

MUSICAL SALUTE TO AFRICAN AMERICAN VETERANS
INTERNAL TRANSCRIPT
REMARKS OF LT. COL. CHARITY ADAMS EARLY
FEBRUARY 17, 1995

Thank you. We were there, too.

I greet you with great pride in having served my country. For the unity of purpose which created our successes, and for the lasting friendships we hold dear today. It's taken a long time for us to be found and remembered as participants. There's still a few male veterans who don't seem to remember that women were in the service. I find this very difficult to believe because three days after V-E day, thousands of marines, anxious to see women from home, regardless of race, were outside our corridors [unintelligible], trying to get in the door.

While we are assembled in great numbers as we are tonight, we remember the small battlefronts we faced during the hostilities of World War II, such as the battle of the sexes, the battle of the races, and the common enemy we all fought. In spite of these battles, what mattered most was, we won the war.

What a good feeling I've had tonight to see so many people with whom I've served. I'm reminded of the many experiences we have shared. Those of us who were among the first group of women to join the military were the guinea pigs upon whom every regulation was tried. Especially close order drill. Imagine dressing a line on the second button on a shirt, when every pocket has a different size package in it. Rules and regulations were changed every day, because someone in charge thought they knew a better way to do things. And in fashion history, this would be the first time ever that each woman wanted to look like each of the others. Behold the [unintelligible] uniform!

We had come from all sections of the country, from all kinds of jobs, varying cultural backgrounds, and we contributed in the formation of every unit to which we were assigned. We knew we were becoming good soldiers when we stopped saluting the Coca-Cola delivery man in his white uniform.

When the white WACS was sent overseas, the commanders refused to send the black WACS on the grounds that they would be too much trouble. Finally, a group of us were assigned to the European theater of operations. I'm reluctant to say in the midst of so much brass that the War Department was very slow. I had been in command of the 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion of three months and I had not received my orders. So I wrote my own.

On March the second, 1945, I issued and signed General Order #1. "The undersigned hereby assumes command of the 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion" and I

cited the proper authorities. The longer the 6888 was on the job the more we appreciated the value of our work. How mail can make -- mail, M-A-I-L -- can make the loneliness, the fear, the death of friends, all of these easier to bear. There was no black, no white, no rank. Just an understanding of our working [unintelligible]. No mail, no morale. All of us felt better when we got letters from home.

War is ugly. It's injury, it's maiming, it is the loss of an acquaintance who in death is suddenly a friend. When one is close to war, we see all of this ugliness. And sometimes there is a small tinge in our hearts of guilt, associated with any moment when war actions seem beautiful. Such a moment happened to me late one Sunday afternoon in Paris. It was just after 4 p.m. as I stepped out of the hotel door onto the sidewalk into the bright afternoon sun and glanced up in the sky. What I saw seemed to be highly polished silver balls soaring over the city. After a few moments I realized I was looking at planes that seemed to disappear. Each was replaced in my sight by another, over and over again. There were thousands of planes in the sky. When I looked up at other sections of the vast overhead, I noticed that as hundreds of planes from one direction completed their pass over Paris, other hundreds, from another direction, came over the city, all going east. I realized I was witnessing a rendezvous of allied planes on a bombing mission. This assembly of airpower, coming in from different directions, and different airfields, took almost an hour. And for that time, I forgot I was in Paris, lost in the beauty of flight. I could only imagine that some of them were Tuskegee airmen.

In spite of obstacles we are proud of our contributions and accomplishments. Each of us from our culture has given to others, and taken from theirs. With the same dedication we gave to the military, we used the GI Bill to further our educational opportunities. There were 300 women at the first reunion of Negro WACS I attended in the 80's. It was a pleasure to learn that there were every kind of doctors, masters, and bachelors degrees conferred on the members of the group. All of us had grown, even those of us who did not feel the need or desire for additional training. We had learned our abilities, and pledged to take our place in the society to which we were born.

And tonight, now, tonight, I feel especially honored to have this opportunity. In the United States of America there is a form of address which applies to one person only. And I get to use it tonight. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States!

Seated on Stage (left to right)

C. DeLores Tucker, founder and chair, National Political Congress of Black Women
Frederick Pang, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Force Management Policy
Brigadier General (Ret.) Wilma Vaught, President, Women in Military Service for
America Memorial Foundation

HRC

William Perry, Secretary of Defense

VIPs in the Audience

General John Shalikasvili, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Togo West, Secretary of the Army
Jon Dalton, Secretary of the Navy
Sheila Widnall, Secretary of the Air Force
General Carl Mundy, Commandant of the Marine Corps
(see attached list for other VIPs in attendance)

HOLT RECEPTION

February 28, 1995

EVENT

DATE:

TIME:

LOCATION:

FROM:

I. PURPOSE

Holt International Children's Services is an international, nonprofit adoption agency that finds families for homeless children, either by reuniting them with their birth families or placing them with adoptive families in the country of their birth or other countries. Since its founding, Holt International has placed more than 50,000 children from more than a dozen countries, including Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Bangladesh, India, China, Russia and Belarus. Of those children, 28,000 have been placed with adoptive families in the U.S.

The Oregon-based organization was founded by Bertha and Harry Holt in 1956, after the Holts adopted eight Amerasian orphans from Korea (the Holts had six birth children at the time). Concerned with the numbers of children suffering in Korean orphanages in the aftermath of the Korean War, the Holts began coordinating adoptions from their home in Oregon. Their efforts evolved into Holt International

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

COPY
from ORM

February 16, 1995

MUSICAL SALUTE TO AFRICAN AMERICAN VETERANS

DATE: February 17, 1995
LOCATION: Constitution Hall, DAR Headquarters
TIME: 8:00 p.m.
FROM: *SH* Steve Hilton

I. PURPOSE

You will attend a musical pageant to honor World War II African American veterans, and African American veterans and military personnel generally for their service to the country.

II. BACKGROUND

The event is part of the continuing commemorations marking the 50th anniversary of World War II, and honors African American military personnel during Black History Month.

Current military and service chiefs, Veterans Administration officials and representatives of veterans organizations will be in attendance. Veterans of World War II are the special guests for the evening, and there will be veterans of other conflicts, as well as the general public.

The program is a combination of narration, vignettes and music directed, produced and performed by Military District of Washington troops. The narrator, actor Ossie Davis, is a WWII veteran, and you will be introduced by Lt. Col. Charity Adams Earley, the first African American officer in the Women's Army Corps. Mrs. Earley commanded the only battalion of black women to serve in Europe during WWII, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion. The group, based in England and later in France, broke all records for redistribution of mail to front line troops. Mrs. Adams Earley left the service in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the highest rank in the Women's Army Corp below that of Director of the Corps. Mrs. Earley was noted for her refusal to allow those in her battalion to use segregated sleeping or recreational facilities. Mrs. Earley, a retired teacher of mathematics, pursued her studies after the war with the help of the GI Bill, obtaining a Masters Degree, and studying in Zurich. You presented a plaque to Mrs. Earley at the Congressional Black Caucus World War II ceremony in September. She will be accompanied by her husband, Dr. Stanley Earley of Dayton, Ohio.

You will be escorted to your seat by Mrs. Earley and by Major General Frederick Davison (Ret.), and Vice Admiral Samuel L. Gravely, Jr. (Ret.) General Davison served with the 92nd and 366th Infantry Divisions in Italy in WWII. His distinguished military career has included the command of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade in Vietnam and the 8th Infantry Division in Europe, where he was the first African American to lead an Army Division. Admiral Gravely was commissioned an ensign in WWII and served at the Naval Training Center in Great Lakes, Illinois, and on a submarine chaser as communications and electronics officer. He was the first African American Rear Admiral and retired as Director of the Defense Communications Agency. You will be seated next to Mrs. Earley and Admiral Gravely.

There are over 3,000 people expected for the event, with nearly a 1,000 WWII veterans prominently seated at floor level. These veterans include Tuskegee Airman Woodrow Crockett and his wife Daisy, who met with you in the Oval Office before Memorial Day ceremonies last year. Mr. Joseph Kahoe, a member of the 761st Tank Battalion was at the Battle of the Bulge, and met up with Russian troops in Austria. Mr. Kahoe was at the Russian-American WWII ceremonies with you and President Yeltsin. Benjamin Layton, who served with the 3496th Quartermaster Corps also attended that ceremony. Dr. Broadus Butler, Alexis Herman's uncle, is President of the Washington D.C. chapter of the Tuskegee Airmen and there will be over 100 men in the trademark red coats.

General Colin Powell will be in the audience, as will General Claude Kicklighter, of the World War II Commemorative Committee, which is charged with overseeing all WWII commemorations.

This is a special event. As you know, despite our efforts and the efforts of the WWII Committee, many in the African American community have felt that there has not been sufficient recognition of the contributions of African Americans in World War II. For many this event is considered to be that long sought public recognition. They remember that despite their patriotism, sacrifice and service, they were treated as second class soldiers in the military and as second class citizens at home.

For this reason, I strongly recommend special recognition of the accomplishments of General Colin Powell, whose outstanding career was built upon the struggles of African American veterans such as Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. who could not be attendance, but who is held in high regard by the community. General Davis's accomplishments parallel those of General Powell, underscored by the greater degree of obstacles of his era. General Powell will be seated in the front row near you.

Similarly, you should acknowledge the contribution of General Claude Kicklighter, Director of the World War II Commemorative Committee, whose commitment and vision brought this event to fruition.

The program will conclude with your remarks, and the singing of "God Bless America". Mrs. Earley, General Davison, Admiral Gravely, General Powell and others will come to stage and join you and the cast for the song. The curtain will then close, and you will depart.

On a personal note, my great grand-uncle, Alfred B. Hilton, was one of the over 37,000 African Americans who died in the Civil War, and one of the 23 who received the Congressional Medal of Honor. My family's service has continued through the generations, and I am an Army Reserve Captain and have served for 14 years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary William Perry
Secretary Jesse Brown
General Shalikashvili
Major General Gorden
Mrs. Charity Adams Earley
Ossie Davis

3,000 in the audience including 1,000 WWII veterans

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded pool press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o You arrive at Constitution Hall and proceed to Holding Room.
- o A brief meet and greet with:
 - Secretary and Mrs. Perry
 - Secretary and Mrs. Jesse Brown
 - General and Mrs. Powell
 - General and Mrs. Shalikashvili
 - General and Mrs. Kicklighter
 - General Davison and Mr. Price
 - Secretary and Mrs. West
 - Admiral and Mrs. Gravely
 - Mr. and Mrs. Earley
- o You are announced into the theater to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and proceed to your seat escorted by three World War II veterans, Mrs Earley, General Davison and Admiral Gravely.

- o Major General Gorden makes welcoming remarks.
- o The "National Anthem" is played.
- o Secretary Perry makes brief remarks.
- o Secretary Jesse Brown makes brief remarks.
- o Musical salute begins with Ossie Davis as narrator.
- o General Shalikashvili makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Charity Adams Earley.
- o Mrs. Earley makes remarks and introduces you.
- o You make remarks.
- o Following your remarks, exit stage right.
- o "God Bless America" is performed. (You are off stage during this song.)
- o You return to the stage accompanied by Secretaries Perry, Jesse Brown, Mrs. Earley, General Davison and Admiral Gravely. Everyone will be on stage for the grand finale singing of "God Bless America."
- o Following the song, curtain closes and you exit stage.
- o You depart Constitution Hall via motorcade en route White House.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by NSC speechwriter.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

Between September 1987 and September 1994, the percentage of women serving on active duty in the military increased from 10.2% to 12.2% of the total force. This increase occurred while the military was in the process of downsizing by over 560,000 personnel. Currently, 195,000 of the nearly 1.6 million people on active duty are women. [NOTE: Women made up less than 2% of the military just 20 years ago.]

Policy and law changes have resulted in opening up nearly 260,000 new positions for women since April 1993, so that approximately 92% of the career fields and over 80% of the total jobs in the military are open to women. These policies include:

- the Secretary of Defense's April 1993 decision granting greater opportunities for women to compete for assignment in aircraft, including those engaged in combat missions.
- Congress's November 1993 repeal of the exclusion barring women from serving on Navy combatant ships. This potentially opens up assignment to virtually all ships except submarines, coastal patrol boats and some mine warfare ships.
- the Secretary of Defense's January 1994 decision to expand the number of positions available to women, by establishing a uniform policy across the Services which stated that women shall only be excluded from assignment to units below the brigade level whose primary mission is to engage in direct combat on the ground. This opened up an additional 80,000 positions for women.

Currently, women can serve in virtually all military occupational fields except armor, infantry, special forces, artillery, multiple launch rocket system artillery (MLRS), and certain other jobs that are co-located with the previous mentioned units.

Sabrina Corlette
Draft
February 27, 1995

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
PENTAGON AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 1, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Secretary Perry, Assistant Secretary Frederick Pang, Dr. C. DeLores Tucker, Founder and Chairperson, National Political Congress of Black Women; Deputy Assistant Secretary William E. Leftwich, III, ; Ms. Shasta E. Ali, sixth grade essay contest winner]

Thank you all so much. It is a great honor to be here to celebrate Women's History Month 1995. It is a chance for all of us to take special pride in the scope of women's achievements, which is particularly evident among the women here today who have served or are currently serving in our armed forces. You have shown that, no matter what obstacles are thrown your way, women have the ability to fight for and defend their country, and you have blazed the trail for women in all aspects of our society.

