is one of WAC's official songs. An audio file of this song is attached to our "Slander and Soldiers" page of our website in order to enhance not only the soldier theme of the page, but also the concept and duties of WACs (pronounced "waacks") that are to be discussed in

this section. It also helped us get a better idea of how they tried to encourage women to join the WAC by playing songs such as this one on the radio.

Videos

America Declares War on Japan. Performed by Franklin Roosevelt. United States. Accessed March 7, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lK8gYGg0dkE>.

This video shows the famous speech by President Franklin Roosevelt that initiated and formalized the United States' entrance into World War II. An audio excerpt of it is included in our "The War Needs The Women's Corps" page in order to help provide viewers with the context of the time period as well as the urgency that the country was experiencing due to the tragic event of Pearl Harbor. This video also played a pivotal role in enhancing the impact that resonates with viewers after reading the build up to the conflict in our main event.

"We're In The Army Now." 1943. Accessed December 18, 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gtvILZ-Kw8>.

"We're In The Army Now" is a Women's Army Corps song. An instrumental version of the audio is displayed on the homepage of our website. It fits perfectly with the title on the page regarding "the inclusion of American women in the Army" because it shows that despite the conflict, women were eventually able to be included in the Army. The audio also adds to the military theme of the website, and helps give viewers a glimpse of what the topic is about.

"We're In The Army Now". U.S. Army, 1943. YouTube. Accessed December 6, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxNnG7aPAfg>.

This U.S. Army recruiting film, titled, "We're In The Army Now", has been truncated and exhibited on our "Conflict in Congress" page of our website. The part of the video that is published on our website features General Marshall discussing the WAAC bill and organization. It is meant to conclude the conflict section and help lead viewers more towards the compromise section of the project. It helped us learn, not only what recruiting films and advertisements during that time were like, but it helped solidify our understanding of General Marshall's significance in the establishment of the corps, as well as how he attempted to "sell it" to other military men, men in general, and those opposed as a whole.

Images

Army Nurse Corps at Base Hospital 60. Digital image. Accessed January 19, 2018.

<http://e-anca.org/portals/anca/Images/history/Eras/1901-1940/10205-08-US-Army-Nurses-before-leaving-US-for-France-WWI-NYC-1918-Sm.jpg>.

This photograph depicts the Army Nurse Corps posing at Base Hospital 60 in 1918. It is shown on our "Civilians in the War" page of our website in order to enhance viewers' understanding of what it looked like for women assisting the war efforts before WAAC.

"A Typical Company Street": Fort Devens, Massachusetts . Digital image. Accessed March 5, 2018. <http://www.fortdevensmuseum.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/fort-devens1.jpg>.

This postcard photograph is exhibited as a part of our interactive map of the United States that displays the locations where WAACs trained, which is on our "Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page. Its presence is supposed to yield a recognition of the context of the situation women were placed in while training, whether it was respectable/tailored equally for both sexes, etc. It was useful in helping us adapt our visualization of the circumstances these women were in to what the reality actually was.

"Attention Women!": WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018. <http://womenofwwii.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/poster2.jpg>.

A female officer with a whistle, alongside the words, "Attention women! Join WAAC" is depicted on this poster, which shows that it was possible for society during that time period to imagine and portray a woman in command. For this reason, it is exhibited on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page of our website. It was instrumental in learning how what was considered possible for women during that time period was changing. It was a vastly different portrayal of a woman than anything we'd seen from that time period before.

"A Woman's Place in War": WAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

http://chnm.gmu.edu/courses/rr/s01/cw/students/leeann/historyandcollections/history/images/earnmore/wwii/1941_poster_radio_repair.jpg.

The tagline "A Woman's Place in War" is utilized in this WAC recruitment poster to show that really a woman's place in war is also helping the Army, just like it is for men. It is displayed in the "Soldiers" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page of our website. It was instrumental in assisting us determine not only how many jobs were available to women part of WAC but also what kind of recruitment tactics were being applied for this particular organization.

