

115TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

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To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. HELLER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

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**A BILL**

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "'Hello Girls' Congres-

5 sional Gold Medal Act of 2018".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) On April 6, 1917, the United States de-

9 clared war against Germany. As a historically neu-

1       tral nation, the United States was unprepared to  
2       fight a technologically modern conflict overseas. The  
3       United States called upon American Telephone and  
4       Telegraph (referred to in this section as "AT&T")  
5       to provide equipment and trained personnel for the  
6       Army Signal Corps in France. AT&T executives in  
7       Army uniform served at home under the provisions  
8       of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and  
9       more effectual provision for the national defense,  
10      and for other purposes.", approved June 3, 1916  
11      (referred to in this section as the "National Defense  
12      Act of 1916"), which allowed for the induction of in-  
13      dividuals with specialized skills into a reserve force.

14           (2) When General John Pershing sailed for Eu-  
15      rope in May of ~~2017~~<sup>1917</sup> as head of the American Expe-  
16      ditionary Forces (referred to in this section as the  
17      "AEF"), he took telephone operating equipment  
18      with him in recognition of the inadequacy of Euro-  
19      pean circuitry and with the understanding that tele-  
20      phones would play a key role in battlefield commu-  
21      nications for the first time in the history of war.

22           (3) From May to November of 1917, the AEF  
23      struggled to develop the telephone service necessary  
24      for the Army to function under battlefield condi-  
25      tions. Monolingual infantrymen from the United

1 States were unable to connect calls rapidly or com-  
2 municate effectively with their French counterparts  
3 to put calls through over toll lines that linked one  
4 region of the country with another. The Army found  
5 that the average male operator required 60 seconds  
6 to make a connection. That rate was unacceptably  
7 slow, especially for operational calls between com-  
8 mand outposts and the front lines.

9 (4) During this time, in the United States, tele-  
10 phone operating was largely sex-segregated. Hired  
11 for their speed in connecting calls, women filled 85  
12 percent of the telephone operating positions in the  
13 United States. It took the average female operator  
14 10 seconds to make a connection.

15 (5) On November 8, 1917, General Pershing  
16 cabled the War Department and wrote, "On account  
17 of the great difficulty of obtaining properly qualified  
18 men, request organization and dispatch to France a  
19 force of Woman telephone operators all speaking  
20 French and English equally well." To begin, Gen-  
21 eral Pershing requested 100 women under the com-  
22 mand of a commissioned captain, writing that "All  
23 should have allowances of Army nurses and should  
24 be uniformed."

1           (6) The War Department sent press releases to  
2 newspapers across the United States to recruit  
3 women willing to serve for the duration of the war  
4 and face the hazards of submarine warfare and aer-  
5 ial bombardment. These articles emphasized that pa-  
6 triotic women would be "full-fledged soldier[s] under  
7 the articles of war" and would "do as much to help  
8 win the war as the men in khaki who go 'over the  
9 top.'" All women would take the Army oath.

10           (7) More than 7,600 women volunteered for the  
11 100 positions described in paragraph (5) and the  
12 first recruits took the Army oath on January 15,  
13 1918.

14           (8) Like nurses and doctors at the time, female  
15 Signal Corps members had relative rather than tra-  
16 ditional ranks and were ranked as Operator, Super-  
17 visor, or Chief Operator. When promoted, the  
18 women were required to swear the Army oath again.

19           (9) Telephone operators were the first women  
20 to serve as soldiers in non-medical classifications  
21 and the job of the operators was to help win the  
22 war, not to mitigate the harms of the war. In pop-  
23 ular parlance, they were known as the "Hello Girls".

24           (10) Signal Corps Operators wore Army uni-  
25 forms and Army insignia always, as well as stand-

1       ard-issue identity disks in case of death, and were  
2       subject to court martial for infractions of the mili-  
3       tary code.

4           (11) Unbeknownst to the women operators and  
5       their immediate officers, the legal counsel of the  
6       Army ruled internally on March 20, 1918, that the  
7       women were not actually soldiers but contract em-  
8       ployees, even though the women had not seen or  
9       signed any contracts. Military code allowed only for  
10      the induction of men and the code remained un-  
11      changed despite the orders of General Pershing.  
12      Nevertheless, legal counsel also recognized that the  
13      National Defense Act of 1916, which allowed for the  
14      induction of members of the telephone industry of  
15      the United States into the Armed Forces, imposed  
16      no gender restrictions.