I recently had the privilege of attending a salute to Lt. Early before a group of Am WW2 vets.
Thanks to women like ~~you~~ ^{Lt. Early} and the pioneers ~~before~~ ^{before you} you women are finally getting

some of the recognition they deserve for their dedication and devotion to this country.

I wish Lt. Early would see that Sec Perry isn't one of them.
Whether through the Women in the Military Memorial Fund, or the Defense Authorization Act of 1993 which allowed women to serve on combat vessels, this nation is beginning to appreciate the historic and present-day contributions of women who have served day after day establishing standards of excellence and professionalism in our armed forces. And we

are also witnessing an expansion of opportunities for women in the military and throughout society.

Women have participated in every conflict or crisis this nation has faced since the American Revolution. Throughout this nation's early history, women were routinely present with armies in battle. The Civil War saw women on both sides on an unprecedented scale. Not only cooking, sewing and foraging for supplies, but also serving as saboteurs, scouts, and couriers. One woman, Dr. Mary Walker, received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In this century, women have proven themselves time and time again. The contributions of women were vital in both World War I and II, when many were wounded, killed or decorated in service to their country. Their heroism knew no bounds. I remember this past summer, my husband had the honor and the pleasure to meet Lt. June Wandrey when he went to Italy to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the battle of Anzio-Nettuno, Italy, in World War II. Battling not only the Nazis, but also hunger, exhaustion, weather, and malaria, Lieutenant Wandrey soldiered on, working steady eighteen hour days, caring for the sick, wounded and the dying in North Africa, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. Her compassion and her commitment to the American soldiers dying and wounded every day on behalf of their country helped so many of them make it through their pain and fear. As one soldier's widow said to her, "My husband died at Anzio beachhead, and all this time I was angry. Now, I've met you, and I know he didn't die alone."

Healy in France. more states & events

June, and thousands of women like her, risked their lives so that the next generation of Americans, my generation, would have fifty years of peace. Women in the Persian Gulf War were involved so much so that the troops called it "the mom's war." Thirty-five thousand women served as pilots, mechanics, intelligence specialists, truck drivers, and ground-crew chiefs. And for this our whole nation must thank them again and again with grateful awe for their sacrifice.

And we can use occasions such as this one to celebrate the lives of women whose names and faces have not graced the pages of our history books, whose voices have been thus far dim to our national ear. Today, we are looking forward to a time when our society does not need to remind itself to note the extraordinary accomplishments of women. There will be a day when, in passing the lessons of this generation from teacher to student, from parent to child, we tell the story of women and men without needing to make any distinction.

But much remains to be done. Many older women veterans remain unaware of the benefits they are entitled to. Some VA hospitals still do not have mammography equipment, or space to provide women privacy from men. *Hopefully events such as these will help educate Americans about the challenges that women still encounter in their lives -- whether they are in military or civilian life.*

And we must continue to recognize the obstacles & challenges that women still face.

We have always known that the scope of women's abilities reach far beyond the home and family, but it has been only in recent decades that women have finally gained an

and it is our job, as part of women's history month, to ~~also~~ raise awareness about the many roles women play in our society.

opportunity to use their abilities in non-traditional settings. Choices and options are open to more and more women today, and that is the kind of progress we must continue to strive for. Sometimes the challenges are professional; sometimes they are in trying to balance the demands of family life. ~~Our goal, as we celebrate Women's History Month should be to offer women an opportunity to be whatever they want, from soldier to businesswoman to able parent.~~

Progress will not be measured just in the jobs women do, but in the choices they have before them to fulfill their potential -- whether

Today, and for the rest of this month, we recognize women for their many contributions to this country. But we also look to the future, to a time when our daughters will have greater choices and opportunities for success and happiness because of the choices and decisions we have made today.

as a soldier, lawyer, businesswoman, teacher, housewife or anything else

You here today are the pioneers, and you set a standard of dedication and commitment that has made this nation one of the greatest on earth. Thank you all very much.

And we must also remind our fellow citizens.

FAX

Date 02/27/95

Number of pages including cover sheet

10

TO: Ms. Liz Bowyer
The White House

Phone 202-456-2131

Fax Phone 202-456-5709

FROM: Sharmon Thornton
OUSD (P&R)
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CC:

REMARKS: ☐ Urgent ☒ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please Comment

Per our telecon, to follow is background information on Women In the Military, and a sequence of the program. I will fax a list of guests the First Lady may want to be aware are in the audience tomorrow. Again, we are delighted that the First Lady will be our Keynote Speaker, and enthusiastically anticipate her arrival.

Programme
Department of Defense
Observance of Women's History Month
March 1, 1995, 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.
Pentagon Auditorium, 5A1070

Theme - "Women's History: Promises to Keep"

Musical Prelude

Musician Chief Mary K. Fitzgerald
Harpist, United States Navy Band

Official Party Arrives

Presiding

Ms. Sharmon Paschal Thornton
Federal Women's Program Manager
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of
Defense (Equal Opportunity)

Official Party Announced/Proceed to Stage

Presentation of Colors

Joint Armed Forces Color Guard

National Anthem

Musician First Class Leslie Summey
United States Navy Band

Invocation

Chaplain (Major) Linda L. George, USA

Retirement of Colors

Joint Armed Forces Color Guard

Introduction of Dr. C. DeLores Tucker

Mr. William E. Leftwich, III
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Equal Opportunity)

Remarks

Dr. C. DeLores Tucker
Founder and Chairperson
National Political Congress of Black
Women

Introduction of the Honorable
Frederick Pang, Assistant Secretary
of Defense (Force Management Policy)

Mr. Leftwich

Welcome and Introduction of
the Honorable William J. Perry,
Secretary of Defense

Honorable Frederick Pang

**Remarks and Introduction of
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

**Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense**

Keynote Address

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Introduction of Ms. Shasta E. Ali

Mr. Pang

**OSD Adopted School (John Tyler
Elementary) Essay Contest Winner**

**Ms. Shasta E. Ali
Sixth Grade Student**

Presentations

Mr. Pang

**Introduction of Wilma L. Vaught
Brigadier General, USAF (Ret.)**

Mr. Pang

**Women In Military Service Memorial
Project**

**Wilma L. Vaught
Brigadier General, USAF (Ret)
President, Board of Directors of the
Women in Military Service for America
Memorial Foundation, Inc.**

Closing Remarks

Ms. Thornton

Reception to follow, Executive Dining Room 3rd Floor, 10th Corridor (3B1062)

Photo 1

Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense

Women's History Month offers the opportunity to reflect upon the outstanding contributions made by women to the development and prosperity of our nation. In every field of endeavor these Americans have established a legacy of hard work, commitment, and excellence.

Today, 700,000 women fill Department of Defense military and civilian positions critical to the national security mission. The theme of this year's Women's History Month, "Promises to Keep," focuses not only on what women have already accomplished, but on what they will accomplish.

This past year was an historic watershed for the Department. Because of policy changes, 80 percent of all military jobs and more than 90 percent of military career fields will be filled with the best qualified and available persons, man or woman. Women are now competing for, and receiving, combat aircraft assignments. They fly Air Force and Navy fighter planes and Army combat helicopters. They serve on Navy combat ships at sea. They also command ships, military units and installations, and serve in top-level positions at major commands and at the Pentagon.

Civilian women in defense have long played an important role in our national security in all occupations and grade levels. They have served as senior managers, engineers, scientists, accountants, computer specialists, shipyard workers, and aircraft mechanics. The Department of Defense would not have achieved its present level of excellence without the talents and efforts of these women.

Now more than ever we need the skills, energy, and commitment of the Department's women to meet the future challenges of our changing world. This month—and every month—I salute the women of the Defense community, military and civilian, past and present. We will celebrate your contributions for generations to come.

William J. Perry

FACT SHEET

Jan 20, 1995

SUBJECT: Women in the Military

Strength Figures (as of September 30, 1994, Defense Manpower Data Center):

	Officers	Enlisted	Female Officers	%	Female Enlisted	%	Female Total	%
USA	85,159	451,360	10,889	12.8%	58,395	12.9%	69,284	12.9%
USN	61,799	401,666	7,978	12.9%	44,339	11.0%	52,317	11.3%
USAF	81,004	341,317	12,322	15.2%	53,433	15.7%	65,755	15.6%
USMC	17,879	156,338	642	3.6%	7,029	4.5%	7,671	4.4%
ACTIVE TOTAL	245,841	1,350,681	31,831	12.9%	163,196	12.1%	195,027	12.2%

Ten Year Force Composition Overview (Active Duty Women):

FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94
9.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.2%	10.4%	10.8%	11.0%	11.0%	11.5%	11.8%	12.2%

Force Reduction Impact:

Between September 1987 and September 1994, the Department's active duty strength declined by over 560,000 personnel, while the representation of women increased from 10.2 to 12.2 percent of our force.

As the drawdown continues, our analysis indicates the representation of women on active duty will remain fairly stable and may increase.

Combat Exclusion Law/Policy:

Law

On November 5, 1991, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, most legal provisions restricting the DoD from assigning women to aircraft engaged in combat missions were repealed leaving only an amended Title 10 U.S.C. 6015:

10 U.S.C. 6015: "...The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the kind of military duty in which such members may be assigned and the military authority which they may exercise. However, women may not be assigned to duty on vessels engaged in combat missions (other than as aviation officers as part of an air wing or other air element assigned to such a vessel) nor may they be assigned to

other than temporary duty on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships, transports, and vessels of a similar classification not expected to be assigned combat missions."

-- Policy

- No law restricts the assignment of women from ground combat. Rather, each Service Secretary, acting under statutory authority, has established policies that women will be restricted only from those ground skills and positions which, by doctrine or mission, invite the highest probability of direct combat action.

-- DoD Risk Rule (established in February 1988):

- The Risk Rule was used to evaluate whether a *noncombat* position should be closed to women: Non combat units could be closed to women on grounds of risk of exposure to direct combat, hostile fire, or capture provided the type, degree, and duration of risk is equal to or greater than that experienced by associated combat units (of similar land, sea, or air type) in the same theater of operation.

-- SecDef directed policy on assignment of women (April 28, 1993):

- Services shall permit women to compete for assignments in aircraft, including aircraft engaged in combat missions.
- Navy shall open as many additional ships to women as is practicable within current law. The Navy shall also develop a legislative proposal to repeal existing combat exclusion law (contained in U.S.C. 6015, above) and permit the assignment of women to ships that are engaged in combat missions.
- Army and Marine Corps shall study opportunities for women to serve in additional assignments, including, but not limited to, field artillery and air defense artillery.
- Exceptions to the general policy of opening assignments to women shall include units engaged in direct combat on the ground, assignments where physical requirements are prohibitive and assignments where the costs of appropriate berthing and privacy arrangements are prohibitive. The Services may propose additional exceptions as they deem appropriate.
- In addition, the SecDef established an implementation committee to ensure consistency in policy application among the Services and to review and make recommendations about the Services' parental and family policies.

pregnancy and deployability policies, and the appropriateness of the Risk Rule.

-- **1994 National Defense Authorization Act (November 1994):**

--- At the request of the Department of Defense, Congress repealed the exclusion barring women from serving on Naval Combatant ships. The Navy and Marine Corps have begun placing females on combatants and have developed plans to further expand the number of ships women will be assigned to. This involves new classes of ships and those that have berthing modifications during overhaul periods.

-- **SecDef directed policy on Direct Ground Combat Definition and Assignment Rule (January 13, 1994):**

--- This policy memorandum rescinded the DoD Risk Rule, effective October 1, 1994, mentioned above. It also established a definition of direct ground combat and an associated assignment rule. In essence, it still barred women from serving in jobs that involve direct ground combat, but for the first time defines direct ground combat for the Services uniformly. The memo directed the Services to use the direct combat rule as guidance to determine which positions could be opened to women. The Services were directed to report back by early summer.

-- **July 28, 1994 SecDef announcement on Services' proposals in response to the above memorandum.**

--- Secretary Perry announced that the Services will open more than 80,000 additional positions to women, effective October 1, 1994. As a result, 92% of the career fields and over 80% of the total jobs in the military will be open to women.