Barracks, Third WAAC Training Center. Digital image. Accessed March 5, 2018.

<https://catoosachamberofcommerce.com/2015/01/fort-oglethorpe-barracks.jpg>.

This photograph of the barracks at the third WAAC training center, Fort Oglethorpe, is used as a part of our interactive map of the United States that displays the different locations WAACs have trained in. It helps provide viewers with the necessary context about what a fort of the first women's corp really looked like. It also helped us visualize more about the exactly under what circumstances these women lived and served.

"Calling WAAC...": WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

<http://womenofwwii.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/poster4-1170x1728.jpg>.

"Calling WAAC..." is the slogan on this recruitment poster that features a woman calling/telegraphing someone in order to demonstrate the kinds of jobs available to WAACs (which include telegraphing and other technical communication assistance). Hence, this poster is featured on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page to not only depict the recruitment techniques utilized to obtain auxiliaries both also the types of jobs and opportunities open to members of WAAC. This was also helpful for our understanding of these same ideas.

Camp Ruston, Louisiana . Digital image. Accessed March 5, 2018.

<http://www.knowlouisiana.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/3713.jpg>.

Camp Ruston, Louisiana, is one of the forts that WAACs trained in during the time of the auxiliary corps' existence. This photograph of it is inserted in our interactive map of the United States (on our the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps page) that displays the different locations these women trained at. The purpose of its presence is to provide a visual of the training arrangements the Army was able to make for the women's corp they were reluctant to accept. This also helped us see whether the Army was really able to accept these women as servers of their organization.

"Do Your Part": WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

<http://womenofwwii.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/poster5.jpg>.

This WAAC recruitment poster depicts a woman marching forward with an infantry following her alongside the words, "Do your part; join WAAC". It is a perfect example of a World War II recruiting tactic, which is one that invokes the patriotism in one and tells them to do their part to help their nation succeed. It is therefore displayed in our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page of our website to enhance the viewer's comprehension of the time period, the recruiting tactics utilized by WAAC and other government or Army organizations, and the objective of WAACs about doing one's part to help your country succeed, even if it is completely radical. Hence, we were able to heighten our comprehension with the utilization of this image.

Edith Nourse Rogers. Digital image. Accessed January 28, 2018.

<http://historycms.house.gov/assets/32813.jpg?sz=310>.

This image of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers is displayed in our "The War Needs The Women's Corp" page of our website to provide viewers with a visualization of her and her efforts in that time period. It also was useful in helping us learn what professional women during that time period wore/ were allowed to styled themselves as in the company of men, which gave us a better understanding of the context of that time period.

"Edith Nourse Rogers at Fort Des Moines with WAACs." Digital image. Accessed March 8, 2018.

https://images.military.com/t51.2885-15/s480x480/e35/17076547_435198076824585_1872800861420257280_n.jpg?ig_cache_key=MTQ2NTk3OTQ0NDkxMjMzMDI4Mw%3D%3D.2

This image of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers standing amongst WAACs at Fort Des Moines, Iowa is exhibited on our Conflict and Compromise navigation page. It is situated just above the "Conflict in Congress" button, in order to provide viewers with a glimpse of some of the key players that are going to be discussed once they click the button. It also shows that after she helped conceptualize and create the corps, she was still interested in its members and their success.

Edith Nourse Rogers with WAACs. Digital image. Accessed January 24, 2018.

<http://historycms.house.gov/assets/15032445469.asset?wd=280>.

This photograph captures Edith Nourse Rogers alongside WAAC auxiliaries. It provides a nice visual of both the Congresswoman who introduced the bill that led to the creation of WAAC and the members of the organization who carried out her dream. It also helped us see more about the relationship Congresswoman Rogers shared with the organization even after the bill had passed that allowed for its creation.

Female Soldiers. Digital image. Accessed January 20, 2018.

http://assets.nydailynews.com/polopoly_fs/1.1490033.1382133284!/img/httpImage/image.jpg_gen/derivatives/gallery_1200/u-s-army-soldiers-1945.jpg.

