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FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton]/Women in Military 6/14/94

2012-1004-S

ms504

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

To: Lissa
From: Claire
Re: Women in Military
Date: June 8, 1994

I. Brief History

A. World War I

Due to the perceived inevitable future involvement in World War I and the ensuing need for clerical workers, women began to be incorporated into the services in 1917. The Navy Department, led by Secretary Josephus Daniels, was the first to enlist women, placing them in the positions of yeoman, electrician and other "necessary" ratings. Following a similar drain of combat units, the Marine Corps followed the example one year later; the Army, however, permitted women to serve only as nurses.

By the end of the war, over 34,000 women had served in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, the Marines and the Coast Guard. Ten thousand army nurses served overseas in field hospitals, mobile, evacuation, and base hospitals. Popularly known as "yeomanettes", the 12,500 Navy women performed clerical duties, drafting, translating, and recruiting; some worked in hospitals in France and with intelligence units in Puerto Rico. More than 200 of these nurses died from influenza while caring for American soldiers. The "marinettes" of the Marine Corps also performed mostly clerical duties, yet proved their abilities by outperforming the male clerks by two to one. As the war ended relatively quickly, the imperativeness of women in the military itself never became apparent. Consequently, both the performance and the suitability of women to the armed services was far from resolved. (Source: Women in the Military by Jeanne Holm, 1982; The Atlanta Journal, May 27, 1991).

B. World War II

This irresolution continued into the era of the Second World War. However, after viewing the success of the women in the British military, both the country and the military institutions were better able to accept their service. The women themselves enlisted in WAVES, WAC, WAF, and SPARS in unprecedented numbers with a peak number of volunteers at 350,000 and a peak number serving at 271,600. Selected by a rigorous method, these women were usually in their early twenties, educated and experienced. Believing that a wife or mother should not leave her family, no monetary assistance was provided to women; consequently, an overwhelming number of the women were single. Furthermore, in an attempt not to deplete the staff of factories, the military preferred women from rural areas and small Northern towns.

The first women's service group established was WAC, or the

Women's Army Corps. Although not incorporated into the Army until July 1, 1945, WAAC (as it was originally named) was created on May 14, 1942. Due to the demands of General George Marshall who declared, "I want a woman's corp right away and I don't want any excuses", the demands of a shrinking work force, and the enthusiasm of the women themselves, WAC grew extremely rapidly. Originating with one officer and 727 women, the number peaked at 5,746 officers and 93,542 enlistees. Led by their first director, Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, and given unqualified support by FDR, Secretary of War Stimson, and General Marshall, the WAC's were typists, mechanics, and medical technicians; they performed their duties in the United States, England, Italy, North Africa, Australia, New Guinea, and India.

The WAVES, or Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, were established on July 30, 1942 as the women's reserve of the U.S. Navy. Commanded by Colonel Jean T. Palmer until February of 1946, the membership of WAVES peaked at 86,000 women, not including the 11,000 members of the Navy Nurse Corps. Aside from clerical duties, these women were mechanics, airplane instructors, and parachute "riggers".

SPARS, the female branch of the Coast Guard was founded on November 23, 1942. Led by Captain Dorothy C. Stratton, the SPARS had health related duties, shore jobs, and navigation.

Finally, the Women Marines was established on February 13, 1943. Commanded by Major Ruth Cheney, the 820 officers and 17,640 enlistees served in administration, supply, training assignments, photographers, mechanics, control tower operators and drivers.

Although the military followed an explicit no-combat rule and forced most women into clerical and nursing positions, General Marshall did attempt to test the strict military policy. At the urging of Eisenhower, he secretly placed 400 WAAC officers and enlistees into anti-aircraft batteries around the nation's capital. They proved themselves to be "outstanding" and "devoted to duty". More than 250 of the women perished while serving, including six Army nurses killed during a German bombing of Italy. Thirty-eight Air Service pilots died while ferrying planes to bases in the United States. About 70 of the servicewomen were captured and interned as POW's by the German's and Japanese. In total, more than 2,100 women won combat and non-combat decorations, including the Purple Heart, Silver Star, and the Bronze Star.

(Source: World War II: America at War, 1991; Women at War with America, 1984; The Atlanta Constitution, May 27, 1991; The Los Angeles Times, 1991).

C. The Korean War

In contrast to World War I and II, women served in Korea from the onset of the war. When it began, there were 22,000 women on active duty with 7,000 in the health professions. By 1956, there were 46,000 on active duty - 13,000 WAF's, 10,000 WAC's, 8,000 WAVES, 2,400 Marines with the remaining as health

personnel. As before, women were utilized primarily as nurses. With duties such as caring for and carrying the casualties, between 500 and 600 of the Army nurses, most veterans of World War II, served in the war zone. Yet, despite failure of the military's attempt at recruitment of women, and the continuation of their no-combat policies, WAC's and WAF's did serve on several bases in the Far East including ones in Japan, Iwo Jima, and the Philippines. Moreover, women in all services replaced men in the United States for service in the combat areas. One last notable occurrence during the Korean War was the establishment of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Armed Forces (DACOWIAS). Finally, although the exact count of women veterans is unknown, there were 120,300 reported in 1980.

(Source: The Korean War Almanac, 1980; Women in the Military, 1982).

D. The Vietnam War

During the Vietnam war, there were 261,000 enlistees. Of the 7,500 who served, 5,000 were in the Army, 2,000 in the Air Force, 500 in the Navy, and 27 in the Marines. Many returned with medals, physical injuries and psychological damage. Although again serving primarily as nurses and medical technicians, women were in administrative positions as trainers and advisors to the South Vietnamese Army, and combat-related positions such as photography interpreters with Intelligence Units. Eight women were killed during the war, all nurses; Sharon Lanz, an Army nurse who perished in a rocket attack was the only woman killed in direct combat.

(Source: The Dictionary of the Vietnam War, 1988; Women in the Military, 1982).

II. Anecdotes

A. Virginia Schenck, a nurse during World War II in the Philippines, remembers how she used to use maggots to prevent infection in soldiers wounds (see attached).

B. See excerpts from Bedpan Commando.

III. Military Academies

In 1976, amid pomp and circumstance, media, and jealousy, 357 women enrolled in the major military academies: the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY; the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Despite physical challenges, sexual harassment, and media, most of the female students thrived at the academies. Although some are choosing to leave the military to begin a family, escape the male

domination, or seek stability, numerous others have made significant contributions to the military. For example, Captain Kathy Conley, the first female to graduate from the Air Force Academy, is now a Blackjack pilot with hopes of ascending to general. One of the first females at West Point, Captain Carol Barkolow, still remembers both the fear and determination upon entering the Academy. She, like her classmate Mary Daley, was verbally assaulted the first day, called "Bitch" and asked, "What the hell are you doing here?" Left with no other choice she responded, "No excuse, sir!" Now, however, she says, "I'm often asked if I would do it again. Yes, without hesitation . . . Life at West Point made me realize that I didn't know my own potential."

As of May 22, 1994, women make up 13% of the 4,000 cadets at each Academy. However, all three schools have recently experienced a loss in female applicants and an increasing number of female cadets who resign. In 1994, almost 25% of the women in the freshman class of the Air Force Academy resigned, 20% dropped out of the Naval Academy, and 13% left the Naval Academy. Although sexual harassment is certainly a factor, the schools maintain that most women leave to pursue a family.

(Source: The Arizona Republic, May 22, 1994; St. Louis Post, February 21, 1994; The Los Angeles Times, March 9, 1986).

IV. Famous Firsts of Women in the Military

- ✓ 1. Loretta Walsh
 - First Woman to enlist in the Navy
 - 1917
2. Elsie Lott
 - First woman to receive US Air medal
 - For outstanding service as a nurse
 - 1943
- ✓ 3. Vietta M. Bates
 - First woman sworn into the Army
 - 1949
4. Jeanne M. Holm
 - First Woman General in the Air Force
 - 1971
- ✓ 5. Alene B. Duerk
 - First woman Admiral of the Navy
 - 1972
6. Juanita Ashcraft
 - First woman Assistant Secretary of Air Force
 - 1976
7. Mary Clarke
 - First woman named Major General of Army
 - 1978

8. Margaret Brewer
-First woman to be appointed Brigadier General of
Marines
-1978

V. Women in the Military Today

A. Army

1. Patricia R.P. Henderson - Brigadier (1-star) General
- Adjutant General
- ✓ 2. Nancy R. Adams - Brigadier (1-star) General
- Chief of the Army Nurse Corps
3. Claudia J. Kennedy - Brigadier (1-star) General
- Director of Intelligence

B. Navy

1. Nora Slotkin - 4 star General
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy for
Research Development and Acquisition
2. Marsha Evans - Rear Admiral
- Commander of Navy Recruiting
3. Maryanne T. Ibach - Rear Admiral
- Deputy Director of the Navy Nurse Corps

C. Air Force

1. Sheila Widnell - Secretary of the Air Force

D. Marines

1. Carol Mutter - Major General
2. Sue Malone - Colonel (Reserves)
(There are currently 6 female Colonels in the
Marines)

VI. Statistics/Chronology

A. Women in Uniform

1. Marine Corps
Officers: 671; 3.4%
Enlisted: 8,809; 5%
2. Air Force
Officers: 13,406; 13%
Enlisted: 63,176; 13.7%
3. Navy
Officers: 7,557; 10.5%
Enlisted: 49,735; 9.9%
4. Army
Officers: 12,134; 11.4%

Enlisted: 74,335; 11.4%

B. Chronology

1901: Army establishes auxiliary of nurses. In 1908, Navy follows.

World War I: Navy and Marines enlist women to fill clerical positions.

World War II: WAC, WAVES, et. al established. Some serve in war zones, but away from the front. Women make up 2.3% of military.

1948: Legislation enacted banning women from combat.

1967: Restrictions on grades to which female officers can rise is lifted; women comprise less than 1% of military.

1968: 7,500 women serve in Vietnam in non-combat positions.

1970: Two women promoted to rank of general.

1975: Military academies open to women.

1978: WAC is dismantled; personnel integrated into Army.

1983: Female pilots fly support helicopters in Grenada.

1991: 30,000 women fight in Gulf War.

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

November 11, 1992, Wednesday

LENGTH: 422 words

HEADLINE: FEMALE VETS GET RECOGNITION

BYLINE: VALARIE BASHEDA; The Detroit News

DATELINE: DETROIT

BODY:

Virginia Schank shuddered as she remembered feeling maggots crawl up her arm.

In World War II, when Schank worked as a nurse in the Philippines, they used maggots to keep soldiers' wounds from becoming infected.

* But the 77-year-old Berkley woman said at the time, she didn't think twice about touching maggots, or working 17- to 20-hour days treating and bandaging soldiers brought in from the battlefields near Leyte.

Yet because she was a woman, Schank was banned from joining the Veterans of Foreign Wars until 1978. Instead, she was told she could join the Auxiliary, an organization for veteran's wives.

That angered her husband so much that he refused to join the VFW.

"We served overseas, we fought for all the veterans and we worked hard," said Schank, who later became the second female member of VFW Berkley Post 9222 in 1989.