- **Skills/Positions Open to Women (As of October 1, 1994):**

	Skills Open		Positions Open	
	Mar-93	Oct-94	Mar-93	Oct-94
USA	90%	91%	61%	67%
USN	83%	96%	60%	94%
USAF	95%	99%	97%	99.7%
USMC	80%	93%	34%	62%

Promotions:

- Promotion studies conducted by both the General Accounting Office and the Department indicate that women are generally promoted at rates similar to men.
- In looking at promotions to the more senior grades (colonel and above), it is important to keep in mind that 20 years ago women made up less than 2 percent of our force--those women who made the military a career are just now competing for promotion to these senior ranks.
- The General Accounting Office, in their September 1989 study "Career Progression not a Current Problem but Concerns Remain," did note that "people serving in combat specialty career fields are generally promoted more rapidly than people in non-combat specialties, and are generally promoted at higher levels."
- In the long-term, the changes directed by the SecDef on April 28, 1993, and January 13, 1994, will make women more competitive for a wider range of senior positions.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

September 1982

- Women have fought in wars throughout recorded history. Their role increased in importance when three conditions existed
 - Military forces were on the defensive
 - Military forces were on their own territory
 - Military forces were "underdogs" (source: Maurice L. Lien)
- The U.S. has emerged as a world leader in the use of military womanpower
 - Between 1967, when President Johnson signed Public Law 90-130, and 1982, women have entered the military in growing numbers. Our active forces which contained only 1% women in 1971 are now 9% women soldiers, sailors, airwomen, marines, and Coast Guard women.
 - Between 1973 and 1978, the WAVES, WAF, Women Marines, and WAC were disestablished. This action enabled the full integration of women in the Armed Forces.
 - Today, women serve in all theaters, at all ranks (including flag rank), and in all capacities save for those directly related to combat.
- The Official history of women in the U.S. forces began with the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901. Numerous examples of Woman's contribution to our defense occurred prior to that date.
- During the Revolutionary War, several women became famous for courageous deeds. Among them were Margaret Corbin (Captain Molly), Mary Ludwig Hays (Molly Pitcher), Deborah Sampson, and Fanny Campbell. Thousands of others served as nurses, cooks, and laundresses.
- In 1812, Lucy Brewer, disguised as a man served as a Marine aboard the USS Constitution -- she is the honorary first Woman of the Marine Corps.
- In the Civil War, large numbers of women, inspired by the example of Florence Nightingale, volunteered for nursing service.
 - Four Catholic nuns serving as nurses aboard the Red Rover were the first women to serve aboard a U.S. Navy hospital ship.
 - Clara Barton served the Army as a nurse and later founded the American Red Cross
- During the Civil War, women were also very successful at gathering intelligence. Two famous women spies were Belle Boyd (CSA) and Harriet Tubman (USA), a black woman.

- Some women even disguised themselves as infantry and fought at the front lines. Among these were Loretta Valasques (CSA), a Cuban and Sarah Seelye (USA).
- Women in the Civil War also received recognition for bravery. Mary Tepe and Emma Etheridge won the rare Kearny Cross for gallantry while tending wounded under fire. Dr. Mary Walker became the first female doctor in America, the first woman to earn a commission as an Army physician, and the first woman to earn the Medal of Honor. Her story is replete with examples of persistence, integrity, courage, and hope in face of adversity.
- Dr. Anita McKee recruited and chaired 1,158 women to serve as nurses during the war with Spain. Their outstanding service between 1898 and 1901 led to the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps 2 Feb 1901. Dita H. Kinney became the first superintendent of the ANC. On 13 May 1908, the Navy Nurse Corps was established with Ester Vorhees Hass as superintendent.
- Beginning with WWI, the list of "firsts" for women expands very rapidly -- see attached.

19

THE WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE FOR AMERICA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Depr. 560
Washington, DC 20042-0560(703) 533-1155
(800) 222-2294
(703) 931-4208 FAXMILESTONES FOR WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

- February 2, 1901 Army Nurse Corps established.
- May 13, 1908 Navy Nurse Corps established.
- March, 1917 Women are admitted into the Naval Reserve (Yeomen F).
- 1918 Women are admitted into the Marine Corps.
- May 15, 1942 Women Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) established.
- July 20, 1942 First WAAC training center opened at Fort Des Moines, IA. Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby informed the trainees, "We have a debt to democracy and a date with destiny."
- July 30, 1942 Congress enacted legislation establishing a Women's Reserve for duty with the U.S. Navy stateside, known as the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service - WAVES.
- August 3, 1942 Mildred Helen McAfee, president of Wellesley College, was sworn in as a Lt. Commander in the Women's Reserve. subsequently known as the Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service (WAVES).
- September 30, 1942 A squadron of women pilots was assembled and organized by order of General Henry "Hap" Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Force in the USA, at New Castle Army Base, Delaware. Nancy Harkness Love was appointed Director. They were assigned to the Army Air Transport Command for ferry duty. At the same time, the Women's Military Pilot Training Program was initiated at Houston Municipal Airport, and moved later to Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Texas.

-2-

Earlier in 1942, the British Air Command invited Miss Cochran to bring a group of 25 women pilots to England for duty with the British Air Transport Auxiliary for ferry duty. They were known as "ATA" girls and were the first American women pilots to fly military aircraft for the Allies in WWII.

November 23, 1942

Legislation enacted by Congress (11/23) authorized the formation of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve.

Dorothy Stratton was commissioned as a Lt. Commander and appointed Director of the Women's Reserve which soon became known as the SPAR -- an acronym taken from the Coast Guard motto "Semper Paratus -- Always Ready."

February 13, 1943

Congress authorized the establishment of a Women Marines Reserve as an auxiliary to the U.S. Marine Corps. Ruth Chaney Streeter was commissioned a Major to become the first Director.

July 1, 1943

President signed a bill dropping the designation "auxiliary" whereby the WAAC became the Women's Army Corps (WAC), a component of the Army of the United States. The WAC became a permanent part of the regular Army and reserve in 1948, and in 1978 was disestablished as a separate corps.

August 5, 1943

Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) established. Pioneer female pilot Jacqueline Cochran was named Director of Women Pilots.

November 1943

Lt. Commander McAfee, Director of Women's Reserve is promoted to Captain, U.S. Naval Reserve by act of Congress.

Training of Women Marines began at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

June 12, 1948

Public Law 625, the Women In Armed Services Integration Act passes, establishing a permanent place for women in the armed forces.

-3-

July 1, 1949

Air Force Nurse Corps established.

1951

Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) formed to do research and advise the Secretary of Defense on issues relating to servicewomen.

November 8, 1967

Public Law 90-130 is signed into law removing promotion ceilings instituted under the Women In Armed Services Integration Act. Women became eligible for promotion to Colonel and General.

1969

Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) program and the Joint Armed Forces Staff College both admit women.

1970

Air War College admits women.

June 11, 1970

Anna Mae Hays (Army Nurse Corps) is first woman promoted to Brigadier General. Promoted to Brigadier General in the same ceremony was Elizabeth P. Hoisington, Director, WAC.

1971

Jeanne M. Holm (USAF) is promoted to Brigadier General.

1972

Army and Navy ROTC programs opened to women.

July 1972

Alene B. Duerk (USN NC) is promoted to Rear Admiral.

June 1, 1973

Jeanne M. Holm (USAF) becomes first woman two star (Major General).

Six Navy women complete flight training and earn their wings.

July 1974

Lt. Sally Murphy becomes first female helicopter pilot in the U.S. Army.

1976

Fran McKee becomes first woman line officer promoted to flag rank (Rear Admiral).

July 1976

Women are admitted to Service Academies.

-4-

<u>August 1976</u>	First 10 Air Force women report to flight training school.
<u>January 1977</u>	Marine Corps Officer Candidate School (OCS) goes coed.
<u>May 1977</u>	Women are assigned to Coast Guard ships Morgenthau and Gallatin.
<u>May 11, 1978</u>	Margaret Brewer (USMC) appointed as a Brigadier General.
<u>August 1978</u>	Coast Guard removes all assignment restrictions based on gender.
<u>November 1, 1978</u>	Women report aboard the Navy's USS Vulcan.
<u>1981</u>	Cadet Michelle Johnson selected as first woman Cadet Wing Commander at the Air Force Academy.
<u>1984</u>	Women Air Force pilots provide tanker support for bombing raid on Libya.
<u>November 6, 1986</u>	Congress authorizes the Women in Military Service For America Memorial, to be built at the gateway to Arlington National Cemetery.
<u>1989</u>	Cadet Kristen Baker selected as first woman Brigade Commander for the West Point Corps of Cadets.
<u>1989</u>	Women involved in combat activities in Panama.
<u>December 1991</u>	Law enacted repealing ban on assignment of women to combat aircraft.
<u>1991</u>	Midshipman Julianne Gallina selected as First Brigade Commander of U.S. Naval Academy.
<u>April 1993</u>	Secretary of Defense Les Aspin authorizes the assignment of women to combat aircraft.
<u>November 1993</u>	Law enacted repealing ban on assignment of women to combat ships.

-5-

1993

Women qualified to fly Cobra or Apache attack helicopters are assigned to combat aviation units; women naval helicopter pilots are assigned to aircraft carriers. Air Force 2nd Lieutenant Jeannie Flynn one of the first group of women assigned to combat aircraft. Two women officers join the crew of a combat warship, the USS Fox, for a six-month deployment – the first time in history that women are assigned to a warship for a complete deployment.

###

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28 FEBRUARY 95
9:18 AM

Anderson
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REMARKS BY SECRETARY PERRY/WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH OBSERVANCE/1 MAR 95

Lieutenant Harry Buford and Private Franklin Thompson were extraordinary Civil War soldiers.

But not in any ordinary sense.

In fact, they were women disguised as men.

Private Thompson, also known as Sara Emma Edmundson, served in the Union Army.

Lieutenant Buford, also known as Loretta Janeta Velazquez, fought for the Confederacy.

Their unusual story is told in the Women's History corridor downstairs.

Of course, we don't recommend this course of action.

But the lengths these women went to demonstrates a true commitment to serving our country.

The United States has long counted on women's commitment to military service.

They were critical to the Allied victory in the Second World War 50 years ago.

And today, we're counting on women in uniform even more.

For example, at this same ceremony last year, I told the story of Jeannie Flynn, who was about to report to her first combat unit.

Well, 1 year later, First Lieutenant Flynn is flying with the 336th Fighter Squadron.

As a fully qualified F-15E fighter-bomber pilot she can fly -- and she will fly -- any and all missions.

I also mentioned that women would be joining the ranks of our nation's premier ceremonial unit, the Old Guard.

Well, two weeks ago in Miami at a special event honoring the survivors of the Nazi Holocaust,

soldiers from the Old Guard posted the flags from Army divisions that had liberated the death camps.

Six of those flags were carried by six very proud women.

And of course, we all shared the thrill of Space Shuttle pilot Lieutenant Colonel Eileen Collins as she helped lead the historic rendezvous with the Russian space station.

Women's History Month 1995 is a wonderful opportunity to recognize the women who are making history in the military.

Great historical figures often say great things.

At the bookstore you can buy a desk calendar that provides an inspirational quote for each day.

It quotes such great historic figures as Socrates, Joan of Arc, and Thomas Jefferson.

On February 4th, it quoted one of the most decorated military women in U.S. history.

She said: "What I wanted to be when I grew up was -- in charge.

This quotable individual is right up here on stage; none other than General Wilma Vaught [as in TAUGHT]

General Vaught, well done.

We hope that during future Women's History months, a lot more Wilma Vaughts will be in charge.

That's why the Department of Defense has made historic changes in our policies on women in the military.

These policies are the right thing to do, and the smart thing to do.

Simply put, it gives us a better force.

We urge women to seize these new roles, challenges, and opportunities.

They are tomorrow's role models in the making.

Our keynote speaker today is an individual for whom the term "role model" would have to be invented, if it did not already exist.

She's a woman who's known for approaching every challenge to do the right thing, and the smart thing. She is a lawyer and a mother; A strong supporter of working women; And a tireless advocate for families and children -- including those in our military.

And as Honorary Chair of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation, Hillary Clinton is helping to teach the nation about the history of women's service, dedication, and sacrifice in defense of the nation.

I also want to point out that Mrs. Clinton has taken a particular interest in helping Gulf War veterans suffering from undiagnosed medical problems.

I especially want to thank you, Mrs. Clinton, for visiting our veterans last week at Walter Reed Army hospital.

We all appreciate your very deep concern.

So ladies and gentlemen, please join me in welcoming a woman who's making history in her own right;

The First Lady of the United States of America, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Sabrina Corlette
Draft
February 27, 1995

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
~~PENTAGON AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON, D.C.~~
MARCH 1, 1995

[Acknowledgements: ^{Asst. Sec.} ~~Honorable Frederick Pang, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Honorable William J. Perry, Secretary of Defense;~~ ^{Secretary} Dr. C. DeLores Tucker, Founder and Chairperson, National Political Congress of Black Women; Mr. William E. Leftwich, III, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense; Ms. Shasta E. Ali, sixth grade essay contest winner]

Thank you all so much. It is a great honor to be here to celebrate Women's History Month 1995. It is a chance for all of us to take special pride in the scope of women's achievements, ^{which are particularly evident among} ~~exemplified by~~ the women here today who have served or are currently serving in our armed forces. You have ^{shown that, no matter what obstacles are thrown your way,} ~~proved against all misconceptions~~ women's ability to ^{Women have the ability} fight for their country, and you have blazed the trail for women ^{and defend} ~~to succeed~~ in all aspects of our society.