This photograph of a large group of female soldiers in 1945 is presented on our title/home page of our website. Its purpose is to give a visual connection to the title of our project by showing women being included in the Army. It also helped us learn what the uniforms were of women in WAC at the time, which was useful in terms of historical context.

First Gender-Integrated Infantry. Digital image. Accessed January 19, 2018.

[https://www.armytimes.com/resizer/ZzWsVdep_9Hz640zp8xBqIczgAc=/1200x0/filters:quality\(100\)/arc-anglerfish-arc2-prod-mco.s3.amazonaws.com/public/7YIJ7OJV4JHB5GV2ZVC KIPVVA4.jpg](https://www.armytimes.com/resizer/ZzWsVdep_9Hz640zp8xBqIczgAc=/1200x0/filters:quality(100)/arc-anglerfish-arc2-prod-mco.s3.amazonaws.com/public/7YIJ7OJV4JHB5GV2ZVC KIPVVA4.jpg).

The first gender-integrated infantry in the U.S. Army graduated on May 19, 2017, and is depicted in this photograph. It is exhibited on our "Legacy" page of our website to show the immense progress society has made in accepting females in the military. It was highly useful in the development of our knowledge regarding modern-day opportunities for women in the Army.

Fort Des Moines Headquarters. Digital image. Accessed March 5, 2018.

<https://armyhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/4-1.jpg>.

This photograph of four WAACs standing on the steps of the Fort Des Moines headquarters is displayed on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page as a part of our interactive United States map that shows the different locations of WAAC training centers. Being the first training center ever utilized by the first military auxiliary women's corp, it has a great deal of significance. Therefore, we felt it was highly important to include, and that it provided not only an idea of what the very first WAACs looked like, but also the setting they were originally in when they first enlisted to be help defend their nation. It helped us better visualize what this crucial time period was like for these women.

"Good Soldier": WAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

http://marshallfoundation.org/library/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2015/02/soldier_wac.jpg.

The deliberate use of the word "soldier" in this WAC recruitment poster played a pivotal role in our comprehension of how the elimination of the auxiliary status possessed by WAAC affected both recruitment tactics and the respect given to the organization and its members. This poster is displayed in the section "Soldiers" on our page "Slander and Soldiers" in our website. The purpose of placing it there was to provide viewers with the same form of enlightenment regarding the usefulness of the termination of WAAC's auxiliary status that we received from looking at the picture.

"I'm Proud of My Two Soldiers": WAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 19, 2018. <http://womenofwwii.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/poster10.jpg>.

The word soldier is emphasized in this recruitment poster which shows a mother with two children, both wearing beige military uniforms, saying she is proud of both of her soldiers. For this reason we opted to display it on our "Soldiers" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page of our website. It helps show the importance of the termination of the auxiliary status which belonged to WAAC. It also helped us understand how the use of the world soldier changed both recruitment tactics and the respect given to the WAC organization.

"Parade Rest", Fort Daytona Beach. Digital image. Accessed March 5, 2018. <http://www.lynnbyrne.com/homescenter/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/WAAC.jpg>.

"Parade Rest" is a postcard image that depicts the scene of WAACs standing in formation in Fort Daytona Beach, Florida. It is exhibited on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page as a part of our interactive map of the United States that displays the locations of the different WAAC training centers. This specific image plays a large role in helping provide an impression of what the Florida training center must have looked like, and sort of felt like, given the vivid visualization this provides. It was also helpful in increasing our own understanding of what training in Florida must have meant for WAACs and what these women must have endured.

Pearl Harbor Propaganda Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 19, 2018. http://memorials.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Avenge_Pearl_Harbor-Our_Bullets_Will_Do_It.jpg.

This Pearl Harbor propaganda poster with the slogan "Avenge Pearl Harbor!" is exhibited on our "The War Needs The Women's Corp" page of our website. It shows the tactics used by the U.S. Army to get more manpower, which they needed after the loss experienced from Pearl Harbor. It was pivotal in our comprehension of the aftermath of Pearl Harbor and how the U.S. government and Army handled it.