To coincide with Veterans Day celebrations, this week has been set aside to honor the nation's more than 1 million living female veterans. Thursday, a bronze plaque will be laid at the future site of the Vietnam Women's Memorial.

"It's about time," said Rita Hetherington, 64, of Roseville, a Korean War veteran who served as a payroll clerk in Tokyo.

Doors have opened for women in the military since the 1970s. Until the Persian Gulf War, they served mostly as nurses or administrators.

Today, they fly planes, drive trucks and can serve in combat zones - though not in actual combat, an issue the military is debating.

Donald Schulz, former professor of military science at Michigan State University and a lieutenant colonel in the Army, said women have not received as much recognition partly because they served away from battlefront glory.

"There's just as many men that weren't getting the recognition," Schulz said. "It's the position that gets recognition, rather than the people."

But other women said they feel they are treated as second-class citizens.

From: Bedpan Commando:
The Story of a Combat
Nurse During WWII
by June Wandrey
(1989)

mines high in the mountains. The scenery is breath-taking. The Arabs run behind the vehicles and try to grab hold. There are villages all along the way. Lots of vegetation high in the mountains. We got some dates from the natives. They were delicious, but the fresh figs I didn't like and they didn't like me.

We passed through a village that had a large market square. All the Arabs sitting on their jackasses were selling carrots, onions and oranges. They sit on the very rear end of the jackass. That's why I have this little ditty to describe it. Sketch a jackass first, please.

As I sit on MY ASS on the ass of my ass,
A paradox comes to my mind.
Two-thirds of my ass is in front of MY ASS,
And the rest of my ass is behind.

I think Dad and Doc Ogilvie will love it. Hugs and kisses, June

*4-27-43 North Africa
Dear Ones,

We bivouacked at Setif, Algeria Province in a fragrant sheep field. Multitudes of Arabs penetrated the camp selling Abbi-dabbi stoves and daggers made out of German bayonets. The blades were eight inches long and decorated on both sides with crude designs. The steel part of the handle was wound with 44 turns of heavy wire neatly fastened on both ends. The bottom part of the handle is made of tapered wood. The sheath is 9 1/4" long made of tapered wood and covered with goat skin, laced together with string. It's a good vicious weapon. Francs were useless, but a package of gum or some cigarettes could complete a big business deal.

Breakfasts and suppers were the only hot meals during the day, unless we put our C ration cans on the motor and melted the grease. We were allowed 30 minutes each meal to choke on the usual cold, greasy concoction. Beans taste more like beans every time I eat them.

I turned into a beggar myself. Every passing Army vehicle was a potential source of food. If a lone jeep got caught in the ✓convoy behind our ambulance I made a series of hurriedly written placards. Placed in the window they got results. DO YOU

HAVE ANY
SEND BRE
along until u
whatever th
Even dry br
June

4-28-43 A b
that night. I
much to the
nearby. For a
We'd lost trac
like armor p
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4-29-43 We v
Morris, in the
Mayo's was in
white sheets.
Civilization, fel

4-30-43 Last
Tunisia provin
trees, a few bla
the rocks. The
laundry pails c
What a luxury.
We sit on
Jerries flying a
sisters who lov
cross word.

4-30-43 Somew
Dear Mom and I
Late today
came over with
in Tunis. I was
asked me to wear
I would. I took a t
stream, and cried

The scenery is breath-taking. The and try to grab hold. There are s of vegetation high in the moun- the natives. They were delicious, and they didn't like me. village that had a large market on their jackasses were selling they sit on the very rear end of the is little ditty to describe it. Sketch

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n the window they got results. DO YOU

HAVE ANY FOOD, I'M STARVED, ONLY C RATIONS TO EAT, ✓
SEND BREAD. The jeep or weapons carrier would follow slowly
along until we had our latrine break and then they would share
whatever they had with me. The Air Corps had the best food.
Even dry bread secured this way was super delicious. Love,
June

4-28-43 A barren hillside at Ammlila provided sleeping space
that night. The GIs pitched their pup tents by the numbers,
much to the amusement of the veteran 3rd Auxiliary Surgical
nearby. For a minute, the place looked like basic training camp.
We'd lost track of time by now, and our one suit of clothing felt
like armor plate. There were no laundries or dry cleaning
establishments along the way.

4-29-43 We were guests of the 77th Evacuation hospital near
Morris, in the Constantine Province. Lt. Col. John Snyder from
Mayo's was in command and they gave us army cots and clean
white sheets. We sat at a table and ate out of enamelware.
Civilization felt good, but it was our last.

4-30-43 Last stop about twelve kilometers from Tabarka,
Tunisia province. I couldn't believe my eyes. There were cork
trees, a few blades of grass and a tiny stream that trickled across
the rocks. The trucks were unloaded. Up went the tents. The
laundry pails came out of storage. Everyone started to clean up.
What a luxury.

We sit out under the cork trees, chat, and listen to the
Jerries flying along the coast. The nurses are like a family of
sisters who love and respect each other. Never have I heard a
cross word.

4-30-43 Somewhere in North Africa
Dear Mom and Dad,

Late today I got word that a P-38 pilot friend of mine who
came over with us on the Santa Elena was killed dive-bombing
in Tunis. I was very sad. He had given me a pair of wings and
asked me to wear them and think of him everyday and I promised
I would. I took a thoughtful walk along this pretty little mountain
stream, and cried for him. When I returned I was restricted to my

my eyes. I didn't want to hurt her feelings by refusing it but I had nothing to give her--only the fatigues on my back. Just then, my driver arrived with a supply of chickens and eggs. I told him about the wine and he explained to them why I couldn't drink it.

We went to other villages. Many had water running down the gutters, which were filled with all sorts of trash and human discharge. You'd see a little bare-bottomed tyke toileting himself in the gutter at the top of the hill. Not too much further down, a woman would be washing out a dish in the same gutter water.

Much love, June

9-3-43 Somewhere in Sicily.

Good morning family,

8th Army invaded Italy.

We're having the second rain of the summer. It only lasted about three hours. The sky was gorgeous where the rain clouds were trying to break up over the mountains and along the distant seashore.

Did you ever send the mushroom soup, candy and cookies? Today we got our first chocolate bar since we were in Ferryville, North Africa about four months ago. I'll ration it myself so it will last longer. I'm sending your Christmas gifts so and hope you will like them. Am well at the moment and behaving. Love, June

*9-8-43 Dearest Family,

Italy surrendered to the Allies, but in our isolated field we didn't know about it. Unsuspecting such a great event, seven nurses and our friends from the 48th Medical Bn. drove to Corleone just as it was getting dusk. The town was "Off Limits" to all troops, so we were the only Americans in the city--thought. Everyone of the 25,000 inhabitants were out in the streets celebrating. They mobbed us. The jeep would barely move. The Baron and Baroness and AMGOT officials took us to a balcony on the second floor of their headquarters overlooking this vast mass of people. They cheered and we smiled, waved and nodded. Then we'd shout "Viva la America", "Viva Britain", "Viva la Italia", and they'd answer the same in unison. Sometimes they'd shout "Buono Americano".

celebration

We started singing. Lights came on for ages because of the church and, then on a candle down the street for in his flowing robe the parade to the church would give gifts of someone in the crowd saint's robe.

All of a sudden to the head of the parade on a trumpet and a priest just speeded to remember forever.

9-10-43 Somewhere
Dear Mother,

Send me the brown and dark green many as you can buy medium lead for ammunition bars, pecan rolls, 2 moved again. The first than when we were

9-10-43 Orders cancelled and missed the initial invasion of Italy. We then cancelled and missed the initial

9-14-43 Commendation
1. You, your officers for your excellent performance Campaign.

2. You have helped create American Battle skill and devotion to surgical care. 3. I

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Americano".

We started all the church bells ringing. It was soul inspir-
ing. Lights came on in house windows that had been blacked out
for ages because of the continued air raids. The crowd moved up
to the church and, choosing two of their oversized saints, mounted
them on a candle-rimmed platform and started a procession
down the street from one end of the city to the other. The priest
in his flowing robes, with little altar boys trudging behind him, led
the parade to the accompaniment of a tiny band. Various people
would give gifts of money. Then the procession would stop while
someone in the crowd would climb up and pin the money on the
saint's robe.

All of a sudden the tempo of the music changed. We rushed
to the head of the procession to see two AWOL GIs swinging out
on a trumpet and drum they had 'borrowed' from the band. The
priest just speeded up the tempo of his chanting. It was a night
to remember forever. Love, June

9-10-43 Somewhere in Sicily

Dear Mother,

Send me the following items. My collapsible electric iron,
brown and dark green anklets size 9 1/2--3 pair, film 620-828 as
many as you can buy, 2 packages of good bobby pins, 1 package
medium lead for an Eversharp pencil, small hand-mirror, candy
bars, pecan rolls, 2 pr. panties small size, 2 bras size 34. We
moved again. The flies are terrible here, but it is much warmer
than when we were in the mountains. Love June

9-10-43 Orders came to move to Termini to stage for the
invasion of Italy. We staged and staged. Orders were given and
then cancelled and then given again and cancelled. Happily we
missed the initial landings at Salerno.

9-14-43 Commendation:

1. You, your officers, nurses and enlisted men are commended
for your excellent performance of duty throughout the Sicilian
Campaign.
2. You have helped care for over 12,000 patients, 3909 of whom
were American Battle casualties. Through your untiring efforts,
skill, and devotion to duty, you have rendered the highest type
of surgical care.
3. I congratulate you and your unit for your

My two wardmen, who have magnificent voices, and I sang some carols for the patients. Then we tucked them in their hard, cold cots. The men never complain. You can't help loving all of them. Love, June

Dear Folks,

Christmas night wasn't something that we expected. During a furious storm, tents blew down, all the others leaked through the flak holes and tent flaps, some ripped down the center. We managed to keep the tents erect over the patients by having everyone in the unit cling to the poles. Pyramidal tents were the only ones to weather the storm. The stove pipes became disjointed and posed a terrible fire hazard. Mud was everywhere. Many of the patients are only 18-and 19-years old. They had to grow up too fast and fight for America. Many are homesick and scared about their wounds. Love, June

On three occasions in December 1943, when all surgical hospitals around us were filled to capacity, our unit received the overflow of battle casualties. We admitted all through the night. Surgical auxiliary teams were called. Three arrived that night and two the next morning. A second ward tent for the operating room was pitched and five tables were in operation until all cases were finished. Each surgical team brought a nurse who scrubbed. Some teams had a nurse anesthetist. I circulated and supplied the needs of all the teams plus working in the shock ward. Previously, the teams arrived without any nurses.

The majority of our wardmen had never worked in a hospital before. With our training, most of them became skilled and dependable. Above all, they were caring persons--gentle persons. It was a joy to see them working with the wounded.

Serving the patients meals without the benefit of trays was a hassle. Food was just slopped together Camp Kilmer style. Shortages were a way of life. Tinware, canteen cups, towels, and wash cloths were liberated by the patients when they returned to combat.

