#### Women At War

# The Great War The European War The War To End All Wars

April 6, 1917- November 11, 1918

Mary Lipsey

#### Before US enters the war

- Woman's Peace Party parade held August 29, 1914
- 1,500 women paraded in NYC for peace
- January 19, 1915 in DC -3,000 women of the Women's Peace Party met
- Organized by Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt

### Woman Peace Party Parade





#### US enters the war

- Call for service in Navy and Marines
- American Red Cross Nurses and Army Nurses
- American Red Cross Motor Corps
- Salvation Army
- YWCA
- Jewish Welfare Board
- Journalist

# March 19,1917 call to recruit women into Navy and Marines

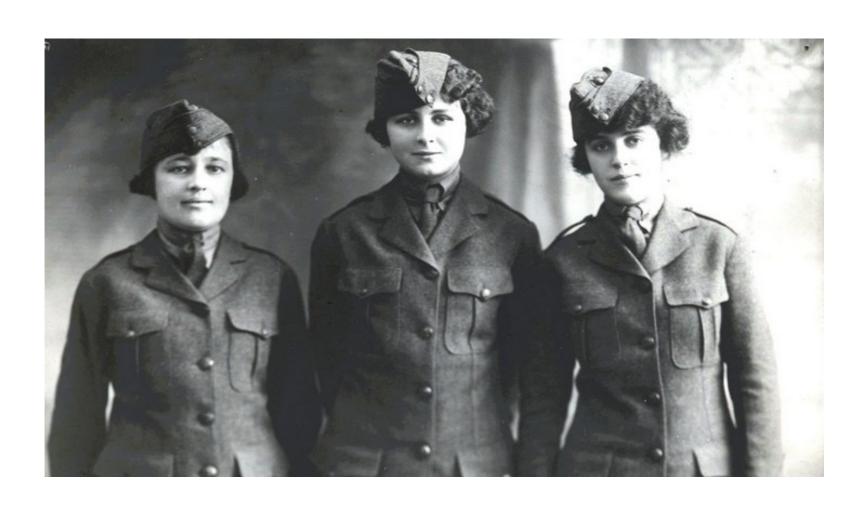
- Over 13,000 women were recruited- Yeomen, Navy Nurses, Marine Reservists
- Clerical jobs, radio and telephone operators, cryptographers
- Many served in the DC area
- Purchased or made uniform and received small allowance for lodging – Plans for dormitories were abandoned when war ended
- Others were stationed at naval stations, shipyards, munition plants, and hospitals in US

### Yeomen Inspection

Photo # NH 53165 RAdm Victor Blue inspects Yeomen (F), Washington, D.C., 1918



### **US Marines**



### **HELLO GIRLS**

- 7,000 apply and 233 are trained and sent overseas
- Must be fluent in French
- Served with US Army Signal Corps
- In height of war connected 150,000 calls a day between front lines and supply depots or military command
- At the end of the war denied veteran status

# **Telephone Operators**



### In France



### **Soliciting Donations**



### **American Red Cross**

- SS Red Cross launched September 13, 1914 with 30 doctors and 125 nurses to help casualties on both sides in Europe
- Red Cross mission became to render service to American and French military forces
- Provide aid for Prisoners of War and civilian victims, especially children

### Red Cross Nurses



# Two Minority Groups faced challenges

African American and Native American trained nurses had difficulties in enlisting in the Red Cross Army Nurse Corps.

### African American Frances Davis

- 1)Red Cross delayed assigning African American Nurses- explaining housing issues as one reason.

  2)Frances was the first African American to be
  - 2)Frances was the first African American to be accepted into American Red Cross Nursing Services in July 1917
- 3)She was assigned to Jackson, Tennessee where she treated families of servicemen
  - 4)She would go onto to nurse blacks and whites during the Spanish flu epidemic and retire from nursing at age 69.



# Native American Cora Elm of the Oneida Tribe

- 1) For an education, Cora had to leave the reservation and find financial support.
- 2)Cora was one of twelve identified Native American nurses to have served as an American Red Cross nurse.
- 3) She was one of eight Native American nurses to have served overseas at bases in France.
- 4) "I saw a lot of horrors of the war. I nursed many a soldier with a leg cut off or an arm."



# American National Red Cross funded the Studio for Masks in Paris

By 1919, artist Anna Coleman Ladd and her assistants had made over 200 masks for disfigured soldiers.

"One man, who came to us, had been wounded years before and had never been home. He did not want his mother to see how badly he looked."