^{Be pioneers before you}
~~Today~~ ^{Thanks to women like you and} women are finally getting some of the recognition they deserve for their dedication and devotion to this country. Whether through the Women in the Military Memorial Fund, or the Defense Authorization Act of 1993 which allowed women to serve on combat vessels, this nation is beginning to appreciate the historic and present-day contributions of women who have served day after day establishing standards of excellence and professionalism ^{in our armed forces.}

^{we are also witnessing an expansion of}
And ~~also through~~ ^{expanding} opportunities ~~we see~~ for women in the military + throughout society.

Women have participated in every conflict or crisis this nation has faced since the American Revolution. Throughout this nation's early history, women were routinely present with armies in battle. The Civil War saw women on both sides on an unprecedented scale. Not only cooking, sewing and foraging for supplies, but also serving as saboteurs, scouts, and couriers. One woman, Dr. Mary Walker, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. [1st?]

In this century, women have proven themselves time and time again. The contributions of women were vital in both World War I and II, ^{when} many ^{were} of them wounded, killed or decorated in service to their country. Their heroism knew no bounds ~~when faced~~ ^{I remember} ~~with the survival of their countrymen and women.~~ This past summer, my husband had the honor and the pleasure to meet Lt. June Wandrey when he went to Italy to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the battle of Anzio-N^ettuno, Italy, in World War II. Battling not only the Nazis, but also hunger, exhaustion, weather, and malaria, Lieutenant Wandrey soldiered on, working steady eighteen hour days, caring for the sick, wounded and the dying in North Africa, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. Her compassion and her commitment to the American soldiers dying and wounded every day on behalf of their country helped so many of them make it through their pain and fear. As one soldier's widow said to her, "My husband died at Anzio beachhead, and all this time I was angry. Now, I've met you, and I know he didn't die alone."

June, and thousands of women like her, ~~have soldiered and~~ ^{risked their lives} fought and ~~doctored and died~~ so that the next generation of Americans, my generation, would have fifty years of peace ~~because of their efforts.~~ ^{our whole nation must} And for this ~~we can only~~ thank them again and again with grateful awe for their

insert
from p. 3 re: Gulf War

sacrifice.

And we can use occasions such as this one to celebrate the lives of women whose names and faces have not graced the pages of our history books, whose voices have been thus far dim to our national ear. Today, we are looking forward to a time when our society does not need to remind itself to note the extraordinary accomplishments of women. There will be a day when, in passing the lessons of this generation from teacher to student, from parent to child, we tell the story of women and men ~~working side by side~~ *without needing to make any distinction.*

But much remains to be done. Many older women veterans remain unaware of their *They are entitled to.* benefits. *X* Some VA hospitals still do not have mammography equipment, or space to provide women privacy from men. *5*

Hopefully events such as these will help educate Americans about the challenges that women still encounter in their lives - ^{whether they are in the military or in civilian life.}

move to page 2
The participation of women in the Persian Gulf War convinced many doubters of women's ability to ~~serve alongside men in our armed forces.~~ *involved ~~from~~ so much so that* Women in the ^{Persian} Gulf were so *or is it even more* pervasive, the troops called it "the mom's war." Thirty-five thousand women served as pilots, mechanics, intelligence specialists, truck drivers, and ground-crew chiefs. Americans watching their television sets at night witnessed acts of bravery and determination that put to rest ~~forever~~ *about* questions of women's qualifications for combat.

American women in our armed forces have always been at the forefront of women's achievement, setting a standard for others to follow. So many of the gains we have made today are results of women's sacrifices at home and abroad during national crises. During

World War II, this nation saw women working in traditionally men's roles on an unprecedented scale. Whether it was in the fields of battle, or in the factories and shipyards back home, women from all over this country showed us their equality in every sense of the word.

Sometimes these challenges are professional; sometimes they are in trying to balance the demands of family life. Our goal, as we celebrate Women's History Month should be to (1) -65

We have always known that the scope of women's ability reaches far beyond the home and family, but it has been only in recent decades that women have finally gained an

opportunity to use their abilities in non-traditional settings. Choices and options are open to

more and more women today, *and that is the kind of progress we must continue to strive for!* ~~not to dictate how they should live their lives, but to offer~~ *Every woman must decide for herself the proper balance of her life* ~~to offer~~ *and the role that suits her particular needs.* *We should not dictate how women...*

women ~~Throughout our history, women have taken on a myriad of challenging roles. Today,~~ *and for the rest of this month, we recognize them* ~~and for the rest of this month, we recognize them for everything they have accomplished to~~ *make this country great.* ~~But we must also look to the future, so that our daughters will have~~ *to a time when* ~~greater choices and opportunities for success and happiness.~~ *because of the choices & decisions we have made today.*

You here today are the pioneers, and you set a standard of dedication and commitment that has made this nation one of the greatest on earth. Thank you all. *Weymud.*

100TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

June 6, 1991, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: View; Part E; Page 13; Column 2; View Desk

LENGTH: 461 words

HEADLINE: MILITARY WOMEN: A BRIEF HISTORY

BYLINE: By CONNIE KOENENN

BODY:

To most Americans, the sight of U.S. women as helicopter pilots, military police and even as prisoners of war during Operation Desert Storm seemed to be a first.

But historically, women have defended their country since its beginning. They just haven't been recognized, says the Women in Military Service Memorial Foundation, which wants to correct the oversight.

"Women have always done their part to defend our country," says Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught, president of the foundation, whose red, white and blue packet of informational material includes a summary of women's service in the military:

* During the 18th and 19th centuries, women were routinely present with armies in battle. Because of the Revolutionary War's constant manpower shortages, women were hired employees, and the medical service was allowed one matron and 10 nurses per 100 wounded.

* In the War of 1812 the "first girl marine" is reputed to have served, as George Baker, for three years on the USS Constitution.

* During the Civil War, women on both sides participated on an unprecedented scale. In addition to cooking, sewing and foraging for supplies, many women -- black and white -- served as saboteurs, scouts and couriers. One woman, Dr. Mary Walker, received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

* In the Spanish-American War, an epidemic of typhoid fever forced the recruitment of women by the Army under a civilian contract. Eventually, 1,500 served.

* During World War I, both the Navy and Marine Corps enlisted about 12,000 women as clerks, translators and radio electricians. About 23,000 Army and Navy nurses served in field hospitals, on troop trains and transport ships. Some died, some were wounded and many were decorated.

* World War II saw more than 400,000 women serving in all branches and all military theaters and the first female officers received military rank.

* In 1948 the Women's Armed Services Integration Act gave women a permanent place in the armed forces, but during the 1950s and '60s women's roles in the military became a token. It wasn't until 1978 that the Army's Chief of Staff,

Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, emphasized that women should not be part-time soldiers but an "essential part of the force."

* By 1980, the volunteer Army's ability to meet 1980 recruiting goals was due in large part to the enlistment of 50,000 women, the largest number since World War II.

* Today more than 400,000 women are on active duty, reserve and Guard members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, comprising more than 10% of the country's armed forces.

"Operation Desert Storm documented women's military participation," Vaught says. "Finally news commentators are saying 'Our men and women in the service.'

" CONNIE KOENENN

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

May 27, 1991

SECTION: FEATURES; SECTION B; PAGE 01

LENGTH: 1325 words

HEADLINE: AMERICA'S WOMEN OF WAR

BYLINE: By Drew Juberger Staff writer

BODY:

Persian Gulf War only the latest in a distinguished history of duty: Female soldiers now are winning a long-fought battle for respect

Our images of military veterans this Memorial Day seem finally to include a woman's face.

The Persian Gulf War has helped see to that. So pervasive were women in the gulf that the troops in Saudi Arabia nicknamed the crisis "the mom's war." Thirty-five thousand women served there as pilots ferrying supplies, mechanics maintaining tanks, intelligence specialists, truck drivers, ground-crew chiefs. Two were captured by the Iraqis; 14 were killed.

These contributions were not lost on the troops.

"There was one small tent with a TV in it where we were, and when we were off-duty, we'd all run over to it to catch the news," recalls Lt. Betty Carr, 50, who enlisted in the Army nearly three years ago and worked as a nurse in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, at the U.S. installation where an Iraqi Scud missile killed 28 American soldiers. "There were over a thousand men and women in my group, and if a reporter made the mistake of mentioning only the men' serving here, there would be boos, from both the women and the men.

"The men were totally supportive. They'd say, We want people to know it's the men and women of the U.S. military.'

"I hope," added Lieutenant Carr from the veterans' hospital in Colorado, where she has served since March, "that more and more women veterans will be part of the VA celebrations."

For most women veterans, recognition of their service is long overdue. Women have taken part in every American military crisis since the Revolutionary War. During World War I, 200 Army nurses died in an influenza epidemic. In World War II, the first of the 350,000 women who served (250 died) were used solely as nurses. But manpower needs soon led them to missions such as flying military supplies across the Atlantic.

Even nurses, however, often found themselves in the middle of battles, though they weren't listed as combat personnel. Sixty-eight women were captured by the Japanese in the Philippines and held for three years - a fact many women vets say was overlooked during the Persian Gulf War, when reporters and commentators frequently referred to the captured women there as "the first women POWs in

1991 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, May 27, 1991

American history."

More than 74,000 women served during the Korea War. Some 250,000 served during Vietnam, about 7,500 in country; eight of their names are engraved on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. During the 1990 invasion of Panama, where hundreds of women operated in the combat zone, American women engaged hostile troops for the first time in modern combat.

Yet women veterans say the public remains largely unaware of their contributions. Indeed, those who served during World War II with the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs), were not officially recognized by Congress as veterans until 1979.

"Women have always been in these conflicts, but there's been a myth we've enjoyed as a country that we don't send women into battle," says Evelyn Monahan, psychologist with the Department of Veteran Affairs in Atlanta and a Vietnam War veteran. "What this country has done is put women in roles where the distinction between the front and back lines were ambiguous - we've always been in the heat of battle, but not always with a gun to fight back with."

Women are barred from assignment to units likely to be engaged in combat, though the House of Representatives passed a bill Wednesday that would allow women to fly in combat missions. But many women veterans say their past roles have blurred many of the distinctions that fuel the debate about the limits of women in the military.

"It's amazing this country still debates whether women are qualified to serve," she adds.

Dr. Monahan is trying to correct those misconceptions and help women veterans get recognition and benefits. In 1989, she founded the National Association of Women Veterans, an organization open to any veteran of any war, but with an emphasis on women's contributions and services. She says the VA has made strides in recruiting women into officially sanctioned organizations such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and that many VA hospitals have been renovated to include facilities designed for women's needs.

But women veterans say much remains to be done. Many older women veterans remain unaware of their benefits. Some hospitals still do not have equipment readily available for mammography, or space to provide women privacy from men.

Of the 21 federally chartered veterans organizations, 20 were founded by men and most relegate women to auxiliary roles with veterans' wives, Dr. Monahan says. The only one designed specifically for women is the Gold Star Wives, made up of wives of veterans killed in war.

Dr. Monahan believes a women's veterans organization will be more sensitive to their own concerns and history. "We want women to think of it as being special for them," she says.

The organization has yet to be officially recognized by the VA, which requires groups to be chartered first by Congress. But in 1987, after being flooded with requests from various groups, Congress declared a moratorium on charters. That killed a bill to recognize the group introduced in 1989 by Rep. Ben Jones (D-Atlanta).

1991 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, May 27, 1991

"The situation with veterans groups is different," says Mr. Jones, who reintroduced the bill this month, urging Congress to make an exception in considering charters for veterans groups. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), who led the fight for the moratorium, recently urged the VA to amend its charter requirements. If the VA does not, Mr. Frank says he would consider a charter exception for the women's veterans group. The VA has yet to make a decision, a spokeswoman said.

Mr. Jones says the VA sanction would give the women's group lobbying and fund-raising clout and allow them to use VA facilities.

"There's also the pride it would give these women," he adds. "I don't know how you measure that."

Among themselves, however, women veterans know exactly what they've done. Retired Lt. Col. Madeline Ullom, 80, was among the 68 women captured on an island in the Philippines during World War II. She was a nurse working inside a fortified tunnel while the enemy bombed the island around-the-clock for days. She recalls no fear.

"There were so many casualties, we had so much to do," she says from her home in Tucson, Ariz. "You couldn't do your job if you started thinking about how bad it was."

When the Japanese finally captured the island on May 6, 1942, Ms. Ullom and the other women were taken to an abandoned college in Manila and held there for three years. Two meals a day consisted of rice mush and vegetable soup. She contracted several tropical diseases, including dengue, which causes the joints to ache so miserably, it's also known as "break-bone disease." When Ms. Ullom was released on Feb. 3, 1945, she weighed 80 pounds. Her first bite of bread, she says, "tasted like cake."

She believes a women's veteran group is necessary.

"We need it so people realize the women are on an equal status as men," she says. "It's our country as well as the men's."

Lieutenant Carr, still carrying the high she felt serving in the Persian Gulf, says she already sees the need for a place, like a women's VFW, where women veterans can meet on their own terms. It might come soon, simply because of numbers: Women now make up 11 percent of military personnel on active duty.

"I hope the day comes when women veterans can share what men have been able to share for so long," she says. "I'm already wondering if I'm going to see those women I was with again. We need something to nurture those ties, where you can say to somebody, Where were you when the Scud missile hit?"