12-27-43 Italy
Dear Parents,

Max and I
duty the last time
are Roman cists
only about four
It took us over 1
The island is be
from the sea. At
sorts of fishing

We took a
road to the beach
camp. The garden
a theater within

Here, you
as if we had just
they let us share
Max traded the

We went
to Italy early in
we live, people
have very little to
I bought an olive
with an elaboration
of the shopkeeper
they had before
When we were in
branch coral. There
the crafts
coral depicting you
carry everything

For supper
potatoes, bread
get fresh things

There was
room had a single
slept on since I
under me or so
straight chair, c
Where I live, Mot

ve changed. Please excuse the
er to write her letters in ink as
it is difficult to read. I know she
it that I couldn't read the letters
her Red Cross circle that send
d for the metal instrument boxes
f days ago we moved back into
wooden floors and electric lights.
haven't had any spare time to
omforts. Was up all day before
ct morning. I was so numb with
I did get to my cot. Besides, the
place; they make so much noise
p. Since we have lights, I finally
ck to look into it.

German inner spring mattress,
with me when we move. With the
ley. I've a mean cold that I caught
ing. A few more days out in the
in.

phomore, I did too. Are you in a
send me a tiny vest-pocket size

the mud was ankle deep in the
wooden floors for some platoons.
nd four sections per pyramidal.

box with the secret lock was the
etty for her birthday. I mailed that
ou can give it to her for Christmas.
his past week. This evening we
ermans. The planes circle, go into
ur their target, those old guns spit
beautiful. To add to the effect, the
g noise as it dives. Love, June

11-1-44 France

Dear Betty:

Remember the Halloween prank our GIs were going to pull
on the Major? They checked it out with me to see if I thought it
would fly. I would have done it if they didn't have the courage. At
4 AM one of the fellows went into the Major's tent with an ice cold
urinal and stuck it in the Major's ribs. He was sound asleep. He
must have thought a Kraut was attacking him. He was scared
spitless in the dark. The soldier said "Major, the latest thing in
curb service, Sir." The old buzzard, the GI's call him Prune Face-
---USED THE URINAL. Better than wetting his jammies. His
prostate isn't what it used to be. ah well archie, another nail in
the coffin. Love, June

11-1-44 Today we were transferred from Natousa to Etousa

11-3-44 France

Dear family,

* The package with the jam and tinned mushrooms arrived
in good condition. We're rushed to death with work. This is a
terrific pace to keep up. Too bad the censor removed some of those
negatives as there was nothing of military value on any of them.
Perhaps a guy sees a negative he'd like for his collection and he
just keeps it. Packages addressed to women didn't cross the
ocean as safely as packages addressed to men. One way to
insure getting your package was to have your parents use your
initials instead of a first name.

It's terribly cold all of the time. We don't have a damper on
our stove, so one minute we roast and the next we freeze. The
guns are farther away tonight; I can barely hear them. The other
night, I only slept from 3 AM to 7 AM then worked straight through
until after 10 PM. A bit worn out I was. Love, June

11-6-44 France

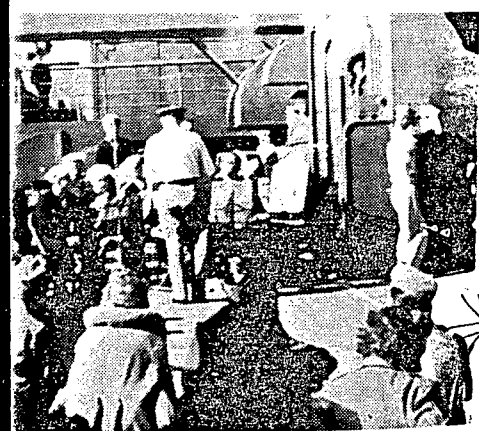
Dear Family,

Thanks for the Christmas package with the film, ancho-
ries, candy and nuts. Work keeps piling up. Can't keep the shock
ward empty. We have wooden slat floors in the hospital--over the
mud. This morning, we had a bit of a break between surgical
cases and I helped the fellows bleach the blood out of the floor

see Irish eyes
 sink of the
 war, St. Santa Elena
 Sincerely
 Gordon



CE LINE



nebound aboard USS Westpoint

pickles? Today, we put up mosquito nets on all the beds in the hospital. We also got some pillows for the first time.

It was very hot today and soon we'll be able to go swimming, if the Colonel gives permission and lends us some trucks. We have suits that we made out of our worn-out seer-sucker dresses. A transcription from BBC of Fred Waring's program is coming over the loud speaker now. It sounds like home.

Tonight, we're having an Eddie Cantor movie. Before the movie started, I went for a walk down by the river. That's where I go to recharge my batteries in that peaceful setting. The moon is in a beautiful phase. The water trickled so musically over the rocks. Oh, to stay there forever.

Someplace in this rat race of my life, our CO picked up with a Belgian striptease dancer called Beatrice. She has black-at-the-roots blonde hair, with purple tints on the end. He'd bring her to mess and ask us to eat with her. We lost our appetite. She told us that her show was kicked out of NY prewar. About this time, we briefly had wooden two-holers. A great treat.

His dalliance was costly. On another date with Beatrice, he did not take his new camera and it was stolen from his tent. About that time, we had a striker, an Italian soldier who had defected from his unit. Everyone assumed he had liberated the camera because he disappeared into the countryside that same day.

Love, June

5-10-44 The eve of the major assault on the Gothic Line defenses. We got letters from Generals Wilson and Clark promising new drives to destroy the Hun and drive him out of Italy.

5-12-44 5th & 8th Armies launched big drives on the front. Very heavy casualties.

Somewhere in Italy 11 PM
 Dear Ruthie,

I'm too busy and too tired to write, but we must keep in contact; it's all that keeps me sane. We're working now from 12-15 hours a day, never sit down, except to eat, all day long. My

legs ache, my back aches (those army cots are so low), and my head aches. For days we have had nothing but non-transportable surgicals.

I'm with another platoon because of the big push; they were swamped and I was sent to help out. That's right, we see war at its worst.. Such young soldiers, too. Nineteen-year-olds and they can't even vote against our horrid, war-loving president. They're so patient and never complain. In one whole ward, sometimes there aren't enough arms and legs to go around. I won't be able to write much or often so don't be angry with me. Following are some reasons why.

Bed 6 penetrating wound of the left flank, penetrating wound face, fractured mandible, penetrating wound forearm. Penicillin 25,000 Units 3-6-9-12-3-6-9-12, morphine 1/4 gr. prn, 1000 cc 5% glucose in saline AM & PM. On third day evacuated to a rear hospital.

Bed 5 amputation right leg, penetrating wound left leg, lacerating wound of chest, lacerating wound right hand. Penicillin 25,000 units 3-6-9-12-3-6-9-12, morphine 1/4 gr. prn. 500 cc Blood AM & PM, 1000 cc 5% glucose in saline AM & PM. On third day evacuated to a rear hospital.

Bed 4 massive penetrating wounds of abdomen. Expired.

Bed 2 POW (prisoner of war) lacerated liver, sucking chest wound, penetrating wound of diaphragm, possible gas bacillus in chest wound. 10:20 PM. T 103.2, P 138, R 30, BP 98/50. Shock position, two units of plasma, morphine 1/4 gr. prn, 25,000 U penicillin q 3 h, 3000 cc 5% glucose in saline, output--from chest drain 1000 cc., catheter 700 cc., nasal oxygen, Wangensteen suction. TPR. 11 PM 105 (rectal), 142, 46; TPR 12 PM 106 (rectal), 80, 22. TPR is abbreviation for temperature, pulse and respiration.

One time I had a patient who had apparently had a hand grenade in his hip pocket. When he tried to pull it out it went off. Amazing it didn't kill him. Tired and sad, June

To Patriots

I would not like to think that some young boy
With rosy cheeks, blue eyes and downy lips

packed, mounded high and running over. I shivered while I ate in the windy spot they had chosen, collected my prize, and elated my friends.

* The days rushed by as we swapped stories of the past few years, dissected our commanders, and shared dog-eared photos of our families. Shuffleboard, cards and conversation about our futures filled the spare moments. We were rag-tag strangers from all over America who had helped win the war, and it was sad parting. Our lives had been permanently altered; people who had stayed at home would never understand us. The West Point sidled into the near-deserted harbor in Newport News, Virginia. Home at last, five months late. We disembarked into a shabby dirty area -- no bands, no flags, no welcoming crowds. A few bums shuffled along the Southern Railroad tracks, two scrawny lonely dogs sniffing after them.

We boarded a filthy, vermin-infested troop train that smelled of stale tobacco, sweat and urine. Slumping into the hard, soiled seats, we stared at each other in disbelief....a coach load of high-point nurses home from the Big War. It was quiet; people immersed in their own thoughts.

We heard hurried steps and then sweet feminine voices chorused "Welcome Home". Several grey-haired Gray Ladies in uniform appeared, carrying trays of milk and cookies. They spoke to each of us. When it was my turn to be served a cardboard carton of milk, I choked because the lump in my throat was so big it hurt to swallow. Tears spilled down my face.

*"All of this I saw, and part of it I was."
Herodotus, circa 400 B.C.*

"And so say I."

June Wandrey, circa 1945 A.D.

25TH STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1984

June 6, 1984, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Washington

LENGTH: 300 words

DATELINE: SEATTLE

BODY:

An Army nurse from Spokane walked among white marble graves above Omaha Beach and looked back 40 years to remember companions who died in the allied invasion of Normandy.

"How did they know when they came in here this was their last breath?" said May Alm, who landed on the beach July 10, 1944, D-day plus 30, with the Third Army's 104th Evacuation Hospital.

Ms. Alm was among an estimated 60,000 people who returned to Normandy to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the liberation of France and Europe in World War II. The July 6, 1944, D-day landing resulted in more than 10,000 casualties.

"My knees just got weak," Ms. Alm said Tuesday. "Tears came to my eyes. It's a feeling I can't describe."

Roy Alldritt, of Seattle, took a break from his job at the Boeing Co. to return to Normandy, armed with the telephone number of the landowner near an airstrip where he flew a P-47 fighter plane in 1944.

Veterans like Alldritt and Ms. Alm have been pouring into villages in the pastoral farmlands on France's northwest coast to search for the mementos and lost memories of the largest amphibious invasion in history.

At Utah Beach, where the 4th Infantry landed, President Reagan and seven other heads of state were invited to join French President Francois Mitterand in commemorating D-day Wednesday.

Back home 40 years ago, bells rang throughout Seattle while churches and synagogues held special services.

Children were called to a special assembly at Emerson Grade School to pray for the Allied troops.

"It was a very sober day," recalled Les Brainard, then a Seattle restaurant owner. "Pretty nearly everybody was in shock."

I don't think anyone doubted the outcome. Everybody had a radio on. Everyone was waiting for President Roosevelt to speak."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

18TH STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Globe Newspaper Company
The Boston Globe

February 5, 1992, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: OBITUARIES; Pg. 25

LENGTH: 151 words

HEADLINE: Helen E. Fitzgerald, 77;
Nurse in Normandy invasion

BODY:

Graveside services will be held at 11 a.m. today in the Veterans Administration National Cemetery of Massachusetts in Bourne for Helen E. Fitzgerald, a registered nurse who conducted hematology research at the Blood Grouping Laboratories in Boston for 35 years until her retirement in 1982.