# Examinations required for Red Cross volunteers in the US

- First Aid
- Motor Mechanics
- Patient Transport
- Road Driving

### Red Cross Uniforms



#### American Red Cross Motor Service

- Stateside operated in 300 cities starting February 1918
- Part of its mission was to transport sick and wounded from trains to hospitals
- Deliver supplies from warehouses
- Transport nurses and canteen workers to their posts
- 12,000 volunteers logged 3,500,000 miles

### **Enlisting Help**



### Salvation Army

- Estimated 500 volunteer men and women
- Initially operated out of "huts" on the front lines. Each was a issued gas mask, revolver and helmet
- Later would also operate rest areas and canteens
- Became well known for serving donuts
- Salvation Army "Lassies" would fry between 2,500 to 9,000 donuts daily

## Salvation Army "Lassies"



#### **YWCA**

- Recruited women for war industries in US and assisted with housing
- Responded to emergency situations of the families of soldiers
- Operated Hostess Houses at military bases in US where military families could meet and relax
- Met troop trains

### Support Women Workers



### **Hostess House**



### Journalist Overseas Helen Johns Kirtland

- Based in France as war correspondent for Leslie's Illustrated Weekly
- First and only woman to photograph the battlefront
- Her photos and articles appeared in the magazine

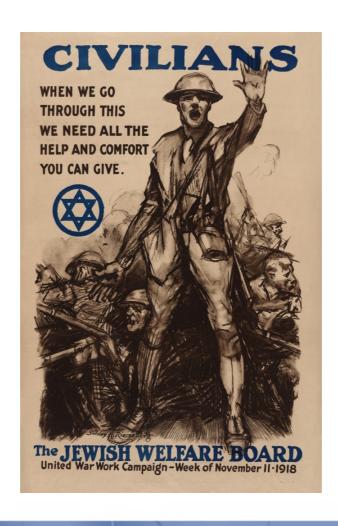
### Helen Johns Kirtland



### Jewish Welfare Board

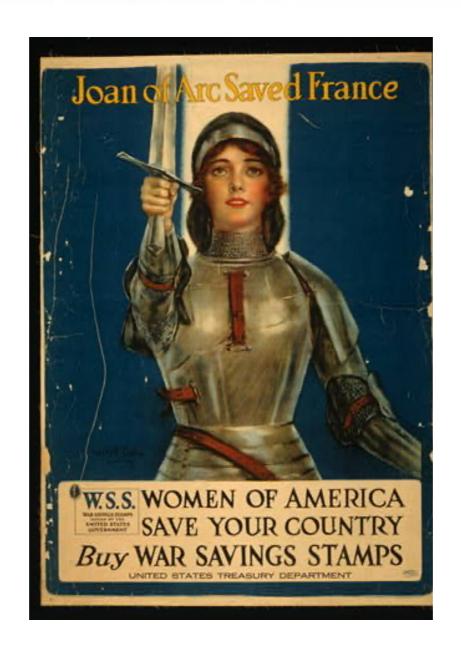
- Began April 9, 1917
- Built thirty buildings for recreation and religious purposes for Jewish soldiers at US military camps in US and overseas
- Recruited and trained rabbis for military service
- Obtained government permission to sell Kosher non- perishable food at camps

# Supported the faith of Jewish soldiers



#### Home Front

- Buy bonds
- Conserve Food
- Knit Your Bit and Save Your Pit
- Emergency Service Corps
- Land Army
- Library War Service
- Work in Factories

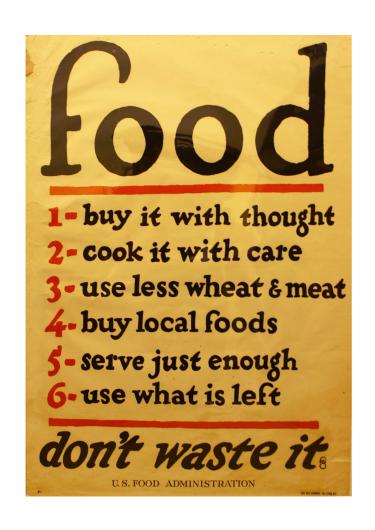


## Citizens asked to conserve and contribute





#### Learn how to use wheat substitutes





# Pits were crushed to make filters for gas masks



### **Emergency Service Corps**

- Military preparedness for women camps in New Jersey and Maryland to defend the Home Front
- Participated in physical training and attended lectures by military officers
- Learned to shoot, ride horses, flag signaling, marching and drilling
- Camped in tents





### Woman's Land Army (WLA)

- Female led and female staffed
- Organized first in California
- 15,000 20,000 women workers
- In 33 states by the summer of 1918
- Secured labor contracts, equal pay as males, minimum wage \$0.25 an hour, and an eight hour work day
- Farmers had to provide safe and clean living quarters



### "Farmerette"





#### Work in the factories

- Nearly three million women entered the work force for the first time during World War I
- Many of them worked in the war industries
- Others took traditional men jobs-

Police officers, Railroad conductors, Postal Workers, etc.