President Truman Signing the Women's Armed Services Integration Act. Digital image.

Accessed January 19, 2018.

https://www.army.mil/e2/rv5_images/women/history/timeline/1948.jpg.

President Truman is shown in this photograph with women from different branches of the military as he signs the Women's Armed Services Integration Act. It is exhibited in our "Soldiers" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page of our website. It was a perfect visual for the context of our paragraphs in that section, which detailed the bill and its importance. The usefulness of it in terms of understanding who this bill affected and involved was great as well.

Senior WAC Staff Members. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/ebook/p/2005/CMH_2/www.army.mil/cmh-pg/books/wac/images/p51.jpg.

This image of the senior WAC staff members is published on our "Research" navigation page. It shows the dedication these women had to WAC and assisting the Army. Despite the resistance to the idea that women are capable of serving their country outside of the kitchen, these women pushed on and remained devoted to their cause. Hence, we earned a deeper understanding of the resilience of these women from this photograph.

"Shall We Let Him Get Away With It?": Pearl Harbor Propaganda Poster. Digital image.

Accessed January 26, 2018. <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/ark:/28722/bk0007t0018/FID3.jpg>.

This pearl harbor propaganda poster depicts Uncle Sam getting slapped with the slogan "Shall we let him get away with it?". It demonstrates, and assisted us in learning, what types of tactics they used to reinforce the military's units, which were badly in need of reinforcement after the tragedy of Pearl Harbor. We placed this poster on our page titled, "Civilians in the War", as it helps say what needs to be said about the military's attempts at reinforcing the Army during that time period, with the obvious disregard for a large part of the population: women.

"Speed Them Back": WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.
<http://womenofwwii.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/poster13-1170x1730.jpg>.

This recruitment poster for WAAC utilizes the slogan, "Speed them back! Join WAAC" to capture the attention of possible recruits. It also depicts a woman with a whistle in a commanding stance, which was an extremely rare portrayal for that time period. For this reason, it is displayed on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page of our website to show how the times are changing due to the actions of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and the WAACs. It was also important to the development of our understanding of the societal change caused by WAAC and what they actually felt were advertisement they could put up during that time period.

"The United States Army Builds Men": U.S. Army Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 28, 2018. <https://www.pritzkermilitary.org/cdm-image-cache/p16630coll2735-409.jpeg>.

This 1919 U.S. Army poster depicts the slogan "The United States Army Builds Men" alongside the elements of a "man" it helps define, including: crafts, character, and physique. We placed it on our "Civilians in the War" page of our website because we felt that it perfectly showed the message we were attempting to convey, that the Army projected a certain image of what they believed a man was to help create the "masculine" atmosphere that was associated with the military. It helped us gain an understanding of what elements were associated with masculinity during the time period.

"This Is My War Too!": WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 11, 2018.
<https://www.google.com/url?q=http://collections.mnhs.org/cms/web5/media.php?irn%3D10282656%26width%3D640%26height%3D640&sa=D&ust=1517178192417000&usg=AFQjCNFZVTGHmVq6pmiruUbqtIIWEYATug>.

This recruitment poster for WAAC uses the slogan, "This is my war too!" to encourage women to participate in the war efforts by assisting the Army. It is displayed on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page to demonstrate how recruitment efforts occurred through the use of propaganda posters like this one, which was a common tactic in World War II. It helped us learn how the U.S. Army chose to represent this new organization that was radical for that time period.

Three WAAC Officers. Digital image. Accessed January 20, 2018.

https://www.armyheritage.org/images/stories/Education_Images/Hays/WAAC_Uniforms.jpg

This image shows three WAAC officers in their uniforms saluting. It is displayed on our "Thesis" page of our website in order to provide a visual of the women working with the army that we are discussing in the introduction of our topic. We learned what the uniforms looked like from this visual, which was a key development in our knowledge about these WAAC soldiers.

WAACs Drill At Fort DeMoines. Digital image. National Museum of the United States Army. Accessed January 26, 2018.