Ms. Fitzgerald died of heart failure Sunday at the Lahey Clinic, Burlington. She was 77 and lived in Centerville.

Born in Lexington, she graduated from Lexington High School in 1932 and the Children's Hospital School of Nursing in 1935.

During World War II, Ms. Fitzgerald served in the Army Nurse Corps with the Fifth Harvard Medical Unit. She was an operating room nurse -anaesthetist in England and France and took part in the Normandy invasion of June 1944.

She leaves three sisters, Dorothy Brentlinger of Palm Springs, Calif., Elizabeth Connell of Lexington and Joan Henley of Atlantis, Fla.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 6, 1992

* Wash. Post
Sat. June 4, 1994
Pages C1 and C5

METRO

'Briggsy' Died in SE, but She Left Her Heart in Normandy

By Avis Thomas-Lester
Washington Post Staff Writer

Helen Briggs Ramsey spent two years in Europe during World War II helping injured soldiers of the Army's 101st Airborne Division as one of the Red Cross's "Donut Dollies." By all accounts a gutsy woman, she once tried in vain to persuade the paratroopers to take her on a jump.

For the rest of her life, "Briggsy" had a special place in her heart for the airborne soldiers who landed in Normandy on June 6,

1944. She attended many of their reunions and even considered going to France with the veterans for the 50th anniversary celebrations taking place during the next few days. A friend who visited her in her Capitol Hill home on Memorial Day found her videotaping shows about the D-Day invasion.

Early Tuesday, a burglar broke into her house while she was outside summoning her cat, Canteen.

He bound and gagged her, beat her up and stole some small objects, police said. Ramsey, 78, died of her injuries Thursday.

Across the area yesterday, Ramsey's friends remembered her dedication to the military and the hundreds of photographs, plaques and other memorabilia she kept in her home. They remembered how her eyes lit up when she talked about "my guys" and the enthusiasm with which she was anticipating the D-Day anniversary on Monday.

Steve Baka, president of the D.C. chapter of the 101st Airborne Division Association, a veterans group, met Ramsey at the commemoration of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial a decade ago. He said many of her

friends are in France for the anniversary and aren't aware that she has been slain.

"Everyone is going to be devastated," he said.

On Sunday, he said, she was with a group of veterans who laid wreaths at the Wall and at the 101st Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of members of the division who died in battle.

"She was something else," said D.C. police Capt. Glenn Hoppert, a longtime friend of Ramsey. "She probably knows more gener-

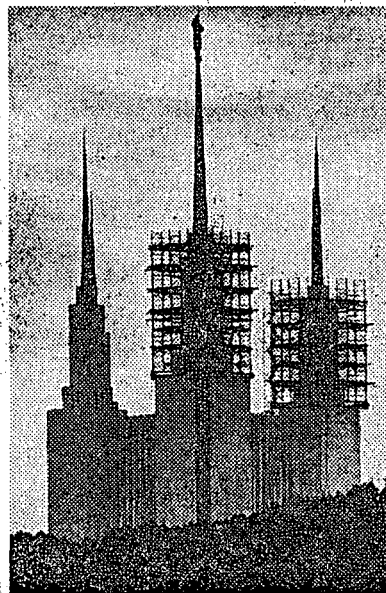
See RAMSEY, C5, Col. 4

DOROTHY GILLIAM

A Paradox And a D.C. Power Lunch

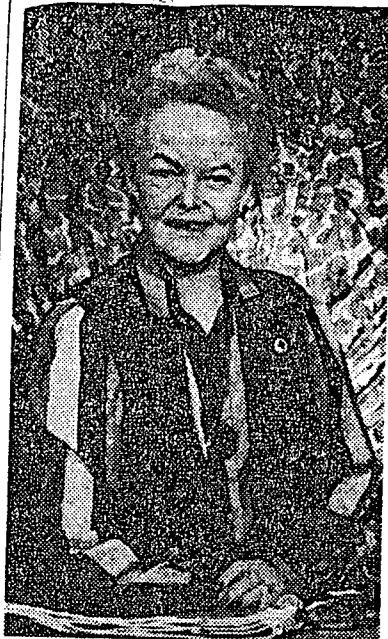
In this capital town, workaholicism and social and civic obligation head the main menu for many of us at lunchtime. But there's an annual luncheon that I look forward to precisely because it's a relaxing reunion—and it's unabashedly fun.

Except in a local election year. When the races are on, the Independence Federal Savings Bank Thursday luncheon has an entirely



"This was the same scaffold used in cleaning the Statue of Liberty. It's as steady as they get."

—K. LLOYD HESS



Friends Recall 'Briggsy' Was 'Something Else'

RAMSEY, From C1

als than any woman I know. She was well liked among the members of the 101st."

D.C. police have made no arrests in the slaying of Ramsey, who had lived alone in a two-story row house in the 200 block of Fifth Street SE since she was widowed 20 years ago.

Police said Ramsey was attacked about 2 a.m. Despite being tied up, she managed to remove the gag and scream for help. Neighbors said she was conscious when she was taken away in an ambulance. But a source familiar with the case said Ramsey's health worsened in the last two days. An autopsy showed Ramsey died of blunt force trauma.

According to acquaintances, it was at least the third time Ramsey's home had been burglarized. Last year, she confronted a burglar who broke in only days after she returned from an extended hospital stay. In that incident the thief stole several commemorative medals of reunions of the 101st Airborne Division Association, items prized among her collection of memorabilia.

Baka said she fought off the burglar's effort to steal her credit cards. "She took them back and said, 'You won't be needing those,'" Baka said. "That's how she was."

Military officials, many of whom got to know Ramsey during her volunteer work organizing reunions for



Helen Briggs Ramsey, who died Thursday of injuries suffered in a burglary, spent two years in Europe in World War II helping injured soldiers.

the 101st, were shaken by the news of her death.

Gen. J.H. Binford Peay III, Army vice chief of staff and commander of the 101st Airborne Division during Operation Desert Storm, said through a spokesman that he was not aware of Ramsey's death until a reporter called his office.

He had spoken with her recently and knew her well.

"Not only will I and other members of the 101st Airborne Division Association miss Briggsy, but also the members of the United States Army," he said. "She selflessly contributed her time and talent to the men and women in the Army from World War II to the present, and for that we are grateful."

Ramsey worked for the Red Cross

as a civilian for two years during World War II, and at one point operated a hotel for transient Red Cross volunteers in Europe.

She also ran a night club for the soldiers. Though Ramsey never got to make her parachute jump during World War II, she fulfilled that dream last year when she parachuted in tandem with a member of the Golden Eagles jump team near Fort Bragg, N.C.

Some of the World War II veterans she knew planned to parachute over Normandy as part of the anniversary celebration.

They teased her that they were going to freeze up and not jump.

Hoppert said, "She told them, 'It's a good thing I'm not going, or I'd push you out of the plane.'"

PRESIDENT WENT TO
GRAVE SITE

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

OPHELIA TILLEY, RED CROSS WORKER
KILLED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN ITALY

Washington, D. C., April 4 -- Miss Ophelia Tilley, assistant director of civilian war relief for the American Red Cross in Italy, was killed in an airplane accident in Italy March 25, the Red Cross announced today.

A native of Essex, Connecticut, Miss Tilley was 42 years old. Cable information received today stated interment was in Italy, and full religious ceremonies were held March 29.

Miss Tilley is the second Red Cross woman worker to lose her life while on active service for the American Red Cross in Italy. Miss Esther Richards of San Francisco, a Red Cross hospital worker, was killed in an enemy air bombing at a beachhead hospital near Anzio February 7.

Notification today was by telephone to Miss Tilley's sister, Mrs. Paul Sampson of Essex, Conn. She also is survived by another sister and two brothers -- Mrs. R. B. Whittingham of Johannesburg, South Africa, and C.A. and L.A. Tilley of Williamaburg, Mass.

Miss Tilley was a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1923. She was studying archeology at the Sorbonne in Paris when war was declared in 1939. She joined the staff of Miss Ann Morgan in Paris, and entered Red Cross service in January, 1941.

One of the most efficient and capable staff members overseas of the Red Cross, she directed civilian relief to women and children in unoccupied France for a year, and later organized similar relief for children in North Africa, following the Allied invasion. She was transferred to London, where she organized the Red Cross administration of the Stars & Stripes Orphans Fund, through which the Red Cross selected orphaned children to be aided by the funds contributed by American military men, through the service paper's fund.

Miss Tilley was in the U. S. on leave last August and September, and returned to the North African theater, where she acted as liaison with the Italian Red Cross in relief to civilians in Sicily and Italy. It was during a mission in connection with this work that she lost her life in an airplane crash.

* * * * *

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4/7/44

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

PRESIDENT NET
WANDREY AT TILLEY
GRAVESITE

[001]

h

Nephew,
Steven Rife

P6/b(6)

1/Lt June Marion Wandrey (maiden name)

Author: BEDPAN COMMANDO

Dave Abdelnaim

Kingsley Mann

P6/b(6)

University Chicago

1940, R.N., Kahler School Nursing, Rochester, Minnesota,
graduated December 1, 1941.

Volunteered for the duration in the ARMY NURSE CORPS.
Served my country October 1942-July 1946. Served overseas 32
months with the 10th Field Hospital in Tunisia, Sicily
invasion D-2, Italy, Cassino, Naples-Foggia, Anzio Beachhead,
Took LST 352 to ANZIO. Older nurse showed me my smelly,
sandbagged, timber surrounded cot...saying "A nurse tending a
sick nurse in this cot was beheaded by a shell, WELCOME TO
ANZIO." Guess she thought I was fresh from the States. We
were brought there specifically to race for Rome--when the
troops from the south would make contact with the beleaguered
beachhead forces on HELL'S HALF ACRE.

Rome-Arno. First hospital into Rome. Invasion Southern
France D-6, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Cared for liberated inmates of Allach (Displaced Persons
camp about 5 Km outside of Munich) and Dachau Concentration
camp about 10 Km from Munich.

AWARDS: Meritorious Unit Citation, 8 battlestars,
American Campaign, World War II Victory, Army of Occupation
GERMANY, European-African Middle Eastern Theatre Campaign,
five Overseas bars.

Note on commingled paper

Note:

Ellen Ainsworth, also a Wisconsin nurse, was KIA on Anzio and
is buried there.

Battlefield Tour Search
Edgar Polk, Shedd, LA

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June 1, 1994

SECTION: NATIONAL DESK

LENGTH: 2643 words

HEADLINE: Transcript of Background Briefing by Senior Administration Official June 2

CONTACT: White House Press Office, 202-456-2100

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 3

BODY:

Following is a transcript of a background briefing by a senior administration official in Rome June 2:

The Excelsior Hotel 8:01 P.M. (L)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I know that you've been given a good deal of information about the program, but in case some of you don't have all of the information, or in case parts of the schedule or program have changed since you got your packets, I'll just run start to finish very quickly.

