HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 274

Rep. Glenn offered the following resolution:

- 1 A resolution to recognize June 12, 2020, as Women Veterans
- 2 Recognition Day in the state of Michigan.
- 3 Whereas, Women have proudly served their country throughout
- 4 all periods of the history of the United States, whether disguised
- 5 as male soldiers during the American Revolution and Civil War, as
- 6 nurses in World War I or as combat helicopter pilots in
- 7 Afghanistan; and
- 8 Whereas, Women have formally been part of the United States
- 9 Armed Forces since the inception of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901,
- 10 but have informally served since the inception of our nation's
- 11 military; and
- 12 Whereas, During the American Revolution, women served on the



- 1 battlefield alongside the men, mainly as nurses, water bearers,
- 2 often called "Molly Pitchers," cooks, laundresses, and saboteurs.
- 3 Despite Army regulations that only men could enlist, women who
- 4 wanted to join in the fighting circumvented the rules by
- 5 masquerading as young men or boys; and
- 6 Whereas, In 1917, the Navy announced it would open enlistment
- 7 to women. About 12,000 female yeomen entered the Navy and filled a
- 8 variety of jobs, including draftsmen, interpreters, couriers, and
- 9 translators; and
- 10 Whereas, During World War I, 307 women enlisted in the Marine
- 11 Corps. Like their sisters in the Navy, they were limited to the
- 12 enlisted ranks and worked mainly in Washington, D.C., doing various
- 13 administrative jobs. Women's service contributions in World War I
- 14 showed that they either had, or could quickly learn, nontraditional
- 15 skills needed by the military; and
- 16 Whereas, Following Pearl Harbor, Congress authorized new
- 17 components for women's services that increased the number of active
- 18 duty positions in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. In May 1942, the
- 19 Army was given the authority to establish the Women's Army
- 20 Auxiliary Corps, also known as the WAACs. The Navy, Coast Guard,
- 21 and Marine Corps followed suit, but rather than making women an
- 22 auxiliary component they opted to enroll them in the reserves on
- 23 the same basis as their male counterparts, while the Army Air
- 24 Forces enlisted nearly 1,100 female civilian volunteers who earned
- 25 their silver wings as Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP); and
- 26 Whereas, At the end of World War II in 1945, of the
- 27 approximately 12 million people remaining in the Armed Forces,
- 28 about 280,000 were women; and
- Whereas, With the passage of the Women's Armed Services

- 1 Integration Act of 1948, women became a permanent part of the
- 2 United States military, but women continued to be restricted to two
- 3 percent of the military population. That restriction was finally
- 4 lifted in 1967 with the amendment of the Women's Armed Services
- 5 Integration Act, which also opened senior officer ranks to women;
- 6 and
- 7 Whereas, The early 1990s were a historic time for women in the
- 8 military with over 40,000 women deploying in support of the Persian
- 9 Gulf War, making women service members more visible in the eyes of
- 10 the public. In addition, the Defense Authorization Act in 1992
- 11 repealed combat exclusion laws that had prevented women from flying
- 12 combat aircrafts; and
- 13 Whereas, Women who have served in the United States military
- 14 are often referred to as the "invisible veterans" because their
- 15 service contributions, until the 1970s, went largely unrecognized
- 16 by politicians, the media, academia, and the general public; and
- 17 Whereas, Even though women have been officially serving in the
- 18 military since the creation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, they
- 19 have not always been considered qualified for veteran status for
- 20 the purpose of receiving benefits from the Department of Veterans
- 21 Affairs. Even after women were granted veteran status, issues of
- 22 access, exclusion, and improper management of their health care
- 23 remained; and
- 24 Whereas, It was not until well after World War II that women
- 25 who served in the military began to officially be recognized as
- 26 veterans; and
- Whereas, In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many of the
- 28 contributions made by women in World War II were formally
- 29 recognized through laws that granted these women with veteran

```
status for their time in service. This opened the doors for women
 1
    to take advantage of programs, opportunities, and benefits from the
 2
 3
    federal and state governments, the Department of Veterans Affairs,
 4
    and other veteran service organizations; and
 5
          Whereas, Over the past 20 years, the Veteran Health
 6
    Administration (VHA) has introduced initiatives designed to improve
 7
    health care access and quality of care for women veterans; and
 8
          Whereas, In 2008, VHA's Women Veterans Health Strategic Health
 9
    Care Group began a five-year plan to redesign the nation's health
10
    care delivery system for women. A fundamental component of this
11
    plan was to ensure that all women veterans had access to
    comprehensive primary care from skilled women's health providers;
12
13
    and
14
          Whereas, The 1980 decennial census marked the first time that
15
    information on women veterans was ever captured in a large national
    survey. At the time of the 1980 decennial census, women made up
16
    just over two percent of the veteran population. Today, that
17
18
    proportion has increased to almost eight percent; and
19
          Whereas, There are currently over two million women veterans
20
    living in the United States and Puerto Rico. Of this number, nearly
    44,000 make Michigan their home; now, therefore, be it
21
22
          Resolved by the House of Representatives, That members of
23
    this legislative body recognize June 12, 2020, as Women Veterans
24
    Recognition Day in the state of Michigan; and be it further
25
          Resolved, That we urge all Michiganders to honor women
26
    veterans on this momentous occasion.
```

27