<https://armyhistory.org/skirted-soldiers-the-womens-army-corps-and-gender-integration-of-the-u-s-army-during-world-war-ii/>.

This photograph of WAACs performing their drills at Fort Des Moines was published on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page in order to demonstrate the level of discipline these women achieved in spite of performing only non-combatant jobs. It helped us better understand the competence these women had notwithstanding the large wage gap they had with their male counterparts.

WAACs Looking At Their Uniforms. Digital image. Accessed December 10, 2017.

<https://media.defense.gov/2011/Jan/06/2000294990/-1/-1/0/110107-D-7991K-001.JPG>.

The uniforms of WAACs are showcased in this photograph, as the auxiliaries examine their new attire. This photograph is pasted on our navigation page titled "Conflict and Compromise". It provides viewers with a more detailed look at these women's new military clothing, and helped us get a better look as well, which was important for historical context and visualization.

WAACs Performing Drills. Digital image. Accessed January 26, 2018.

https://www.army.mil/e2/rv5_images/women/history/WAAC/top/thumbnail/1942_fortdesmoines.jpg.

This photograph of WAACs performing drills at Fort Des Moines is published on our "Research" navigation page. It shows the amount of discipline possessed by these women in spite of being part of an auxiliary unit separate from the Army, only assisting it. It shows how these women had such resilience that despite society's constant resistance to the idea that women are capable, they proved them wrong by imitating the culture and discipline of the most "masculine" field of all: the military. Hence, this photograph was key to our understanding of the magnitude of our topic and its influence.

WAAC/WAC Insignia. Digital image. Accessed January 27, 2018.

https://www.army.mil/e2/rv5_images/women/history/pallasathene.jpg.

This image of the WAAC/WAC insignia is utilized as the favicon of our website. It is a symbol we felt best represented our topic because it was the insignia of both of the main organizations highlighted in our website (WAAC and WAC). Furthermore, the Greek goddess Athena, which the insignia is based off of, is the goddess of war, wisdom, and strength, which are all qualities expressed by the resilient and brave women of WAAC and WAC, in spite of the additional ridicule and slander they faced on top of their military jobs.

"Wanted... More Men like Mike!": Mike The Ideal Army Man Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 11, 2018.

http://www.pritzkermilitary.org/thumbs/gWMviHY2HH0rDEsdrlygMtZscRthJewplaYbfDu3hjk2HstkLROW420VpEKu-K6rxPDYuJd9nOaCz0_oFIKe-w.jpg.

Mike, the ideal army man, is depicted in this poster along with the tagline "Wanted... More Men Like Mike!". The qualities of Mike which are emphasized throughout the poster, which tells a tale of how Mike became a soldier and why he is a good one, are: his white skin color, his heterosexuality, his middle-class status, and physically well-built stature. This poster provided evidence for our point in our "Civilians in the War" page of our website regarding the projection of a certain image of a man that the Army used to preserve the "masculine atmosphere" of the military. It was instrumental in our understanding of what at that time period was considered masculine and "Army worthy" which is very similar to society's standards today.

Yellow WAAC Recruitment Poster. Digital image. Accessed January 10, 2018.

https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc172/m1/1/med_res/.

This recruitment poster is presented on our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page as a part of a slideshow in order to help add color and provide a visual for what recruitment tactics for WAAC were like. The World War II style propaganda helped familiarize us with the time period we were to be studying.

Secondary Sources

Websites

"American women and World War II (article)." Khan Academy. Accessed December 18, 2017.

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-7/apush-us-wwii/a/american-women-and-world-war-ii>.

This website article assisted us in our process of learning more about gender roles before and during the conflict in congress that led up to the passing of the WAAC compromise bill. It highlighted women's roles on the home front, women's jobs and careers during that time period, and what was considered feminine and masculine during that time period. It was highly instrumental in the development of our background section, "Women On The Home Front"

"Army Nurse Corps Collection Finding Aid." Accessed December 19, 2017.