The President is going to the Sicily-Rome-American cemetery tomorrow to honor all the American and Allied forces who fought in the Italian campaign in World War II. That includes, of course, the landings in Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, the liberation of Rome and the campaign to penetrate the Gustav Line that preceded that event.

There's a tendency, of course, to think of this trip in shorthand as a D-Day trip; and, indeed, I notice your t-shirt says D-Day trip. But, of course, as important as D-Day is, there's more to the trip than just D-Day. We're here for the ceremony tomorrow to commemorate the sacrifice and valor of those who fought in the Italian campaign. And when we go to England, we'll be commemorating the sacrifice and valor of those who participated in the air war over Europe. And then we go to Normandy for the D-Day events.

In terms of the program tomorrow, the President and the First Lady will arrive by motorcade at the cemetery at 9:10 a.m. After a short hold, where he is greeted by the superintendent of the cemetery, Joe Bevilacqua, the President will proceed at 9:30 a.m. through part of the cemetery and stop briefly at a couple of gravesites.

First he'll stop and pay respect at the grave of Ophelia Tiley, who was a Red Cross nurse who was killed in an airplane crash in Italy in March of 1944. Nurse Tiley had been active at the beginning of the war in terms of evacuating people in France, and then was a

participant in the Italian campaign until her death in March of 1944. At that gravesite, the President will be joined by June Wandrey, who is a World War II nurse from Wisconsin, who served in the North African and Italian campaigns. Nurse Wandrey was also a participant later in the war in the liberation of Dachau. There is a handout that the Press Office will be giving you that has bios on the people that are involved in terms of the gravesites and the greeters.

Second, the President will stop at the gravesite of First Lieutenant Robert Waugh, who won the Medal of Honor in North Africa before his death in 1944. And there, the President will be joined by Rocco Telese, a World War II veteran who was a friend of Lieutenant Waugh's in the 85th Division.

Third, the President will stop at the gravesite of Sergeant Silvester Baer, and will be joined by Robert Shaefer, who was a friend of Sergeant Baer's, and on the day that Sergeant Baer died, was actually the soldier that was supposed to be on the patrol, but was unable to go on the

patrol; his place was taken by Sergeant Baer, and Sergeant Baer and the others on the patrol were killed.

And, last, in terms of the pre-ceremony events, the President will stop at the Grave of the Soldier Known But to God, where he'll be joined by four United States Senators who are World War II veterans -- Senator Dole, Senator Hollings, Senator Inouye and Senator Pell.

At that Grave of the Unknown, the President will hand flowers to the four Senators who will lay the flowers at the gravesite.

The ceremony itself begins at 10:05 p.m. when the President, President Scalfaro and Prime Minister Berlusconi are announced. The Italian and United States National Anthems will be played, the Presidents will proceed to the stage, there will be a prayer, then Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown will make welcoming remarks and introduce President Scalfaro.

After remarks by President Scalfaro, Secretary Jesse Brown will introduce John Shirley, who is a veteran of the Anzio campaign who served as a sergeant and landed at Anzio in April, 1944, later won the Silver Star and is currently the President of the Society of the Third Infantry Division. The Third Infantry Division was one of the principal units involved in the campaign at Anzio and the four-month struggle after the landings to hold that beachhead.

John Shirley will make brief remarks and then introduce the President. The President will make remarks, there will be a wreath-laying by President Clinton and President Scalfaro, a 21-gun salute, the playing of Taps, and then a fly-over, first by U.S. F-16s in the missing man formation, and then by the Italian Aerial Demonstration Team. The aircraft will be proceeding east to west when they do their fly-over.

The President and the First Lady will then exit the stage and proceed to the chapel where they'll bid farewell to President Scalfaro. And following the ceremony, the President will conduct about a one-hour informal meeting with American veterans at a reception that begins at 11:30 a.m. The veterans will be grouped by unit, up to a thousand of them, in six tents. And the President will proceed from tent to tent for about an hour, hour and 10 minutes, before he departs Nettuno at 1:10 p.m.

* * * * *

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Are there any questions on the event tomorrow or --

Q This Silvester Baer from Texas -- on the Silvester Baer from Texas, could you tell us from where in Texas he is and what his unit was?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I'm sorry I don't have his unit or hometown in Texas. We can try to get that for you.

Q Is there some way we can get that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'll do our best.

Q Who were the four senators? Dole, Hollings --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Inouye and Pell.

Q When Bush came here in '89, they made a big point of saying that he would specifically not mention the name "Anzio" because they said the military historians were so split on the U.S. general had been so timid. Is that going to be President Clinton's -- is he going to mention Anzio? Does he share that view?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I suspect the President will use the word "Anzio." The battle to hold the Anzio beachhead lasted about four months in the face of a very determined German counterattack. There has been a debate among historians about whether General Lucas moved quickly enough to exploit the tactical surprise they achieved on the initial landings, which meant very light resistance. But that's not a factor in anything we're doing tomorrow. We're here to honor all those U.S. and Allied who participated in the Italian campaign. It's not just Anzio, but the entire fight for the liberation of Italy.

Thanks.

END 8:10 P.M. (L)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 3, 1994

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International Herald Tribune

June 04, 1994

SECTION: NEWS

LENGTH: 1040 words

HEADLINE: Clinton's Call: Renewal Of 'Freedom's Promise'; In Italy, President Urges His Generation To Remember Sacrifice of the War Dead

BYLINE: Ann Devroy

DATELINE: NETTUNO, Italy

BODY:

With the graves of nearly 8,000 Americans arrayed in stark symmetry beforehiPresident Bill Clinton on Friday honored the World War II generation that foughtto liberate Italy and summoned his own generation, "the sons and daughters of the world they saved," to remember and honor their sacrifice.

Hundreds of American veterans of the Italian campaign listened in silence as their struggles on Nettuno Beach and Anzio 50 years ago were remembered.

John Shirley, a Californian who was part of the battle to break out of the beachhead and liberate Rome, recounted the story of the months on the beachhead that produced nearly 30,000 Allied casualties.

Mr. Clinton followed, in a brief tribute, recalling not only the dead who are buried here in rows of graves marked with simple white crosses or Stars of David, but also the men and women who went home to build up the nation.

"Fifty years later, we can see the difference their generation has made," he said, "America is strong; freedom is on the march." He added, "Our job is not only to praise their deeds but to pursue their dreams; not only to recall their sacrifice for freedom but to renew freedom's promise once again."

At the end, American jets, flying in the missing-man formation, and Italian jets dropping a blanket of green, red and white smoke, the colors of the Italianflag, flew over the American graves in tribute.

The ceremony, amid the 31 hectares (77 acres) of graves in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery, is the first of a series of commemorations the president willtake part in in Italy, England and France, culminating on Monday at the 50th anniversary observance of the

landings at the Normandy beaches.

Many of the veterans were thankful that "their" war, the Italian campaign, received its moment of acknowledgment in this ceremony before the the D-Day observances take center stage.

Before his speech, Mr. Clinton walked through the rows of gravesites. At one, the grave of an American Red Cross nurse, Ophelia Tiley, he was greeted with a salute by June Marion Wandrey, dressed in her World War II Army Nurse Corps uniform.

Mrs. Wandrey, 74, spoke about her military service - and Mr. Clinton's lack of military service. It left an awkwardness for some but seemed to have little relevance to many of the veterans who lauded the president for coming here to recognize them.

Mrs. Wandrey said that Mr. Clinton's efforts to avoid service in Vietnam, a wahe opposed, did not bother her. "I have to look at it this way: He's my president and I respect the office."

Asked if it was time to move on from Mr. Clinton's past, she replied, "Well, each to us own. You have to look in your own heart and see what you can forgive."

Muriel Flake, a psychologist from Houston whose late husband fought in the Italian campaign, endorsed the president's message of remembrance.

"He said it is your responsibility to carry on and preserve what these men fought for," she said, noting that her children's generation "doesn't have a sense of what these men gave."

"Many of my high school and college friends were killed at Normandy. They were just gone. So young."

John Bender of Aberdeen, Maryland, said the president's war protest as a youngman "bothers me a little," but "he grew up."

"Maybe he has changed. He should be aware of things. I think he is, since he ihere. There's so much at stake."

Mr. Bender, who said he was a Republican, was as pleased to see Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, as he was Mr. Clinton. Mr. Dole was one of four senators who fought in the Italian campaign and who was invited here for this ceremony. Mr. Bender, like Mr. Dole, was seriously wounded, losing the use of his arm, as Mr. Dole did.

The Republican, at odds with Mr. Clinton on virtually everything in Washington and a potential opponent for the presidency, received a salute from Mr. Clinton as they shared a platform and ceremony. He cited Mr. Dole, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, as "young Americans who came of age here, each an American patriot who went home to build up our nation."

He added, "We honor what they have given to America."

Mr. Clinton, in his eight-minute address, also touched on the need for Americans to remember their history. "Too many Americans," he said, "do not know what that generation did."

Mr. Clinton recounted a story a cousin told him of his father, William Blythe, who served in Italy. Back home, Mr. Clinton said, a niece had heard of Italy's beauty and asked Mr. Blythe to send her a single leaf from one of the trees to take to school. "My father had only sad news," he said. "There were no leaves. Every one had been stripped by the fury of the battle."

Mr. Clinton cited a "spirit of common cause" that was alive on the beaches of Italy during those furious battles that "did not die here" and said to the children of the World War II generation: "Now our moment for common cause has come. It is up to us to ensure a world of peace and prosperity for yet another generation."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 6, 1994

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The San Francisco Examiner

June 5, 1994, Sunday; Second Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A-1

LENGTH: 774 words

HEADLINE: Clinton wins vets' respect ;
His simple offering of nation's thanks at battle memorials defuses resentment over his own record

SOURCE: SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

BYLINE: ANN MCFEATTERS

DATELINE: ROME

BODY:

President Clinton came to Europe to thank the Americans who won World War II and won a major battle of his own.

Gradually, resentment against the commander in chief who evaded the draft during the Vietnam War is fading as Clinton uses a simple but seemingly effective strategy for leading the United States in commemorating momentous events from the war of 50 years ago.

Resisting any urge he may have had to pontificate, lecture or dwell too much on sacrifices he never had to make, Clinton has found a simple, heartfelt "thank you" to be the best thing he could say.

There is no question that Clinton's lack of military service rankles many of the thousands of veterans who are in Europe for the three-phased commemoration of World War II, culminating Monday with ceremonies marking the day when the Allies invaded Normandy. Many of them came over to Europe in their teens, were wounded, recovered and stayed to fight through the end of the war.

Back at the scene of deadly battles, now in their 70s and 80s, they vividly recall being scared, hungry, thirsty and desperate for a bath. They recall weighing the urge for a cigarette against the danger that the light on a pitch dark night could draw enemy fire.

Clinton's trip could have done him incalculable damage worldwide if the veterans had turned on him. But the U.S. emphasis on veterans as the focal point of the commemoration, and not long-winded politicians, won the president points.

Clinton spoke for only eight minutes at the first ceremony here honoring veterans, and the senators who accompanied him and who had served in Italy spoke not a word. Ten years ago, during the 40th anniversary commemoration at Normandy, veterans were seated for hours in the hot sun. In Italy they were placed in the shade.