#### **Ordnance Plant**



### **Examining Colt Pistols**



# Operating Punch Press to make holes in material



### Steel Plant in Pennsylvania



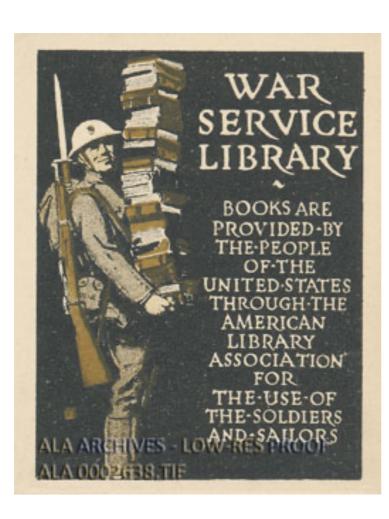
# Doing a "man's job" Police officer and reserves in NYC



# American Library Association Library War Service

- Established in 1917
- Provided 7-10 million books and magazines to US military bases, military hospitals and soldiers overseas
- Provided books in braille for those soldiers blinded in gas attacks
- Managed 36 camp libraries

### **American Library Association**





SUBJECT:

165-WW 26A-4

PHOTOGRAPHER Int. Film Ser. (C)

REC'D ADT. 1918 TAKEN 1918.

#### DESCRIPTION:

THEIR ANSWER TO THE APPEAL FOR BOOKS FOR MEN IN OUR FIGHTING FORCES.

Girls from Hunter College delivering books at the Public Library, New York, for distribution to soldiers. They contributed 3500 books to the fast growing pile. 1918.



ASSUED:

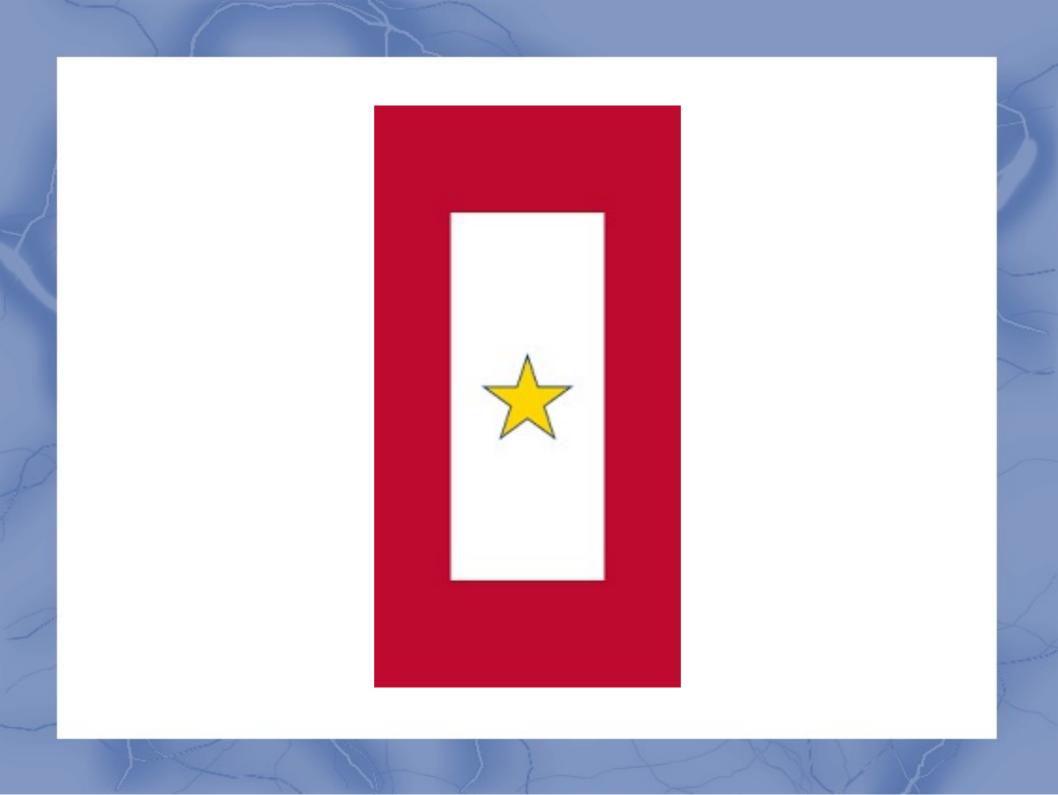
NOTES.



# American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.

May 1918 President Wilson approved relatives wearing a black band with a "gilt" star in honor of deceased soldiers

- Gold Star Mothers Organization started by Grace Darling Seibold of Connecticut whose son George, a pilot in the British Royal Flying Corps, had died in combat
- After his death Grace visited hospitals and reached out to family members of deceased American soldiers
- National organization of 25 mothers began in DC on June 4, 1928



### Grace Darling Seibold



#### Women at War

#### **GAINED**

- VISIBILITY
- EXPERIENCE
- SKILLS
- CONFIDENCE
- MOTIVATION

#### STAY TUNED

LLI May 26 -CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

JUNE 15 -SECRETARY OF LABOR FRANCES PERKINS

Interested in Mary's latest book?
Almost Forgotten Women: Yesterday's Headliners?

Check out her website At www.mlhbooks.com