<https://www.army.mil/article/124742/>.

The Army Nurse Corps was highlighted in detail in this website article. It was highly useful in our comprehension of the first formal organization for women to help in the war efforts. This played a pivotal role in the development of our background section, "Women On The Home Front".

The Campaign for the National Museum of the United States Army. ""Skirted Soldiers": The Women's Army Corps and Gender Integration of the U.S. Army during World War II." The Campaign for the National Museum of the United States Army. March 21, 2017. Accessed December 19, 2017.

<https://armyhistory.org/skirted-soldiers-the-womens-army-corps-and-gender-integration-of-the-u-s-army-during-world-war-ii/>.

This website article explains the creation and impacts of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. It also provides primary source pictures of Fort Des Moines and the women training and performing drills there. It was a highly valuable resource in the process of writing and understanding our main event sections.

Wackerfuss, Andrew T. "Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC)." Air Force Historical Support Division. April 29, 2011. Accessed November 15, 2017.

<http://www.afhistory.af.mil/FAQs/Fact-Sheets/Article/458988/womens-army-auxillary-corps-waac/>.

This website article provided us with basic background information about what WAAC was, as well as how/why the compromise bill that allowed WAAC's creation passed. It allowed us to make important connections between our topic and this year's theme by helping us identify the conflicts and compromises that occurred during this time period.

"Women In Ground Combat: Facts and Figures." Accessed December 18, 2017.

<http://www.servicewomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Women-in-Ground-Combat-Arms-Fact-Sheet-2-1-17.pdf>.

This website article highlighted the important statistics about women in the Army as of February 2017. It was highly useful in our understanding of how women have been integrated into the Army today. It also helped us develop our legacy section and learn more about the impacts of the original WAAC compromise bill and the conflict that caused it.

"Women in the United States Army." Women in the U.S. Army | The United States Army. Accessed November 15, 2017. <https://www.army.mil/women/history/wac.html>.

This website pinpointed and described important events throughout the history of WAAC, from its formation all the way to its transition to full army status. It allowed us to quickly assess groups of main ideas that would be necessary to reference in our project, which helped us organize our research.

Theses

Locke, Brandon Thomas. "THE MILITARY-MASCULINITY COMPLEX: HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY AND THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, 1940-1963." Master's thesis, University Of Nebraska, 2013. Accessed December 18, 2017. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1065&context=historydiss>.

This thesis was instrumental in helping us understand the connection between the military and the masculinity complex associated with it. We were better able to understand why women joining the Army was seen as such a threat to the masculinity of men, which helped us better understand the opposition to Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers' bill. This also increased our ability to explain the debate and conflict within congress.

Books

Emerson, William K. *Encyclopedia of United States Army Insignia and Uniforms*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996.

"Encyclopedia of United States Army Insignia and Uniforms" was a highly useful resource in our research. It not only provided us with images of the WAAC uniform to utilize in our "Slander" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page, but it also included critical information regarding the development of the uniforms and the controversy surrounding them. It ensured that we knew the entire story behind what we were choosing to display and discuss.

Merryman, Molly. "The Development and Militarization of the Women's Army Corps." In *Clipped Wings: The Rise and Fall of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPS) of World War II*, 33-38. <https://books.google.com/>

This chapter in the book provided us with details regarding the congressional debate, including which committees within the congress had what kind of influence on the compromise bill, and provided us with primary source quotes to help enhance our main event. We were also able to learn more about specific names of people within Congress that were involved in the conflict. This helped us be more detailed and accurate in our writing in our main event.

Meyer, Leisa D. *Creating GI Jane: Sexuality and Power in the Women's Army Corps During World War II*. Columbia University Press, 1996. Accessed December 19, 2017. <https://books.google.com/>

This book details the congressional debate that resulted in the creation and passing of the WAAC compromise bill. It helped us better understanding what groups were supporters of the original bill proposed by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, which ones were opponents of it, and which groups helped came together to compromise. We were able to obtain primary source quotes to help enhance readers' understanding of our own written words, and were able to better understand the debate ourselves.