White House aides breathed a sigh of relief as Clinton headed into Cambridge, England, Saturday to honor those who fought the air war over

Germany. A moving ceremony Friday at Nettuno, Italy, honoring the men and women who fought and died in the ferocious, costly Italian campaign in 1943 and 1944, liberating Rome, laid to rest worries that the veterans might be bitter.

They were not. As they stood with tears in their eyes among 7,862 perfectly aligned marble crosses with flags and a red carnation at each, they expressed gratitude that the nation was thanking them.

As they shook hands with the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton at a reception, they told him so, over and over.

Clinton said, "I was very proud and I was terribly moved by what the veterans and their family members said after the ceremony. There were so many who felt that for the first time in 50 years our country and the world had recognized the importance of the Italian campaign and the massive sacrifices that were made there."

NB Showing he is of a generation that recognizes the women who served in World War II, Clinton paid special tribute to Ophelia Tiley, a Red Cross nurse from Essex, Conn., who died in Italy in March 1944 at the age of 42. Clinton put a small flag on her grave and talked quietly to another field nurse, June Marion Wandrey, who served in Tunisia, Sicily, Cassio, Anzio, Naples and later cared for inmates released from Allach and Dachau.

She proudly wore her 51-year-old uniform, boasting that at almost 74 she can still fit into it. Although she is a lifelong Republican, she said she had not a whit of resentment left that Clinton never served in the military. "He's my president and I respect the office," she said.

She said each veteran has to look in his or her own heart and see what he or she can forgive.

When she met Clinton, she gave him a crisp salute. Clinton slowly saluted her back, and they smiled broadly at each other.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (AP / GREG GIBSON)

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 07, 1994

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Los Angeles Times

June 4, 1994, Saturday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 2; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1031 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON HONORS GIS WHO FOUGHT IN ITALY

BYLINE: By JOHN M. BRODER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: NETTUNO, Italy

BODY:

He came on a mission of remembrance, a young man paying homage to the sacrifice of so many young men who died to make a world free.

President Clinton arrived at the beautiful, mournful Sicily-Rome American cemetery here on a muggy, cloud-dappled day to give thanks to the thousands of GIs who survived the bloody campaign to liberate Italy -- and to the 7,862 dead who are buried here.

To the crash of cannon and the haunting strains of Chopin's "Funeral March," a somber Clinton saluted the more than 1,000 military veterans and guests at the Nettuno memorial service.

"You cannot leave memory to chance," he said. "We are the sons and daughters of the world they saved."

Friday's ceremony was the first of three major commemorative events to mark the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the end of the bloodiest conflagration in history.

At Nettuno, 40 miles south of Rome, Clinton honored the men who struggled their way from Sicily northward, up the mountainous spine of the Italian peninsula through a winter of ice and mud, hardship and death.

The caps of the aging veterans spelled out the names of the units that shed their blood so that the people of Italy might be free of the blight of fascism and German occupation: the 36th Infantry Division, the 45th, the 10th Mountain, the 14th, the 85th. Their name tags bore the names of places of horror that will live in history: Salerno, Anzio, Monte Cassino.

The Nettuno cemetery lies just inland from Anzio, the port where Allied troops landed in January, 1944, to stiff German resistance. They were pinned down under intense artillery and air bombardment until late May, when they broke out, eventually linking up with other troops

that had pushed through the Germans' fortified Gustav Line and marched into Rome 50 years ago today.

Clinton noted that his father, William Jefferson Blythe, served in Italy and recalled a story told to him about his father, who died in 1946, three months before Clinton's birth.

"Back home, his niece had heard about the beautiful Italian countryside and wrote him asking for a single leaf from one of the glorious trees here to take to school," Clinton said. "My father had only sad news to send back -- there were no leaves; every one had been stripped by the fury of the battle."

The leaves have now returned, and the Nettuno cemetery is a lush memorial garden of evergreen holly oak and cypress trees. Row on row of perfectly aligned white marble crosses and Stars of David mark the graves. Before Friday's ceremony, Italian schoolchildren placed Italian and American flags and a single red or yellow carnation upon each grave.

"We stand today in fields forever scarred by sacrifice," Clinton said, in one of his most eloquent and briefest speeches as President. "But amid the horror of the guns, something rare was born -- a driving spirit of common cause."

In a gesture of conciliation, Clinton honored his chief nemesis on Capitol Hill, Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas, who as a 21-year-old platoon leader with the 10th Mountain Division was gravely wounded in Italy. Dole was joined at the Nettuno ceremony by three other Senate veterans of the Italian campaign: Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), who lost an arm to his war wounds in 1945; Ernest F. Hollings (D-S. C.), and Claiborne Pell (D-R. I.).

"We honor what they did for us here," Clinton said. He called them "each a young American who came of age here; each an American patriot who went home to build up our nation."

Clinton and Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro laid a wreath at the steps of the U.S.-built memorial, near the base of a statue depicting an American soldier and sailor linked as brothers in arms.

"Why war?" Scalfaro asked in his remarks. "Why destruction and death? And the answer is only one: Because violence and thirst for power prevailed over reason; because the natural and inviolable rights of the human person were transgressed by dictators, with the idea of the hegemony of a 'superior race' that kills human brotherhood and generates extermination and genocide."

He said that Italian history -- its embrace of fascism and its alliance with Nazi Germany -- cannot be rewritten. But he vowed that Italy would remain committed to a democratic course and alliance with the free peoples of Europe and America.

As the ceremony concluded, three waves of jet fighters roared overhead, some in the

missing-man formation. The third group wreathed the cemetery in smoke in green, white and red, the Italian national colors.

Before his speech, Clinton walked among the headstones, pausing at the grave of Ophelia Tiley, an American Red Cross volunteer who was killed in Italy on March 25, 1944.

He was greeted at the cemetery by June Wandry, 73, of Portage, Mich. She served as a nurse in Italy half a century ago. She saluted the President smartly; he answered with a tentative, unpracticed salute. During her wartime service, Wandry not only ministered to wounded GIs but cared for the liberated inmates of the Dachau concentration camp in Germany.

Afterward, Clinton hosted a reception at the cemetery for several hundred veterans of the Italian campaign.

Later in the day, Clinton spoke to embassy employees and toured ancient Roman ruins. The evening was spent at a formal dinner given by Scalfaro at the Quirinale Palace. It was closed to the press.

While the ceremony at Nettuno was impressive, it was a relatively brief and restrained bit of presidential image-polishing, a mere warm-up for the daylong extravaganza to be staged in Normandy on Monday, the 50th anniversary of the D-day landings.

The comparison evoked bittersweet memories in many of the veterans here, who believe that their suffering and their accomplishments were overshadowed by Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower's big show in France two days after the liberation of Rome.

"The trouble is, most people in America and Italy don't know anything about what we did here," said Norman L. Myhra of Stevens Point, Wis., an Anzio veteran who lost both hands later in the war.

"Normandy had all the people, all the equipment, all the guns," Myhra said. "They got all the bread. We got the crumbs."

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Aircraft trail colors of the Italian flag in a flyover of the ceremony at the American cemetery in Nettuno. Associated Press; Photo, COLOR, President Clinton pauses by the gravestone of Arkansan Aubry Cooper in Nettuno during ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Italy by Allied troops. Reuters

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 5, 1994

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The Washington Times

April 29, 1993, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1087 words

HEADLINE: Aspin gives go-ahead to women in combat

BYLINE: Rowan Scarborough; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Defense Secretary Les Aspin yesterday ordered the military to open up combat jobs to women, and a once-reluctant military leadership moved quickly to show they are on board in the latest change to hit the armed forces.

Mr. Aspin, a former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, cleared the way for women to serve as combat pilots, on warships and possibly in ground combat units.

"The steps we are taking today are historic. They will open up a range of new opportunities for women in the armed forces," Mr. Aspin said at the Pentagon, flanked by his four military chiefs: Army Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Air Force Gen. Merrill McPeak, Marine Commandant Gen. Carl Mundy and Adm. Frank Kelso.

Mr. Aspin's decision to let women compete for combat-pilot jobs came as President Clinton contemplates ordering airstrikes on selected targets in Bosnia. But it will take months for the first women to qualify in an operational fighter, bomber or attack helicopter, meaning female personnel would likely be confined to the same support missions they performed in the Persian Gulf war.

The Air Force said 2nd Lt. Jeannie Flynn, 26, from St. Louis has been designated to break the barrier by qualifying to fly the F-15E early next year. She graduated at the top of her undergraduate pilot class and is now in student pilot training.

As a top student, Lt. Flynn had the option to choose her aircraft and she picked the F-15E, a strike fighter used in the Persian Gulf to bomb Scud missiles and other Iraqi targets.

"I'm very excited," Lt. Flynn told the Associated Press. "It's definitely a challenge. . . . It's front line, you're the one that's out there fighting."

Mr. Aspin's move promises to put new pressures on a military already laboring through deep budget cuts and Mr. Clinton's move to lift the ban on homosexuals.

"It's not a rational decision. It's a political gimmick," said conservative activist Elaine Donnelly, who served on a presidential commission that narrowly voted to retain the ban on women combat pilots.

Mrs. Donnelly accused the military of "leapfrogging" women over male candidates for coveted pilot positions.

"This will have a devastating effect on the morale in the force," she said. "This is an emotional issue for the pilot community, which is involved in the most dangerous service there is."

But Rep. Patricia Schroeder, Colorado Democrat and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, praised the action.

"Military women have finally received the recognition and support they deserve," Mrs. Schroeder said.

In becoming the first defense secretary to order women into direct combat roles, Mr. Aspin said: "We know from experience that women can fly our high-performance fighter aircraft. We know from experience that they can perform in assignments well at sea. And we know from Operation Desert Storm/Desert Shield that women stand up to the most demanding environments. So we are acting on what we know."

And the revolution may not stop there. Mr. Aspin also ordered the Marines and Army to see if women could be assigned to field artillery and air defense units. The services must also show justification why women should not be assigned to ground combat jobs, such as in the infantry and armored units.

Congressional action would be needed to permit women to serve aboard warships. Mr. Aspin said he had instructed Adm. Kelso to prepare the groundwork for a legislative proposal to end this prohibition.

"The Navy is ready to go," said Adm. Kelso, chief of naval operations.

But the integration is certain to meet some resistance. The chiefs of the four military branches consistently have voiced opposition. In addition, combat pilots told the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces last year that injecting women into fighter wings had the potential to create "sexual tension" and disrupt unit cohesion.

But as political reality struck the Pentagon - Mr. Aspin told a House panel March

30 he planned to make the change - some military leaders began to soften their opposition.

Adm. Kelso proposed opening up combat slots, amid intense pressure from members of Congress upset over the Tailhook scandal. Some 175 naval officers face disciplinary action in connection with sexual assaults on women at the 1991 Tailhook convention of military aviators.

Not all the chiefs followed Adm. Kelso's lead. Just last week, Gen. McPeak, Air Force chief of staff, appeared before a Pentagon advisory panel on women and restated his opposition.

"It's still a nagging worry for me," he said. "I have a culturally based hang-up. I can't get over this image of old men ordering young women into combat."