"The pride I felt," she adds, "is overwhelming."

GRAPHIC: color photo illustration: The Persian Gulf War was hardly the first time women were involved in a military conflict. Some 350,000 women served in World War II, for example, with 68 having been prisoners of war in the Philippines. / Jean Shifrin / Staff

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 10, 1992

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

January 2, 1995, Monday, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: ZONE WEST; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 621 words

HEADLINE: WWII ARMY NURSE RECALLS 'BEDPAN COMMANDO' LIFE

BYLINE: Linda F. Jarrett Post-Dispatch Special Correspondent

BODY:

Standing in her Army nursing uniform, complete with combat boots, retired 1st Lt. June Wandrey recently told fifth-graders at Mark Twain Elementary School in Brentwood, "Here you have a 50-year-old uniform with a 74-year-old body inside."

Wandrey, of Portage, Mich., proceeded to bring to life the Battle of the Bulge and her other experiences in World War II. She holds eight battle stars and has written a book titled, "The Bedpan Commando."

Fresh out of nursing school, Wandrey was listening to the radio and dreaming of medical school on Dec. 7, 1941, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt interrupted and announced the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

She and a friend promptly tried to enlist, but they were 21 years old, and they had to be 22. After Wandrey's birthday in February, she joined the Army Nurse Corps. "The army gave us no training in combat, regulations, marching, anything, but we volunteered to go to North Africa when the Army landed."

"We were like little field mice following the 45th Infantry Division from battle to battle," Wandrey said. "From North Africa, we went to Sicily, then to Anzio Beachhead where we were surrounded by the Germans."

Wandrey said they had heard Hitler was going to attack the Allies in the Ardennes Forest in Belgium and Luxembourg and drive through to Antwerp. The Germans began the push on Dec. 16, 1944.

The Battle of the Bulge was fought in an abundance of snow, ice and slush in frigid conditions, Wandrey said. "Over one million men were involved from the United States, Britain, Belgium, Canada, and France. We had 81,000 casualties with 19,000 killed."

Wandrey said that when most people think of hospitals, "They think of long corridors, starched uniforms, things squeaky clean. We worked in field tents."

aW

Wandrey described her Christmas in 1944. "We sterilized our equipment and set up a hospital in an old bombed-out factory. We put up a little tree, decorated it with tinsel and wrapping paper from packages from home and were even going to have some turkey, when a soldier burst in and said our troops had been overrun, and we had to leave."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 2, 1995

Wandrey said they had no transportation and had to wait for the quartermaster to come with trucks. "We were hoping he'd get there before the Germans. Gradually, the Allies pushed the German 'bulge' back, and our field hospital followed the 45th all over Germany."

"I started keeping a diary, but some of the things were too bad to write about," Wandrey said. "We had many gruesome days and nights."

This summer, Wandrey returned to Anzio Beachhead in Italy for the D-Day Commemoration at Anzio-Nettuno Cemetery, where she met President Bill Clinton. "He never took his eyes off me while we were talking," Wandrey recalled, grinning.

Mark Twain School librarian Gail Elliott Thomas organized Wandrey's visit. Thomas has won several awards for bringing veterans and students together in the past few years to study the war era.

Wandrey said she hadn't planned on writing a book. "But, in 1985, my mother found all my letters, clippings, pictures, even negatives." After putting them all in chronological order, she sent them to a publisher interested in military work.

"He sent me a hate letter," Wandrey shrugged. "He said everything about the war had been written, and what I had was boring and sophomoric."

In 1990, Wandrey self-published "The Bedpan Commando," which details her 32 months in Europe.

Writing her book was both therapeutic and traumatic for her and for others, Wandrey said. "Last summer I was in Mobile, and a woman came up to me and said, 'My husband died at Anzio Beachhead, and all this time I was angry. Now, I've met you, and I know he didn't die alone.' "

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 3, 1995

**Tentative Programme
Department of Defense
Observance of Women's History Month
March 1, 1995, 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.
Pentagon Auditorium, 5A1070**

Theme - "Women's History: Promises to Keep"

Presiding

To be Determined

Presentation of Colors

Joint Armed Forces Color Guard

National Anthem

Vocalist

Invocation

Chaplain

Retirement of Colors

Color Guard

**Welcome and Introduction of
Secretary of Defense**

**Honorable Edwin Dorn
Under Secretary of Defense
(Personnel and Readiness)**

**Remarks and Introduction of
the First Lady**

**Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense**

Keynote Address

**Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady**

**OSD Adopted School (John Tyler
Elementary) Essay Contest**

Winner to read essay

**Women in the Military:
A Personal Perspective**

**Brigadier General Marcellie J. Harris
Director of Maintenance
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
Logistics - Headquarters, Air Force**

Musical Selection

Howard University Choir Ensemble

Benediction

Chaplain

Closing Remarks

***Reception to Follow
Executive Dining Room
3rd Floor, 10th Corridor**

PROPOSED



FORCE MANAGEMENT
POLICY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000



1018 DEC 1994

Ms. Julie Hopper
The White House
Office of Scheduling in Advance
Old Executive Office Building
Room 185-1/2
17th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

*Fill
March*

Dear Ms. Hopper:

Enclosed are program brochures that I promised referencing the observance of Women's History Month for 1993 and 1994.

As I stated in my facsimile to you on December 8, Ms. Sharmon Thornton will be contacting you shortly.

Very respectfully,

Mary S. Williams
Equal Opportunity Assistant
ODASD(Equal Opportunity)

Enclosures

*500 people
Open Press.*

→ came from Sec. Perry



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egates called such places as Armenia, Cro-
atia, and Cambodia home last year as they
brought medical care, skilled relief workers,
food, and reassurance to countries suffering
from the ravages of disaster, disease, and war.

The Red Cross has earned our abiding re-
spect, and we look forward to seeing its sym-
bol of hope continue to shine brightly across
this great land. A very grateful Nation thanks
the American Red Cross for a job extremely
well done.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,
President of the United States of America,
by virtue of the authority vested in me by
the Constitution and laws of the United
States, do hereby proclaim the month of
March 1994, as "American Red Cross
Month." I urge all Americans to continue
their generous support of the Red Cross and
its chapters nationwide through contribu-
tions of time, funds, and blood donations.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand this second day of March, in the
year of our Lord nineteen hundred and nine-
ty-four, and of the Independence of the Unit-
ed States of America the two hundred and
eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:28 p.m., March 4, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the
Federal Register on March 8.

Proclamation 6654—Women's History Month, 1994

March 2, 1994

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

When author Zora Neale Hurston was
growing up in Eatonville, Florida, at the be-
ginning of the century, her mother encour-
aged her to "jump at the sun"—to set lofty
goals—even if she were not certain to reach
them. In many ways, Zora did "jump at the
sun," writing books, articles, and plays that
have earned her a place among America's fin-
est writers and anthropologists. Her mother's
words became a powerful metaphor for her

life, and Zora's brilliant works reflect the vi-
brant history of the many women whose lives
she studied.

Zora Neale Hurston might never have
imagined that women would one day have
the opportunity to take her mother's teaching
literally. But from Sally Ride to Mae Jemison
to Kathryn Sullivan, astronauts have soared
closer to the sun than most humans ever
dreamed. As we celebrate Women's History
Month, 1994, Americans take special pride
in the scope of women's achievements, exem-
plified by the daring spirit of these pioneer-
ing individuals. We watched in awe recently
as astronaut Sullivan performed complex re-
pairs on the Hubble space telescope by the
light of the rising sun. And we shared her
happiness as she basked in the love of her
family at the end of a successful mission.
From author to astronaut to able parent,
women have embraced a myriad of challeng-
ing roles throughout our Nation's history.

But America has not yet fulfilled its prom-
ise of equality for all people. While more
women than ever now hold public office in
our country, more women than ever must
also bear sole responsibility for caring for
their families. We rely on women's knowl-
edge and expertise in every aspect of life,
and yet we as a society fail to provide many
of our families the care and support they so
desperately need. We take satisfaction in
knowing that women have gained equality
under the law, but we must also recognize
the ways in which true equality is still only
a dream. Zora's "sun" eludes our grasp. This
month, we rededicate ourselves to reaching
it.

On this occasion, we celebrate the lives
of women too long missing from our history
books. We listen to the voices of women too
long absent from our national memory. Most
important, we look forward to a day when
society need not remind itself to note the
extraordinary accomplishments of women.
We dream of a time when, in passing the
lessons of this generation from teacher to stu-
dent, from parent to child, we tell a story
of women and men working side by side. We
will say that it took all people, striving to-
gether, to build a just and compassionate
world of liberty, charity, and peace.

The Congress, by Public Law 103-22, has
designated March 1994 as "Women's History
Month" and has authorized and requested
the President to issue a proclamation in ob-
servance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,
President of the United States of America,
do hereby proclaim March 1994 as Women's
History Month. I invite all Americans to ob-
serve this month with appropriate programs,
ceremonies, and activities, and to remember
throughout the year the rich and varied con-
tributions that women make to our world.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand this second day of March, in the
year of our Lord nineteen hundred and nine-
ty-four, and of the Independence of the Unit-
ed States of America the two hundred and
eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
12:29 p.m., March 4, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the
Federal Register on March 8.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Department of Transportation March 2, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 308 of Public
Law 97-449 (49 U.S.C. 308(a)), I transmit
herewith the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of
the Department of Transportation, which
covers fiscal year 1992.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
March 2, 1994.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee March 2, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section
108(b) of Public Law 98-373 (15 U.S.C.

May 31, 1994

OPTIONAL TOUR OF THE U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON

DATE:	Sunday, June 5
TIME:	8:00 pm
LOCATION:	U.S.S. George Washington
FROM:	Liz Bowyer

I. PURPOSE

To tour the U.S.S. George Washington.

II. BACKGROUND

There are several areas of the U.S. George Washington that you can tour during down time on Sunday if you choose. You have several options:

*** Tour of the U.S.S. George Washington Hospital**

The U.S.S. George Washington has a 68-bed hospital which serves as the main medical facility for a battle group of 14 ships and 2 submarines. The hospital has a fully staffed operating room, examining room, x-ray room, laboratory and pharmacy. There are approximately 30 health professionals on the medical staff, including three physicians, one trauma surgeon, two flight surgeons and one physician assistant. Between 40 and 50 sailors report to "sick call" every day. Lieutenant Commander Rick Welch, Navy Nurse, will conduct the tour.

***Tour of Information Systems with Commander Debra Straub**

Commander Debra Straub, the ship's Information Systems Officer, will take you on a tour of her work area. Commander Straub oversees telecommunications, automated data processing and cryptology functions aboard the U.S.S. George Washington. Commander Straub is the first person ever to assume this position on a Navy ship, and is the highest-ranked woman on the U.S.S. George Washington.

*** Female Berthing Area**

There are eleven women temporarily assigned to the U.S.S. George Washington, and the Navy expects to integrate several hundred women into the ship's crew within the next year. Consequently, the ship is remodeling its berthing areas, converting staterooms and bunks into private sleeping quarters and bathrooms for women.

The current female berthing area on the U.S.S. George Washington is comprised of about a dozen beds, and is similar, although smaller, than the other berthing areas.

Women and Navy Combat Duty

As you know, the Navy has made a concerted attempt over the past several years to increase opportunities for women, an effort accelerated in part by the Tailhook scandal. Beginning this year, women in the Navy are being integrated into combat crews for the first time in Navy history. Women can now serve in all Navy combat positions except for SEAL commando units, nuclear submarines and mine sweepers.

Although women have been serving aboard noncombat vessels (such as oilers and supply ships) since 1978, combat vessels were restricted to males only. Before 1978, women were barred from all Navy vessels except hospital ships.

The change in Navy policy stems from a provision in the 1993 Defense Authorization Act, signed by President Clinton in December 1993, that repeals the longstanding prohibition against women serving on combat vessels. In March 1994, the U.S.S. Eisenhower became the first Navy combat ship to have female crew members on regular duty. The Navy plans for the crews of the newly-expanded ships to be staffed by 10 - 20 percent women.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Lieutenant Commander Rick Welch, Navy Nurse (optional)

Commander Debra Straub, Information Systems Officer (optional)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* See scenario in previous briefing.

V. PRESS

Closed press.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks needed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Internal Use Only

June 14, 1995

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY AT GROUNDBREAKERS LUNCHEON
HOSTED BY THE WOMEN IN THE MILITARY MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. CLINTON: -- are active duty military or retired military, Members of Congress, other supporters of this memorial. I particularly want to thank Good Housekeeping and AT&T for the major commitments they have made (inaudible) and others who have already been recognized, and I want to join in the appreciation for Wilma Boggs (phonetic) who has been the driving force behind this effort.

We were sitting at lunch, in the few minutes that Wilma has given any of us to eat -- (laughter) -- and I told her how pleased I was to be part of this effort and honored to be the honorary chair, and that I had just been thinking about an experience I had which seemed somehow connected with this incredible lunch that we are having; and I told Wilma about it and she said, "Well, you have to tell everybody," and I took it as an order, which seems to be the way to deal with Wilma. (Laughter.)