Monahan, Evelyn M., and Rosemary Neidel-Greenlee. *A Few Good Women: America's Military Women From World War 1 To The Wars In Iraq and Afghanistan*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Accessed January 15, 2018. <https://books.google.com/>

"A Few Good Women: America's Military Women From World War 1 To The Wars In Iraq and Afghanistan" was highly useful in elevating our comprehension of the slander campaigns experienced by WAAC. Not only did it provide us with primary source quotes, but also a detailed explanation of the origin of the slander. The information we obtained from this resource was key in the enhancement of the "Slander" section of our "Slander and Soldiers" page.

Treadwell, Mattie E. *The Women's Army Corps*. Washington D.C.: St. John's Press, 1954.

This book provided us with a detailed history of the establishment of WAAC. Written by former WAAC officer Mattie E. Treadwell, this work highlights her own personal experience as well as information found through research of available records. It was highly useful in assisting our comprehension of not only important events in the time WAAC operated, but also in the time of its transition into WAC, and the time of its original conceptualization and development.

Videos

Tribute To Women In The U.S. Army. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_8OxZOci5yc.

This video depicts a summary of the history of women in the U.S. Army since World War II. It utilizes WAAC and WAC veterans as well as current soldiers to explain the transition women made into becoming full-fledged soldiers. An excerpt of this video is posted on our "Legacy" page in order to have viewers witness the real, live legacies of the conflict and compromise surrounding WAAC: the female soldiers today and their words of how WAAC progressed into women serving within the ranks of the Army in combatant positions. It was enlightening and highly important to the development of our understanding of the legacy left behind by WAAC.

Papers

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: A Compromise to Overcome the Conflict of Women Serving in the Army. Accessed December 2, 2018.
<http://www.societyforhistoryeducation.org/pdfs/THT-NHDPermeswaranJR.pdf>.

This paper surrounding the resistance and eventual compromises correlated with WAAC was a key resource in developing our project. It highlighted both the congressional conflict and the the compromises the conflict resulted in. It provided us with a base to build further ideas and understanding of our topic off of. It's historical accuracy and detail was pivotal in our own comprehension of the topic.

Interviews

Jernigan, Pat. E-mail interview. April 22, 2018.

Retired Army Officer Pat Jernigan was a pivotal resource while refining our website. This personal interview with Officer Jernigan helped us understand a wide range of topics within our main event; everything from overseas deployment restrictions, to conversion statistics when WAAC's auxiliary status was terminated, were provided to us. The detailed analysis produced by someone who themselves experienced being a part of the organization under discussion was crucial in shaping our visualization of that time period and what being a WAAC or any woman in that time period entailed.

Kolleda, Alexandra J. E-mail interview. March 5, 2018.

This personal interview with U.S. Army Women's Museum Archivist Ali Kolleda was a crucial part of the revision of our website. It provided us with a better understanding of the compromises and background surrounding the congressional conflict, which led to a more historically accurate version of our project. The interview also produced highly useful quotes that we were able to insert in our "Civilians in War" page of our website in order to enhance the viewers' comprehension of the background upon which this conflict was able to build up from.

Kozak, Jeffrey. Telephone interview. March 6, 2018.

This personal interview with George C. Marshall Foundation Director of Archives and Library, Jeffrey Kozak, was a highly useful source of information. He provided us with a clear idea of what sorts of compromises had to be made in order to convince Congress and the general population that the WAAC should be established. Furthermore, we were able to obtain useful quotations from him that enhanced the overall impact of our main event, especially the compromise aspect of it. Our "The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" page was one of the main areas of our website where his answers are featured.

Warren, Kim. E-mail interview. April 19, 2018.

This personal interview with Professor of United States Women's History Kim Warren was a critical source of information while revising our website. It allowed us to ensure that we strengthened our weaker points of knowledge, specifically regarding how the efforts of WAAC are still relevant today. From this insight that we obtained, we were able to build on our legacy page of our website and elevate our project's overall historical context.