But the general yesterday joined other military leaders in initiating a new battle of the sexes: men competing with women for combat roles.

"Now, the secretary has made a decision, and it's my job to implement that decision as well as I can. And if I don't do that, he should fire me for that," Gen. McPeak told reporters. "So, the discussion period's over. We're in the mode now of carrying this out in the best possible way, and we'll do that."

Military officials expect a relatively small number of female trainees to actually qualify for jobs so competitive that the military has been sending new combat-pilot graduates off to desk assignments because no billets are open. For example, the Air Force currently has 800 "banked" pilots.

Women today make up about 11 percent of the 1.6 million active force, but only 2 percent of some 42,000 military pilots. Current policy restricts women to support aircraft, such as Air Force refueling tankers and Army troop-transport helicopters.

Yesterday's announcements culminate a two-year campaign by feminist groups, members of Congress and female pilots themselves to open up combat jobs and thus increase women's chances for advancement up the chain of command.

After the Gulf war ended in March 1991, Congress enacted legislation repealing the ban on female combat fliers, a message to the military that it wanted the policy change. But then-Defense Secretary Dick Cheney delayed action until the presidential commission submitted a study.

The bitterly divided commission voted 8-7 in favor of keeping the ban on women in air and land combat.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Air Force 2nd Lt. Jeannie Flynn of St. Louis will become the first female combat pilot in the F-15E., By AP

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 take an optional tour of 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 Pick 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 attached scenarios

V. PRESS

Closed press.

VI REMARKS

No remarks needed.

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May 4, 1994, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 20; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 585 words

HEADLINE: New Top Admiral to Push Wider Combat Role for Women

BYLINE: By ERIC SCHMITT, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, May 3

BODY:

Eager to steer a new course after the Tailhook sexual harassment scandal, the Navy's new top admiral said today that he would try to accelerate plans to assign women eventually to all ships and submarines.

Adm. Jeremy M. Boorda, who took over 10 days ago as Chief of Naval Operations from Adm. Frank B. Kelso 2d, also said he wanted to recruit more women into the Navy, now that women are allowed to serve in more than 90 percent of Navy jobs.

The number of female Navy recruits has increased to more than 15 percent of enlisted ranks this year from about 9 percent in 1991. Admiral Boorda signaled today that he wanted to increase the projections for female recruits beyond 15 percent.

But the admiral said putting women on all ships would take time. "I want to get it right," he said. "I don't just want to get it fast. But I'd like to get it quicker. The goal is all ships. The goal is everything."

Meeting separately with two groups of reporters at the Pentagon, Admiral Boorda, who most recently was commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Southern Europe, began what is certain to be a long campaign to repair the Navy's image after scores of women were assaulted by naval aviators at the 1991 convention of the Tailhook Association.

The admiral is the first enlisted man to lead the Navy, and Navy aides are busy cultivating his image as a four-star officer with a common touch.

Little Bureaucratic Jargon

Navy officials today released a copy of a message that Admiral Boorda sent to all

naval personnel in his first day on the job. The message is striking for its lack of bureaucratic jargon. Indeed, the admiral said today that he wrote it as if writing a personal letter to all 500,000 officers and sailors in the Navy.

Under Admiral Kelso, the Navy, more than any of the other branches of the armed forces, tried to open more job opportunities for women. Women can now serve in all combat positions except in SEAL commando units and on nuclear submarines and mine sweepers.

Navy commanders have expressed reservations about opening submarines and mine sweepers to women because of the cramped quarters. "There are tight corridors, tight berthing and other personal space issues," Rear Adm. Jon M. Barr, the commander of submarines in the Pacific, said in an interview last week.

Although the Navy is studying the cost of modifying submarines to accommodate women, Admiral Boorda said he had asked Navy officials to re-examine the issue. "We're going to look at it again," he said. "In fact, we're going to look at it hard."

As all the military services open more combat jobs to women, the armed forces are actively recruiting more women. Recruiters say this is particularly important because interest among young men of high school age has waned, partly because of shrinking advertising budgets and a perception that the military is no longer hiring.

As for recruiting more women, Admiral Boorda said: "It is not just the humanitarian or sociological reasons for doing that. Our Navy is getting smaller and recruiting is getting more difficult. It's a business and a professional thing, as well as the equal opportunity kind of aspects to it."

The aircraft carrier Eisenhower, which sails this October with 500 women among her 5,000-member crew, will be the first of 10 warships to include women. The Navy plans to have about 30 combat ships with female crew members in the next three years. Women have served on supply and fuel ships since 1978.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: May 4, 1994

The President's health care plan gives the Department of Defense (DoD) the opportunity to bring military health care into harmony with broader national health care reforms.

• H.R. 3600 would allow the Department of Defense to do the following:

- 1) Establish Uniformed Services Health Plans centered on military hospitals and clinics in the United States, supplemented by the use of civilian health care providers;
- 2) Automatically enroll active-duty members in a Uniformed Services Health Plan, and give family members of active-duty personnel and retired military personnel and their family members the choice of enrolling in a Uniformed Services Health Plan as the exclusive source of health care services;
- 3) Provide persons enrolled in a Uniformed Services Health Plans at least the items and services in the President's proposed comprehensive benefit package;
- 4) Receive reimbursements from Medicare for persons enrolled in a Uniformed Services Health Plan who are eligible to receive Medicare benefits under part B;
- 5) Receive premium payments by private employers made in connection with persons enrolled in a Uniformed Services Health Plan;
- 6) Make premium payments on behalf of family members of active-duty personnel and retired military personnel and their family members so that they may enroll through a health alliance in a civilian health plan; and
- 7) Preempt conflicting state requirements as they might affect the Uniformed Services Health Plans.

• The President's plan maintains the unique readiness requirements of the military health care system through the continued staffing and management of military hospitals and clinics by uniformed health care providers. Indeed, the Joint Chiefs of Staff fully support the plan.

• The President's plan strengthens commitments to active-duty and retired military personnel and their family members by offering secure access, at low cost, to a comprehensive package of health care benefits through a Uniformed Services Health Plan. The plan provides for premium payments from private employers and from Medicare to help cover the costs of providing care.

• The President's plan gives the Department of Defense the latitude to set a reasonable pace of change. Until the Department is ready to carry out this plan, the current military health care benefits will stay in place. The Department will continue to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress as details develop.

The Health Security Plan

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Family members of active-duty personnel as well as retired military personnel and their family members are currently eligible for high quality and comprehensive health care. Yet many nonactive-duty beneficiaries experience uneven access to health care and relatively high costs. Some are able to use military hospitals or clinics and pay very little. Others are unable to do so because of overcrowding or because they don't live near a military treatment facility. These people are forced find their own providers and pay higher out-of-pocket costs under CHAMPUS or Medicare.

The Health Security plan offers the Department of Defense the opportunity to give family members and retirees more secure access to health care providers, as well as more choices among them, starting as early as 1995. Together DoD and the Health Security plan will ensure all military retirees the same financial options.

Improving Access, Increasing Choice

- The Health Security plan will allow DoD to create Military Health plans, known as Tricare. These plans will be centered around military hospitals and clinics in the U.S., and will also include contracted, civilian providers.
- Beneficiaries who are now eligible for CHAMPUS will have the added choice of selected civilian health plans.

Benefits for Those Under 65

- Family members and retirees who are under the age of 65 will have the opportunity to choose to join a Military Health plan, or a civilian health plan.
- Tricare Military Health plans -- integrated networks of military treatment facilities and contracted civilian providers -- will be established throughout most of the country. Military medical managers will coordinate health care within specific regions of the U.S.

- Once a year, beneficiaries who are now eligible for CHAMPUS would have the chance to join a Tricare Military Health plan, under which they would receive comprehensive health care coverage at low cost.

Benefits for Those Over 65

- Family members or retirees who are age 65 or older will also have the opportunity to choose between Medicare and a Tricare Military plan.
- Medicare beneficiaries will receive enhanced coverage for out-patient prescription drugs. They will also benefit from expanded options to join managed health care plans.
- Military Health plan consumers will be able to join for a modest annual fee, currently estimated at \$50 per person or \$100 per family (in 1995). Cost-sharing levels would be lower than under Medicare. DoD would receive fixed, per person payments from Medicare to fund these beneficiaries' care.

Security for Employed Retirees

- Those who have retired from military service but are employed full-time by a private company will be fully covered by their present employer just like all other full-time employees.
- Part-time employed military retirees, however, will still be covered by DoD. To ensure that their coverage equals the standard 80% of the average health plan cost, their present employer will pay based on a pro-rated 30 hour work week. DoD will make up the difference between the pro-rated amount and the 80% of the average health plan cost. This encourages retirees to continue as active participants in the work force rather than discouraging them from employment out of fear that they might lose DoD benefits.
- Self-employed retirees will also be eligible for their 80% coverage through DoD. While we are committed to providing coverage for all military retirees, it has not been determined whether self-employed retirees may be asked to contribute depending on their earned income.

October 17, 1993

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

COMMANDER DEBRA A. STRAUB
UNITED STATES NAVY

[002]

Commander Debra A. Straub, [REDACTED] P6/b(6) [REDACTED] received her Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from Indiana State University in 1976. She received her commission from Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, in February 1977.

Following her commission, Commander Straub reported to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) which was formerly Defense Communications Agency), Washington, DC, where as a Computer Systems Analyst she provided AIS security support to the Joint Staff.

From May 1980 to June 1982, Commander Straub served as the Chief, Computer Support Branch for DISA to the Alternate National Military Command Center (Site R) at Ft. Ritchie, Maryland. Upon completion of this tour, she attended the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, where she earned a Master of Science degree in Telecommunications Systems Management.

Upon receiving her Master's degree in April 1984, Commander Straub was assigned to the Naval Communication Station, Keflavik, Iceland, as the Communications and Operations Officer. In June 1985, she reported to the staff of the US Commander in Chief of the Pacific (USCINCPAC). Her staff duty entailed coordination and preparation of the planning, programming and budgeting issues in the area of command, control and communications.

Following her Pacific tour in December 1988, Commander Straub assumed the position of Executive Officer of the Naval Communication Station Puger Sound, Bangor, Washington. In March 1991 she reported to the Director, Space and Electronic Warfare as the Process Action Team (PAT) Leader for the restructuring of the General Unrestricted Line community of Space and Electronic Warfare.

Following completion of this assignment in September 1991, Commander Straub was assigned to the Atlantic Council of the United States in Washington, DC, as a Navy Federal Executive Fellow. As the Navy Senior Fellow to the Council, she worked extensively in the formulation of US-China policy recommendations as well as economic and security issues in the Pacific region.

Commander Straub assumed command of the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station, Pensacola in July 1992. Under her direction the concept of wide area networking was successfully extended to fleet communications. Following her command tour in April 1994 Commander Straub joined the crew of the USS George Washington (CVN 73) as the Information Systems Officer.

Commander Straub's decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (two awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal. Commander Straub was a recipient of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association (AFCEA) award of Distinguished Young AFCEAN of the Year for 1981.