And it was that -- gee, now, it was probably 19 years ago -- 1975 -- I decided that I was very interested in having some experience in serving, in some capacity, in the military. So I walked into our local recruiting office. And I think it was just my bad luck that the person who happened to be there on duty could not have been older than 21, was in perfect physical shape.

So I sat down, and I said, you know, I wanted to explore. I didn't know whether I thought active duty would be a good idea or reserve, you know, maybe National Guard, something along those lines. I was already a lawyer and I thought there were some roles I could perform. I was like going on and on, you know, trying to justify my existence.

And then this young man looked at me and he said, "How old are you?" (Laughter.) Well, "27." Silence. He looked at me. And, in those days there, before I learned how to wear contact lenses, I had these really thick glasses on.

MORE

He said, "How bad is your eyesight?" (Laughter.) I said, "It's pretty bad." He said, "How bad?" I said, "This is embarrassing."

He said, "How bad?" So I told him. He said, "That's pretty bad." (Laughter.) And he finally said to me, he said, "You're too old; you can't see; and you're a woman." (Laughter.) And then he went on; and, since this is the birthday of the Army, I will tell you what the rest he said was. This man -- young man -- was a Marine. He said, "But maybe the dogs would take you." (Laughter.)

I said, "This is not a very encouraging conversation, so maybe I'll look for another way to serve my country." (Laughter.) (Applause.)

I tell that story because, like many of the women in this room, that was not an isolated incident in my life; and although many of us who have continued to pursue our interests and tried to make our contributions in both civilian and military life push those feelings far in the back and kind of just overlook those experiences and, in the words of a dear friend of mine, "soldier on," no matter what the consequences or the odds might be, it is a fact that -- as we are here today celebrating this memorial and honoring the nearly 2 million women who have served since the Revolutionary War, in every possible way, to support our military and, as Senator Dole said when he quoted that wonderful book of Steven Ambrose's, "in ways that made winning the wars that we have fought as a country possible" -- that there have been a lot of obstacles overcome.

We have come to a point in history where we can be talking about this memorial because so many of you -- many women and many men who supported women in the military against often tough odds -- have been willing to stay the course and it is thrilling to see the final barriers fallen, so that women will be judged by who they are and what their contribution is as opposed to being stereotyped on the basis of their gender.

And, for all of the retired military women who are here, we are so grateful for your groundbreaking. We are so appreciative of what you have done, sometimes drawing public attention but, more often, just day after day establishing a standard of excellence and professionalism on which we could build to the point now where we have so many women in major

MORE

positions of responsibility, including our Secretary of the Air Force, who is here; and it is very important to thank the people who have made this possible -- many who are here, others who are no longer with it.

It is a time in our country now for all of us to take stop and to give thanks, as we move into the future.

When my husband and I were in Europe, starting by honoring those who had been in the Italian campaign, including his father and including many women who -- although there in support capacities, often as nurses -- were on the front lines in a brutal, brutal conflict that knew no boundaries, we saw the graves of women who were nurses in hospitals that had been bombed just as they were doing what they could to ease the pain of that particular campaign.

We went from there to England, where we honored flyers -- American airmen -- who, again, were supported on the ground, as GEN Eisenhower said, by so many women who made it possible for those brave men to fly the missions that were necessary, night after night.

In the two months before the invasion of Normandy, over 2,000 planes and 12,000 airmen lost their lives. And one of the personal highlights for me was standing, as my husband, as the Commander in Chief, reviewed British troops with his military aide from the Air Force by his side marching with him -- a young woman major -- who carried herself, and carried all of your hopes, with such confidence and grace.

And, from there, on to the USS George Washington, where we saw an extraordinary display of technological excellence but also real, human accomplishment, and knew that there would soon be more women to join the 11 who were already there, who were there because they were part of a large community of 6,000 dedicated members of our military who had important tasks to perform every minute of the day.

And then, on to Normandy. And I hope that all of you had a chance to share the feelings that those of us who were there were able to experience because it was an extraordinary historic moment to be able to pay honor to those who had come before, many of whom were still there on those beaches, under those white crosses and those Stars of David, but many others who had come back. Some had never

MORE

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.

918 16TH STREET, N.W. SUITE 803

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 296-2929

been back before.

But every veteran we spoke with had the same reaction -- that they knew why they had fought, because we had had 50 years of peace because of their efforts. And the women who were there -- the active duty women, the retired women -- were there as full participants in that honoring that they so richly deserved.

But one of the things we can do to pay tribute to all that has gone before is to make this memorial not just a beautiful building -- which it will surely be, if you have seen the renderings of it -- but to make it a living memorial that enshrines the sacrifice and contribution of women and really represents one more step toward recognizing that all of us in this greatest of all democracies had a role to play, a contribution to make, and that women who choose to make their contribution through the military should finally, as Pat Schroeder has fought for year after year, be given the chance to serve their country to the fullest of their God-given abilities.

That's what this memorial says to me. That's what I hope it will say to our sons and our daughters. And I hope it will serve as a reminder to all Americans that women have played this role since the beginning of our nation and they will continue to do so in greater numbers with greater responsibility because our country is honoring its past by building toward a bigger, better, brighter future for everyone.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Q Mrs. Clinton, we thank you for those words. You couldn't possibly know how much it meant to us when you agreed to be our honorary chair. It's meant a lot to the Foundation, our women veterans, and to the women who serve today because, from the thousands of requests she receives, almost on a daily basis, this First Lady chose this project as one of the very, very few projects that she would lend her support to in such a significant way.

The support for this memorial started early for President and Mrs. Clinton because Arkansas was one of the first states to donate money. During those years when all states were suffering with budget problems, and still are, then Governor Clinton, as he did his line item review of the

MORE

budget, said, "We've got to fund the Women's Memorial," and the money came.

Mrs. Clinton, we have this gift for you, to remember this time spent with us, and it's in an easy-open box. (Laughter.)

As you might expect, it's an advertisement for the memorial -- your own memorial scarf. (Laughter.)

And, in addition, we have this cap and, if we don't see the Commander in Chief out there jogging with it (inaudible). (Laughter.) (Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: And we were supposed to say -- I forgot -- that the coins go on sale in July. (Laughter.)

Q (Inaudible) looked at it. Now, it would be a great honor for us if you would join me in presenting an award to each of our groundbreakers.

First, representing the almost 13,000 women pioneers who raised their right --

(End of tape.)

* * * * *

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 296-2929

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY WHERE THEY STAND

We wish to express our appreciation to the WREI Advisory Committee on the Women in the Military Project, for their continued invaluable advice.

WREI ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN THE MILITARY PROJECT

Clara Adams-Ender, Brigadier General, U.S. Army (*retired*)
Sue Berryman, Ph.D.
Sherian Cadoria, Brigadier General, U.S. Army (*retired*)
Tanya Domi
Cynthia Enloe, Ph.D.
Evelyn P. Foote, Brigadier General, U.S. Army (*retired*)
Judy Gibson
Dorothy Gregg, Ph.D.
Jeanne Holm, Major General, U.S. Air Force (*retired*)
Hazel Johnson-Brown, Ph.D., Brigadier General, U.S. Army (*retired*)
Mary Fainsod Katzenstein, Ph.D.
The Honorable Karen Keesling
William P. Lawrence, Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (*retired*)
Dianne Ordes, Colonel, U.S. Air Force (*retired*)
Isabelle Pinzler, J.D.
The Honorable Barbara Pope
Paul Roush, Ph.D., Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps (*retired*)
Mady Segal, Ph.D.
Judith Stiehm, Ph.D.

Patricia M. Gormley, Director, Women in the Military Project

*A Women in the Military Project report of the
Women's Research and Education Institute*

Betty Dooley, President

*This report was prepared in May 1994 by
Amanda Maisels and Patricia M. Gormley,
with support from the Ford Foundation.*

W·R·E·I

The cover was designed by Hasten Design Studio, Inc.

1994

OVERVIEW

Proportion of Women in the Military

Since 1973, when the male draft ended and the All Volunteer Force began, the percentage of women among U.S. military personnel has increased dramatically, from 1.6 percent in 1973, to 8.5 percent in 1980, to 11.8 percent in 1993.¹ Today, almost 200,000 women serve on active duty in the military services of the Department of Defense (DOD): the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. There has been a general reduction of our armed forces since the change in world security concerns with the end of the cold war era, and it has accelerated since the end of the Persian Gulf War. While the total number of women (and men) in uniform is currently declining, the percentage of women in the military has grown and should continue to grow.

Recent significant changes in law and policy (see page three) are expected to increase the number and percentage of women who will serve in the armed forces. In addition, the propensity of young men to enlist is diminishing, and women are the logical ones to take up the slack. The Army is currently experiencing more difficulty than the other services in recruiting men with adequate educational and skill levels, and plans to recruit more women in 1994 than ever before, even though it has been slower than the Navy and Air Force in opening positions to women.

Women's increasing participation in the military parallels trends in the civilian labor market—it is anticipated that women will make up 47.4 percent of the civilian job market in 2005 (up from 45.4 percent in 1991). The military will likely show similar growth over the next 10 years.

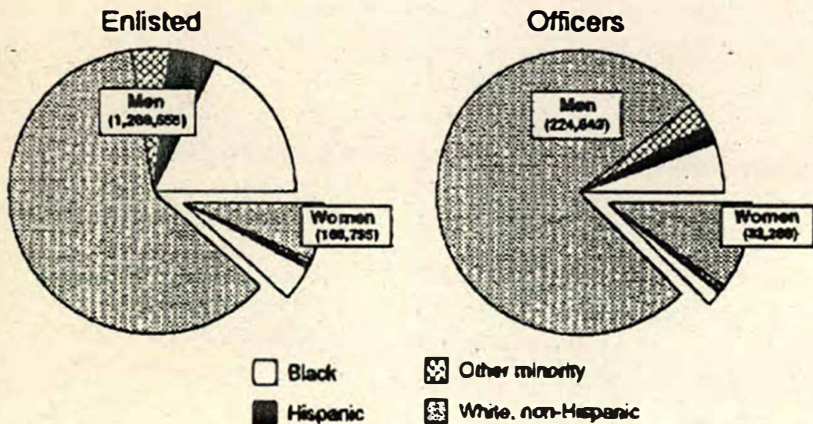
Minority Women

A substantial proportion of all military women are minority women; in fact, minorities account for a considerably larger percentage of military women than of military men (39.5 percent vs. 28 percent). Minority representation is larger among enlisted women (43 percent) than among women officers (20 percent), but the disparity is less than

¹ These and other overall data presented in this report are for the Department of Defense (DOD) services in FY 1993, and do not include the Coast Guard, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation. Some 3,036 women are currently on active duty in the Coast Guard, accounting for about eight percent of its total active duty force.

for men (minorities account for 31 percent of enlisted men, 12 percent of male officers). *Note: Additional details about minority women in the military are presented on pages 14 and 15.*

ACTIVE DUTY ENLISTED PERSONNEL AND OFFICERS* IN U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) SERVICES BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS, FY 1993**



* Includes warrant officers, who account for 6.9 percent of all active duty officers, and for 2.4 percent of female officers.

** "Other minority" is a DOD classification comprising Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Unknown. The term "White, non-Hispanic" describes personnel not classified as members of any minority group by DOD.

Note: Please see Table on page 16 for percentages of pie "slices".

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center, 1993

Women Officers

About 16 percent of military women are officers, as are a similar percentage of military men. However, almost half (46 percent) of all women officers are in health care, a traditionally female field; 30 percent of all women officers are nurses, seven percent are doctors, and 10 percent are other health care professionals. Among male officers, only 13 percent are health care professionals; of these, 42 percent are doctors.

Education Levels

The military population is an educated one; standards for women are generally higher than those for men. Virtually all enlisted women (99 percent) are high school diploma graduates, while the comparable percentage for enlisted men is only 96 percent. Also, enlisted women are more likely than enlisted men to have attended college (12 percent vs. eight percent).

Nearly all officers have at least a college bachelor's degree, and an increasing number of women are graduates of service academies; 1994 marks the 14th year women have graduated from the military academies of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. In the class of 1996, women constitute approximately 13 percent of the students in the three academies of the Department of Defense.

Roles for Women in the Military in the United States...

In the United States, women in the military are integrated into combat and combat support roles, and the services depend upon the capabilities of women. The participation of women in combat aviation (as pilots, navigators and naval flight officers) was permitted by repeal of limiting statutes in 1991, but policy continued to keep women out of the (combat) cockpit until 1993. On April 28, 1993, the Secretary of Defense reversed that policy, directing the services to allow women aviators to fly aircraft engaged in combat missions. At sea, Navy and Marine Corps women were prohibited from serving on combatant vessels by federal statute

Proportion of Positions Open to U.S. Military Women by Service, 1994	
Coast Guard	100 percent
Air Force	99.7 percent
Army	65 percent
Navy	62 percent
Marine Corps	34 percent

until November 1993, when Congress repealed that law (Title 10, U.S.C. 6015).

Despite these significant advances, service policies remain which bar women from many career fields, primarily those involving direct ground combat. Even the direct ground combat policy, however, was revised by the Secretary of Defense on January 13, 1994. The previous "risk rule," which barred women even from non-combat units where the risk was as great as that in combat units, was replaced with a less restrictive ground combat rule (see Appendix).

The January 13, 1994 policy directive also instructed the services to expand opportunities for women, and to report to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, by May 1, 1994, on which jobs would be opened to women as a result of that directive, and which would remain closed, with justifications for each. These changes become effective October 1, 1994.

Women in the Coast Guard, a part of the Department of Transportation, are not subject to combat exclusion policies. Consequently, all Coast Guard jobs are open to women. In practice, berthing and similar shipboard considerations can limit their assignment.

...and Abroad

Many other countries, which, like the U.S., have been faced with declining numbers of young men joining the military during the last decade, have increased the numbers and job opportunities for women. For example:

- The armed forces of Belgium and Norway have no combat restrictions on women.
- In Canada and the Netherlands, women may serve in all combat roles except for on submarines, but future Canadian submarines will be able to accommodate women. Both Canadian and Dutch women served on combat ships during the Persian Gulf war.
- In Great Britain, combat jobs in the Navy, Air Force, and ground forces are open to women except for in armored and infantry divisions.
- In Denmark, all assignments are open to women except those on combat aircraft. Danish women sailors served in the Persian Gulf war, and the Danish Ministry of Defense aims to increase the

number of women in their military to 10 percent of the total force by 2005.

- In June 1993, the Japanese Defense Ministry announced that it would open many new positions to women, including assignments at sea. Still, no women, except for nurses, may be assigned to combat zones, such as flying fighter planes or driving tanks.
- In France, women may constitute up to three percent of land combat forces. The French Navy planned to open all positions to women in 1993 except for positions in submarines, combat aircraft, and the French Marines, and to assign up to 500 women to ships by 1998.
- Five women, the first ever, joined Kuwait's armed forces in September 1993.
- Although women in the Israeli armed forces are restricted to noncombatant roles, Israeli women, like Israeli men, are generally subject to military conscription (there are some exemptions from compulsory service for women). Women are assigned to front-line combat units; if the unit is deployed on a combat mission the women are evacuated.

The American Public's View of Women in the Military

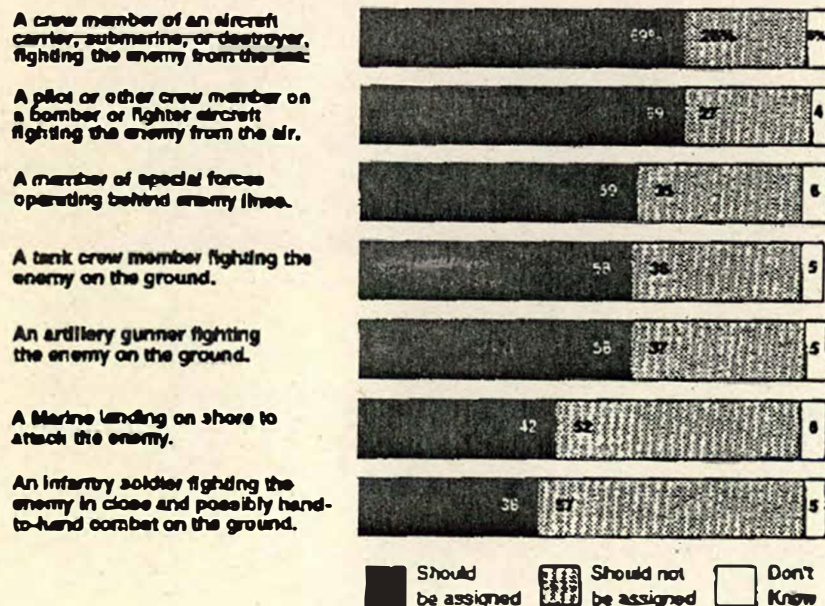
Public opinion polls show that Americans strongly support women's general participation in the military and also support the assignment of women to most combat positions. The most recent, extensive, nationwide survey on attitudes regarding the assignment of women in the military was conducted by The Roper Organization in July 1992. Seventy-one percent of the respondents in that survey said that they wanted to maintain or increase the proportion of women in the military.

In the last several years, the discussion of women's roles in the military has focused on whether or not women should serve in combat. In the Roper Organization survey, a large majority of the respondents said that women should be allowed to volunteer for, or be required to take, assignments on combat ships (80%), combat aircraft (78%), and in ground combat (70%). In addition, 70 percent of the respondents felt that assigning women to combat would not reduce military effectiveness. Roper's survey of 4,442 active-duty military personnel found that a majority (57%) of servicemembers agreed that having

women in combat would not reduce military effectiveness.

The public's belief that women should be assigned to most combat roles (except those involving direct, ground, hand-to-hand combat) is illustrated in this figure:

SHOULD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY BE ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS DIRECT COMBAT ASSIGNMENTS?



Source: The Boper Organization, *Attitudes Regarding the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces: The Public Perspective*, August 1992.

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

THE PUBLIC'S BELIEF THAT DIRECT combat assignments should be open to women largely results from the performance of the 41,000 female servicemembers deployed to the Persian Gulf in 1990. Servicewomen made up approximately seven percent of the total U.S. force in the Persian Gulf, and for the first time, the American public saw on their TV screens servicewomen doing many of the same jobs, and facing the same harsh conditions and dangers, as men. When, in addition, five women were killed in action and two held as prisoners of war, it became clear that no strict boundary separated combat from non-combat zones, and that denying women certain jobs and opportunities "for their own protection" was no longer realistic or fair. See *WREI fact sheet, Women in the U.S. Armed Services: The War in the Persian Gulf (1991)*.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AIR FORCE, COAST GUARD, AND CIVILIAN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

IN RECENT YEARS, WOMEN HAVE not only reached record proportions in all of the military services but have also made important breakthroughs in most of the services and in all of the service academies. There is at least one woman flag or general officer (the highest ranks) in the four DOD services. There is a woman major general (two-star) in the Air Force reserves and there will soon be one in the Marine Corps active duty force. There has never, however, been a woman three-star flag or general officer in any service. Here are some key facts and "firsts" about women in each of the services.

Army

- * 70,797 active duty women (12.5 percent of the active duty force)
- * Jobs currently open to women: 65 percent

Following the Secretary of Defense's January 1994 directive (see Appendix), the Army predicted that at least 67 percent of its positions will be open to women by October 1, 1994, including 7,000 more spaces for women in forward-support battalions, engineering, military

intelligence and chemical companies, maneuver brigade headquarters, and division military police companies. Nine thousand additional helicopter positions were opened to women as a result of the April 1993 policy directive (see Appendix), and the Army predicts that 18 percent of 1994 recruits will be women—a percentage significantly higher than that for the whole Army population.

1994 ■ There are currently five women brigadier generals (one-star)—two on active duty, two in the reserves, and one in the National Guard.

■ Women again became eligible to be assigned to the Army's Old Guard regiment, which performs ceremonial functions such as guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns, guiding horse-drawn hearses at funerals, and greeting foreign dignitaries. Women served with the Old Guard from 1978 to their subsequent exclusion in 1982.

1993 ■ A FIRST: The Army assigned its first female combat pilot.

■ A FIRST: The Army named a woman "Drill Sergeant of the Year," the first in the 24-year history of this competition.

1990 ■ Both of the West Point cadets selected as Rhodes Scholars this year were women. (A woman cadet also won a Rhodes Scholarship in 1980.)

1989 ■ A DOUBLE FIRST: Two women commanded Army companies in a combat operation (Panama invasion).

■ A DOUBLE FIRST: Two women received the Army's Air Medal with "V" device for participation in a combat mission (Panama invasion).

■ Over 800 Army women participated in the invasion of Panama.

■ A FIRST: Cadet Kristin Baker became the first woman to be selected Brigade Commander and First Captain of the West Point Corps of Cadets. (Her male predecessors in that position have included Robert E. Lee, John J. Pershing and Douglas MacArthur.)

■ A FIRST: The first female Army astronaut, a mission specialist, was selected by NASA.

1983 ■ 170 Army women participated in the invasion of Grenada as military police, signal and communications officers, helicopter crew chiefs, maintenance personnel and ordnance specialists.

Navy

* 54,190 active duty women (11 percent of the active duty force)

* Positions currently open to women: 62 percent

While women are technically prohibited from only five percent of the Navy's jobs—in submarines, SEALs (commando-type units), and as support personnel (such as chaplains, and medical personnel) for Marine combat units—women cannot yet be assigned to most combat ships because the ships lack appropriate accommodations for men and women (i.e. separate bathrooms and sleeping areas). Jobs on these ships, therefore, are effectively closed to women. Since the repeal of the legislative restriction on assigning women to combat ships in November 1993, the Navy has begun to modify ships—60 women were assigned to the aircraft carrier USS EISENHOWER in March 1994—and it expects to have assigned 1,200 women to warships by the end of 1994, and 2,000 by the end of 1995.

1994 ■ There are currently six women rear admirals (lower half)—five on active duty (one is a nurse), and one in the reserves (nurse). Three women captains have been selected for promotion to rear admiral; two active duty (one nurse) and one reserve (nurse).

■ A FIRST: The Navy assigned its first female combat pilot.

1993 ■ A FIRST: The Navy assigned its first female naval flight officer.

■ A FIRST: Two women qualified as submarine hunting pilots.

- 1992 ■ A FIRST: A woman took command of an Atlantic Fleet aircraft squadron.
- 1990 ■ A RECORD: Five women rated as Navy test-pilots; no other service had that many female test-pilots.
- A FIRST: A Navy astronaut aboard the Challenger was the first U.S. military woman to go into space.
- A FIRST: A woman assumed command of a Navy aircraft squadron.
- 1989 ■ A FIRST: A woman Surface Warfare Officer was selected for command at sea.
- 1988 ■ A FIRST: A woman was selected Shore Sailor of the Year.
- 1987 ■ Shipboard opportunities for Navy women were opened on the replenishment ships of the Combat Logistics Force.
- 248 women were among the sailors sent to the Persian Gulf aboard the destroyer tender ACADIA to repair the USS STARK, a frigate damaged by Iraqi missiles.
- 1985 ■ A FIRST: A Navy woman became the first female jet test-pilot in any service.
- 1984 ■ A FIRST: A woman graduated at the top of her U.S. Naval Academy class—the fifth Naval Academy class to have women graduates.
- 1983 ■ A FIRST: The Navy assigned its first female helicopter test-pilot.

Marine Corps

- * 7,864 active duty women (four percent of the active duty force)²
- * Positions currently open to women: 34 percent

Many positions for officers and enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps are in ground combat, and are therefore closed to women.

- 1994 ■ There is currently one woman brigadier general, who has been selected for promotion to major general this summer, when she will become the highest ranking woman in the active duty forces.
- 1993 ■ A FIRST: A woman started pilot training school. (There were no pilot positions open to Marine Corps women before April 1993.)
- 1989 ■ A FIRST: Women were given command of a Marine Corps Recruiting Station and a Reserve Support Unit.
- 1988 ■ Women were again assigned to guard U.S. embassies. Marine Corps women had been posted as embassy security guards from 1979 to 1982, by which point women could no longer be trained for those positions.

Air Force

- * 66,192 active duty women (15 percent of the active duty force)
- * Positions currently open to women: 99.7 percent

All aviation skills and all aircrew positions are currently open to Air Force women. Women serve as astronauts, flying squadron commanders, missile squadron commanders, chaplains, and senior enlisted advisors, among other jobs. In 1993, women made up 22.3 percent of new recruits.

² One reason that the percentage of women in the Marine Corps is lower than that of the other services is that the Corps has no medical branch or Chaplain's Corps of its own; it receives all such support from the Navy.

- 1994 ■ There is one woman major general in the reserves, making her the highest ranking woman ever in the reserves, and the highest ranking woman officer currently serving in the Department of Defense. There are currently five women brigadier generals—three on active duty, and two in the Air Guard. One of these Air Guard women has been selected for promotion to major general. Two active duty women colonels and one Air Guard woman colonel have been selected for promotion to brigadier general.
- A FIRST: The Air Force assigned its first female combat pilot.
- 1993 ■ A FIRST: A woman was appointed Secretary of the Air Force; she is the first woman Secretary of any service.
- A FIRST: A woman assumed command of an operational combat squadron.
- A FIRST: An enlisted woman air traffic controller achieved the position of chief.
- 1990 ■ A FIRST: An Air Force woman, the first woman chosen to be a shuttle pilot, reported to NASA.
- 1989 ■ Female pilots and crew helped airlift troops and supplies during the Panama invasion (as they did during the Grenada invasion in 1983).
- A FIRST: The Air Force assigned its first female test-pilot.
- The Air Force abandoned gender-based enlistment quotas, and began "gender-neutral" recruiting.
- 1986 ■ Air Force women served aboard the KC-10 and KC-135 Aircraft involved in the U.S. attack on Libya. Four were co-pilots, one was a back-up pilot, and one was a mission planner.
- Peacekeeper and Titan missile positions were opened to women, as were positions as launch control officers for Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

- A FIRST: A woman graduated at the top of her Air Force Academy Class.