TOTAL P.004

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMH-HD
20 May 1994

SUBJECT: Medical Care of U. S. Troops In World War II

1. Purpose: To provide information concerning medical care.
2. Facts.

a. The Army Evacuation System in World War II. By the time allied forces landed in Normandy on 6 June 1944, the U. S. Army system for evacuating and treating battle casualties was fully developed and combat-proven. Each infantry division had a medical detachment, headed by a division surgeon and including 32 officers (dental and administrative as well as medical) and 383 enlisted men. This detachment supported the division's three infantry regiments, each of which consisted of three battalions. Each battalion had three companies. Of the medical enlisted men, two were attached to each infantry company as aidmen; the rest of the division detachment, with the medical officers, operated the battalion and regimental aid stations. Also under the division surgeon was the division medical battalion, made up of three collecting companies and one clearing company. The collecting companies, one normally serving each of the division's three infantry regiments, provided ambulances and litter bearers to move casualties; the clearing company operated a small hospital, the closest such facility to the firing line.

When a man fell wounded in combat, his company aid man, braving enemy fire, reached him as quickly as circumstances allowed, usually within 10 to 30 minutes of the soldier's being injured. The aidman examined the injured man, dressed his wound, administered morphine and plasma as needed and, if conditions permitted, made out an Emergency Medical Tag (EMT) listing the man's name, serial number from his dog tag, the nature of his wound, and the approximate time it was inflicted. This tag, attached to the patients' clothing, went with him through the entire process of evacuation. The aidman then marked the casualty's position for litterbearers coming forward from the battalion aid station. The litterbearers, by hand carry, or more often in the European Theater by jeep or other vehicle, transported the wounded soldier to the aid station, set up in whatever shelter could be found as close to the fighting as safety allowed. There the battalion surgeon, the first medical officer to see the patient, made a more thorough examination and prepared the EMT if the frontline aidman had been unable to. If the man's injury was slight, he would be treated at the aid station and held for a brief rest before return to the front. If his injuries were severe, the surgeon and his enlisted technicians would give additional first aid if required and prepare the man for further evacuation.

At this point, the casualty passed to the division medical battalion. Litterbearers or ambulances from a collecting company moved him to the division clearing station, usually located five to ten miles behind the line, where again a sorting process took place. Men considered likely to recover in a short time remained at the clearing station for treatment and return to their companies. Men severely injured but able to be moved further before receiving definitive treatment had their condition stabilized and were prepared for transportation. Soldiers whose wounds required immediate surgery went to a field hospital located close to the clearing station. These units, improvised during World War II from small hospitals originally designed for other purposes, were the direct ancestors of the MASH (Mobile Army Surgical Hospital) of Korean War and film and television fame. Here skilled surgical teams, which included the closest women nurses to the firing line, carried out life-saving emergency operations, mostly on severe chest and abdominal injuries. The field hospitals held their patients until they were ready for evacuation, then moved forward with their associated clearing stations.

From clearing stations and field hospitals, wounded soldiers, and also the severely ill, became the responsibility of army-level medical units controlled by the army surgeon, a Medical Corps colonel or brigadier general. Army collecting companies moved patients who required lengthy and complex treatment from the division clearing stations to evacuation hospitals, mobile 400-bed units capable of providing a wide range of definitive surgical and medical care. In the "evacs," as they were nicknamed, further examination and sorting took place. Men deemed likely to need more than a month or so for treatment and recovery went immediately to army air and rail holding units, to await movement by transport plane and hospital train to the large general hospitals of the rear area (Communications Zone) behind the armies. The rest of the casualties remained in the army evacuation hospitals until they were well enough to go to separate convalescent facilities to prepare for return to duty. In the Communications Zone general hospitals, many of which in the European Theater were located in the United Kingdom, patients either completed their treatment or were prepared for evacuation to the United States.

b. Medical Support on D-Day. Like every other aspect of Operation NEPTUNE, as the Normandy invasion was codenamed, the provision of medical support required lengthy and complex planning. The Chief Surgeon of SHAEF, Major General Albert W. Kenner; the Chief Surgeon of the European Theater of Operations, Major General Paul R. Hawley; and the Surgeon of First Army, Colonel John Rogers essentially had to adapt the Army evacuation system described above to the requirements of an amphibious assault. In the first hours of the invasion, with no room in the beachhead for extensive medical facilities, all casualties except

those requiring immediate emergency surgery would have to be evacuated back across the English Channel while at the same time divisional and army medical units would have to be brought onshore and moved inland after the combat forces. The NEPTUNE medical planners took account of these factors as well as mastering the complexities of working their units and supplies into the huge stream of men and materiel flowing across the Channel.

On D-Day, the regimental and battalion medical detachments of the 1st and 29th Divisions at Omaha Beach and the 4th Division at Utah Beach went ashore with their parent units in the early assault waves. They were followed onto the beach by U. S. Navy shore party medical sections (one officer and eight medical corpsmen per Army battalion) and by the collecting companies of the infantry divisions. Next came the engineer special brigades, which had the task of organizing the movement of men and supplies across the beaches, and their medical battalions, followed in turn by the division clearing companies. This interlacing of division and special brigade units, based on experience gained in the landings in Sicily and Italy, allowed the regimental and battalion medical personnel and the divisional collecting companies to move inland at once and begin treating and evacuating casualties. Meanwhile, the shore party and special brigade medical units collected wounded who fell during the landings, evacuated the battalion aid stations, set up emergency surgical facilities, and loaded all moveable casualties onto Navy landing craft, principally the large LSTs (Landing Ship, Tank), many of which carried small surgical facilities manned jointly by Army and Navy medical personnel. The landing craft then transported the wounded across the Channel to selected ports in England, where Army medical units disembarked the patients and prepared them for movement to the many hospitals in Britain.

For the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, which landed by glider and parachute inland of Utah Beach, the arrangements were slightly different. The regimental and battalion surgeons and aidmen went in by air with their units, as did the medical company of each division, which performed functions similar to those of the infantry division medical battalions. The airborne medics, despite of severe losses in men and equipment in the difficult landing, quickly organized battalion aid stations and division clearing stations and cared for their own wounded until they were able to open evacuation routes to the 4th Division facilities on Utah Beach.

With the major exception of Omaha Beach, medical support on D-Day developed about as planned. At Utah Beach, where the 4th Division met only light resistance, medical units landed in the proper place and the flow of patients to special brigade surgical facilities and evacuation craft went smoothly. At Omaha, however, the 1st and 29th Divisions were pinned down at

the shore line by heavy German fire for much of the morning; many medical personnel with the first waves were killed and wounded; and the sequence of unit arrivals went to pieces. Only the most limited treatment facilities were set up on the beach during the first day. Medical personnel from the combat units, the Navy shore parties, and the engineer special brigades all pitched in to pull wounded men out of the surf, administer first aid, and move casualties to the landing craft. Heroism was common as medics risked their own lives to save those of injured and drowning comrades. Not until about D+2 (8 June) did the medical evacuation system at Omaha begin to assume its intended shape.

Following D-Day, the First Army medical service built up rapidly along with the rest of the forces. The standard evacuation system of battalion aid stations and division clearing stations took shape as the troops pushed deeper into Normandy. Behind them, army medical units came ashore. The first field hospitals (the 13th and 51st at Omaha and the 42d and 45th at Utah) landed on 7 and 8 June bringing with them the first Army nurses to enter the beachhead. The first evacuation hospital in Normandy, the 128th disembarked at Utah Beach on the 10th. Dozens of other First Army medical units followed, but crowding in the beachhead delayed the establishment of a Communications Zone medical service. For the first couple of months, hospitals in the United Kingdom remained the destination of men evacuated from the army facilities. Returning landing craft continued to carry the majority of these casualties, supplemented after 10 June by transport planes flying from improvised airstrips.

Altogether, the D-Day landings cost the U. S. Army about 5,000 casualties, most of them suffered at Omaha and in the airborne landings. Of these, about 3,000 were wounded, less than half the number the NEPTUNE medical planners had expected and prepared for on the first day. This fact, plus thorough training and preparation among medics at all levels, individual courage and competence, and some good fortune, made Army medical support of the great invasion a solid success.

c. Distinguished Medical Units. Among Medical Department officers and enlisted men, courage was the norm and heroism common during the first hours of the invasion, especially at bloody Omaha. Surviving aidmen of the first wave units, often themselves wounded, moved back and forth along the beach under fire, bandaging, splinting, giving morphine and plasma if they had any. Many ventured repeatedly back into the water to pull in the disabled and drowning or to retrieve medical supplies. Others went into minefields to carry out injured men.

Typical of the experience of medical personnel at Omaha was that of Major Charles E. Tegtmeyer, regimental surgeon of the 16th Infantry, the lead regiment of the 1st Division, and his regimental medical detachment. Tegtmeyer and his detachment came

ashore at about 0815 hours on D-Day, to find the shoreline crowded with men, many of them wounded, who were pinned down by German fire from the bluff overlooking the beach. They worked their way along the beach bandaging and splinting wounded men as they came upon them. As the rifle companies moved off the shore, Tegtmeyer and his group followed them and set up an aid station dug into the seaward slope of the bluff, which sheltered them from enemy fire. Using salvaged supplies, Tegtmeyer and his group, reinforced later in the day by elements of a collecting company, retrieved casualties from the beach, gave them what rudimentary treatment they could, and then moved them back to the shore for embarkation on landing craft. For its work on D-Day, the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, shared in the Presidential Unit Citation awarded its parent regiment. In this and subsequent operations, officers and men of this detachment received 4 Distinguished Service Crosses, 90 Silver Stars, 1 Legion of Merit, 128 Bronze Stars, and 159 Purple Hearts. Major Tegtmeyer himself received one of each of these decorations.

Similarly, the 307th Airborne Medical Company, 82d Airborne Division, which came in with its division in the D-Day airdrop, lost its commander, many men, and much equipment to German fire and the hazards of the landing. Nevertheless, the company managed to improvise a clearing station and surgical facility. During the first 48 hours of the battle, the unit treated hundreds of wounded and prepared them for evacuation. This unit also shared in its parent division's Presidential Unit Citation for its work on D-Day.

d. How Medical Care Is Different Today. Since World War II, Army combat medical support has undergone many changes, although the basic principles of rapid collection, triage, emergency care, and evacuation remain the same. Helicopter lifts of wounded right from the battlefield; expanded use of fixed-wing air evacuation within and out of the theater; air transportable modular hospitals; instantaneous satellite communication between surgeons in the theater and specialists in Stateside facilities; the use of computers, CAT scans, and other sophisticated equipment in the field; and enhanced triservice cooperation and adoption of common equipment all have enhanced the wounded soldier's chances of survival and recovery. In Vietnam, the helicopter, able to pick up wounded men virtually from where they fell and carry them directly to fixed hospitals far to the rear, all but eliminated the complex chain of evacuation typical of World War II and earlier wars. Whether this would be the case in a high- or mid-intensity conflict is not yet certain; in such situations, a ground chain of evacuation may play a larger part. Since World War II also, the Army has improved the training of its ordinary soldiers in first aid and buddy aid; quick action by soldiers so trained saved many lives in the recent Pope Air Force Base disaster. Whatever the changes in technology and method,