Coast Guard

- * 3,036 active duty women (eight percent of the active duty force)
- * Positions currently open to women: 100 percent

Although a uniformed service, the Coast Guard is part of the Department of Transportation. Women have served aboard Coast Guard ships since 1977. Women currently command coastal patrol boats and search and rescue stations which provide search and rescue services and maritime law enforcement on both the East and West Coasts. Women also serve as Anti-Submarine Warfare officers aboard Coast Guard cutters.

- 1993 ■ A FIRST: A woman was assigned as Chief Judge of the Coast Guard.
- A FIRST: An active duty enlisted woman was promoted to master chief.
- 1992 ■ A FIRST: An active duty woman officer was promoted to captain.
- 1989 ■ A FIRST: A woman was the first person trained for a new specialty, Coast Guard Flight Officer. These officers are responsible for tactical coordination of the drug interdiction efforts aboard Coast Guard aircraft.
- A FIRST: An enlisted woman was assigned as officer-in-charge ashore.
- A woman rescue swimmer saved the life of an Air National Guard pilot who was entangled in his parachute in the high seas off the Oregon coast.
- 1988 ■ A FIRST: The "Chief Warrant Officer to Lieutenant" program promoted its first woman.

- A FIRST: An enlisted woman was assigned as officer-in-charge aboard a Coast Guard vessel.

1986 ■ A FIRST: The Coast Guard's rescue swimmer program graduated its first woman.

1985 ■ A FIRST: A woman graduated first in her class at the Coast Guard Academy.

1984 ■ A FIRST: A Coast Guard officer was the first woman to serve as a Presidential Military Aide (she served until 1987).

Department of Defense

1994 ■ The Clinton Administration has appointed a significant number of women to high-level positions in the Defense Department. Five women are now serving in positions requiring Senate confirmation (out of 28 positions), and women hold 27 of the 71 other top-level offices, such as deputy assistant secretaries, deputy undersecretaries and key director slots.

FOCUS ON MINORITY WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

THROUGHOUT THE SERVICES, MINORITY representation is greater among female personnel than among male personnel. This is entirely a reflection of the difference in black representation, which is considerably larger among military women overall (30 percent) than among military men (18 percent); the representation of other minorities is slightly higher among men than among women.

- About 40 percent of all active duty military women are minority women: 30 percent are black, five percent are Hispanic and four percent are of "other" minority origin.³

³ "Other" comprises Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Unknown.

- Blacks constitute a considerably larger percentage of military women than of employed civilian women, 11 percent of whom are black.

- Minority women account for 20 percent, and black women alone for 13 percent, of all female officers. A female officer is more than twice as likely as a male officer to be black (13 percent vs. six percent).

There are significant variations by service with respect to representation of both minorities and women (see table on page 16). For example:

- Minority women account for more than half (58 percent)—and black women alone for 48 percent—of Army enlisted women. Minority women account for about one-fourth, and black women for one-fifth, of all women Army officers.
- Thirty-nine percent of Navy enlisted women are minority women, who are more likely than their Army counterparts to be of Hispanic origin.
- Only 15 percent of female Navy officers are minority women. However, minority representation among female Navy officers is higher than it is among male Navy officers.
- Minority women account for 31 percent of all Air Force enlisted women, and for 17 percent of female Air Force officers.
- Women are better represented among minority officers in the Air Force than in the other DOD services: in the Air Force, women constitute 27 percent of black officers, 16 percent of Hispanic officers, and 19 percent of "other" minority officers.
- Fifteen percent of women officers in the Marine Corps are minority women. The Marine Corps is the only DOD service where a minority woman is less likely than a minority man to be an officer.
- Twenty-seven percent of enlisted women in the Coast Guard, and 11 percent of its female officers, are minority women.

**ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
(DOD) SERVICES AND COAST GUARD BY SEX AND MINORITY
STATUS, FY 1993***

		Number	Percent			Total Minority
			Black	Hispanic	Other	
ENLISTED PERSONNEL						
Army	Women	59,663	48.3	3.9	5.5	57.7
	Men	420,667	28.2	5.3	5.4	38.9
Navy	Women	45,919	27.1	8.3	3.8	39.2
	Men	392,968	16.7	7.1	6.2	30.0
Marine Corps	Women	7,228	27.1	9.1	5.1	41.3
	Men	152,834	17.5	8.5	3.5	29.5
Air Force	Women	53,940	23.8	3.6	3.5	30.9
	Men	302,186	15.6	3.8	3.3	22.7
TOTAL DOD	Women	166,755	33.6	5.2	4.4	43.2
	Men	1,268,655	20.3	5.9	4.9	31.1
Coast Guard	Women	2,577	15.8	5.6	5.4	26.8
	Men	27,889	6.8	5.6	4.4	16.8
OFFICERS**						
Army	Women	11,129	19.6	2.7	5.1	27.4
	Men	77,065	9.8	2.5	3.8	16.1
Navy	Women	8,271	8.3	3.0	3.9	15.2
	Men	58,117	4.2	2.7	3.4	10.3
Marine Corps	Women	636	8.2	4.4	2.5	15.1
	Men	17,837	5.2	3.0	2.3	10.4
Air Force	Women	12,252	10.5	2.2	4.5	17.2
	Men	71,824	4.8	1.9	3.2	9.9
TOTAL DOD	Women	32,288	13.0	2.6	4.5	20.2
	Men	224,843	6.4	2.4	3.4	12.2
Coast Guard	Women	459	3.5	2.8	4.8	11.1
	Men	6,930	2.7	2.3	2.8	7.8

* Coast Guard as of December 1993

** Includes warrant officers

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APPENDIX - ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN

SECDEF (Secretary of Defense) Memo April 28, 1993

A. The military services shall open up more specialties and
assignments to women.

1. The services shall permit women to compete for assignments in
aircraft, including aircraft engaged in combat missions.
2. The Navy shall open as many additional ships to women as is
practicable within current law.
3. The Army and the Marine Corps shall study opportunities for
women to serve in additional assignments, including, but not limited
to, field artillery and air defense artillery.
4. Exceptions to the general policy of opening assignments to women
shall include units engaged in direct combat on the ground,
assignments where physical requirements are prohibitive and
assignments where the costs of appropriate berthing and privacy
arrangements are prohibitive.

SECDEF (Secretary of Defense) Memo January 13, 1994

This memo issued a new ground combat assignment rule (see
below), and stated: "The Services will use this guidance to expand
opportunities for women. No units or positions previously open to
women will be closed under these instructions. The Services will
provide the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and
Readiness), not later than May 1, 1994, with lists of all units and
positions closed to women and their proposed status based on
implementation of this policy. . . ."

Direct Ground Combat Assignment Rule and Definition

The ground combat assignment rule, including the definition,
was developed by a DOD Implementation Committee, and issued by
the Secretary of Defense on January 13, 1993, to take effect October
1, 1994. It replaced the "risk rule" of February 2, 1988.

The new rule states: "Service members are eligible to be assigned
to all positions for which they are qualified, except that women shall
be excluded from assignment to units below the brigade level whose
primary mission is to engage in direct combat on the ground, as
defined below."

The definition: "Direct ground combat is engaging an enemy on
the ground with individual or crew served weapons, while being
exposed to hostile fire and to a high probability of direct physical

contact with the hostile force's personnel. Direct ground combat takes place well forward on the battlefield while locating and closing with the enemy to defeat them by fire, maneuver, or shock effect."

This ground combat rule defines direct ground combat for all the military services uniformly for the first time, and is to be used by them to determine which positions may be opened to women.

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ABOUT THE WOMEN'S RESEARCH & EDUCATION INSTITUTE

The Women's Research & Education Institute (WREI) is an independent, nonpartisan organization governed by a board of directors composed of leading Americans in many fields who are committed to equity for women. WREI's mission is to identify issues affecting women and their roles in the family, workplace, and public arena, and to inform and help shape the public policy debate on these issues.

Since its founding in 1977, members of Congress have looked to WREI for nonpartisan information and policy analysis on women's issues. Today, WREI is a respected resource not only for federal legislators and administrators, but also for state and local government officials, women's advocates, corporate policymakers, and the media.

WREI's activities include publishing research reports, preparing briefing papers, and holding conferences. Among current projects are the Women's Health Project, which prepares and disseminates reports on women's health and health insurance status, and the Women in the Military Project, which gathers and disseminates information about women in the military and women veterans.

WREI sponsors the Congressional Fellowships on Women and Public Policy, a program open to graduate students with strong academic skills and proven commitment to equity for women.

WREI produces *The American Woman*, a series of comprehensive reports on the current status of women in the U.S. Now published every other year, *The American Woman* draws together and analyzes the most up-to-date data available about the progress and setbacks for women in virtually every aspect of their lives. The current edition, *The American Woman 1994-95*, has a spotlight on women's health and is published by W.W. Norton & Co.

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HEADLINE: NAVY PREPARES TO WELCOME WOMEN ABOARD ITS WARSHIPS

BYLINE: By ART PINE, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

"A Captain of the Navy ought to be a man of Strong and well-connected Sense with a tolerable education -- a Gentleman as well as a Seaman both in Theory and Practice."

-- John Paul Jones, 1776

*

With apologies to the father of the American Navy, the sea service may need to reword portions of the heady standard for shipboard commanding officers that its most famous captain prescribed at the nation's birth.

Starting next year, women will begin serving aboard combat vessels in the Navy, and a warship's captain may well be "a woman of Strong and well-connected Sense" and "a Lady as well as a Sailor both in Theory and Practice."

The change stems from a provision in the 1993 Defense Authorization Act that repeals the longstanding prohibition against women serving on combat vessels, and opens the way for them to become skippers of ships that can be sent into harm's way. President Clinton signed the legislation this month.

Navy Secretary John H. Dalton says he hopes to assign between 400 and 600 women to the aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower in June, and will send similar numbers to the carriers Abraham Lincoln and John C. Stennis later in the year.

Eventually, women will be assigned to serve on destroyers and dock landing ships as well. The Navy is also opening up a wider array of specialties to enlisted women -- including such once-forbidden fields as sonar technicians and gunners' mates.

The move will not be completely revolutionary. Women have been serving aboard noncombat vessels, such as oilers and supply ships, for 15 years. Eight thousand women are now assigned to auxiliary and training vessels, and four are commanding officers.

The move is part of a trend, begun in the 1980s, to widen opportunities for women in the armed services. The Navy has already begun allowing women to become combat pilots, and more are beginning to move up into admirals' ranks.

Los Angeles Times, December 9, 1993

Even so, the shift represents a dramatic change from historical patterns, particularly for the Navy. Until 1978, women were barred from all Navy vessels except hospital ships. Some early mariners were convinced that their mere presence on a warship would bring bad luck.

Not surprisingly, the Navy will have to do some remodeling to accommodate women on its warships. Changing the composition of a ship's complement will require separate berthing spaces, showers and heads -- not an easy task on a combat vessel, where space is tight.

The service is also changing its regulations to make slacks standard attire for female sailors and officers serving aboard ships -- relegating the use of skirts to ceremonial occasions. They aren't practical because of the steep ladders aboard ships, the Navy says.

More important, to some defense experts, will be the social effects of the change. Sexual tensions may be added to the growing list of social issues -- from race relations to the role of homosexuals -- with which modern-day ship captains must contend.

And there is the question of cost. Permitting women to serve aboard ship will require extra money to reconfigure existing vessels. A 1992 commission on women in the military expressed hope that the move would not drain funds needed to maintain military readiness.

Despite the shifting winds, Navy officials say it still is not likely that all combat vessels in the service will be open to women, even in coming years. Some ships, such as minesweepers, simply are too small to accommodate separate facilities.

In some other cases, such as with submarines, officials remain undecided about whether to permit service by women. "We're not ruling that out, but it's still under study," one Navy official said.

Meanwhile, the Navy is moving to carry out the new legislation with some deliberate speed. Said Dalton: "We will benefit from the experience that we've already had . . . and learning from the lessons of the past in terms of what we've already done."

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November 10, 1993

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HEADLINE: Proclamation 6622 -- National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1993

HIGHLIGHT:

By the President of the United States of America

BODY:

A Proclamation

American women have served with distinction and courage in every overseas combat theater of conflict since World War I. Some have been wounded in the line of duty, and others have given their lives for our country, but all have contributed tremendously to the success of America's Armed Forces. Bringing their talent, skill, and vision to a variety of occupations within each of the service branches, women have made an everlasting mark on the military history of the United States.

The loyalty and the sacrifices of the women who have served our country merit the respect and admiration of all of us. It is fitting then that we set aside a special time to honor these veterans, to salute them for their tireless devotion to duty while in uniform and for their patriotism and commitment to democratic ideals in civilian life.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial is a monument dedicated to the many women who volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era. Appropriately, it recognizes the living as well as those who died. It is part of the important ongoing process of healing, both for veterans and for our country as a whole. It is a remembrance of the brave and compassionate service that is so worthy of our esteem.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 7, 1993, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week, and I encourage all Americans to join in acknowledging the contributions and sacrifices of these veterans.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:38 a.m., November 12, 1993]

Note: This proclamation will be published in the Federal Register on November 15.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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