17           (12) Four days later, on March 24, 1918, the  
18      first contingent of operators began their official du-  
19      ties in France. The operators arrived before most in-  
20      fantrymen of the Armed Forces in order to facilitate  
21      logistics and deployment and spent their first night  
22      in Paris under German bombardment.

23           (13) After the arrival of the operators, tele-  
24      phone service in France improved immediately, as  
25      calls tripled from 13,000 to 36,000 per day.

1           (14) The Army quickly recruited, trained, and  
2           deployed 5 additional contingents of female Signal  
3           Corps operators. With these personnel, calls in-  
4           creased to 150,000 per day.

5           (15) In addition to standard telephone oper-  
6           ating, bilingual Signal Corps members provided si-  
7           multaneous translation between officers from France  
8           and officers from the United States, who were com-  
9           municating by telephone.

10          (16) The AEF fought their first major battles  
11          in the last 2 months of the war. By that point, the  
12          Signal Corps considered the contributions of women  
13          to be so essential that, in telephone exchanges clos-  
14          est to the front line, the Army exclusively used  
15          women, in rotating 12-hour shifts. In the rear, the  
16          Army established rotating 8-hour shifts and gave  
17          male soldiers the overnight shift when telephone  
18          traffic was slower.

19          (17) Seven bilingual operators—

20                 (A) served at the Battles of St. Mihiel and  
21                 Meuse-Argonne under the immediate command  
22                 of General Pershing;

23                 (B) staffed the Operations Boards through  
24                 which orders to advance, fire, and retreat were  
25                 delivered to soldiers in the trenches, to artillery

1 units on alert, and to pilots awaiting orders at  
2 French airfields; and

3 (C) were awarded a "Defensive Sector  
4 Clasp" for the Meuse-Argonne operation.

5 (18) The Chief Operator supervising the Hello  
6 Girls, Grace Banker of Passaic, New Jersey, was  
7 awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Out of  
8 16,000 eligible Signal Corps officers, Banker was 1  
9 of only 18 individuals so honored.

10 (19) Thirty additional operators received special  
11 commendations, many signed by General Pershing  
12 himself, for "exceptionally meritorious and con-  
13 spicuous services" in "Advance Sections" of the con-  
14 flict.

15 (20) The war ended on November 11, 1918. As  
16 of that date, 223 female operators served in France  
17 and had connected 26,000,000 calls for the AEF.

18 (21) The Chief Signal Officer of the Army Sig-  
19 nal Corps wrote in his official report 2 days after  
20 the date on which the war ended that "a large part  
21 of the success of the communications of this Army  
22 is due to . . . a competent staff of women opera-  
23 tors."

24 (22) After the war ended, some women were or-  
25 dered to Coblenz in Germany for the occupation of

1       that country and to Paris for the Paris Peace Trea-  
2       ty of 1919 to continue telephone operations, some-  
3       times in direct support of President Woodrow Wil-  
4       son.

5           (23) Two operators, Corah Bartlett and Inez  
6       Crittenden, died in France in the service of the  
7       United States and were buried there in military  
8       cemeteries with military ceremonies. Those operators  
9       died of the same influenza pandemic that killed more  
10      soldiers of the Armed Forces than combat oper-  
11      ations.

12          (24) Women of the Army Signal Corps were in-  
13      eligible for discharge until formal release. Because of  
14      their role in logistics, those women were among the  
15      last soldiers to come home to the United States. The  
16      last Signal Corps operators returned from France in  
17      January of 1920.

18          (25) Upon arrival in the United States, the  
19      Army informed female veterans that they had per-  
20      formed as civilians, not soldiers, even though opera-  
21      tors had served in Army uniform in a theatre of war  
22      surrounded by men who were similarly engaged.

23          (26) Despite the objections of General George  
24      Squier, the top-ranking officer in the Signal Corps,  
25      the Army denied Signal Corps women the veterans'



1 benefits granted to male soldiers and female nurses,  
2 such as—

- 3 (A) hospitalization for disabilities incurred  
4 in the line of duty;  
5 (B) cash bonuses;  
6 (C) soldiers' pensions;  
7 (D) flags on their coffins; and  
8 (E) the Victory Medals promised them in  
9 France.

10 (27) For the next 60 years, female veterans, led  
11 by Merle Egan from Montana, petitioned Congress  
12 more than 50 times for their recognition. In 1977,  
13 under the sponsorship of Senator Barry Goldwater,  
14 Congress passed legislation to retroactively acknowl-  
15 edge the military service of the Women's Air Force  
16 Service Pilots (referred to in this section as  
17 "WASPs") of World War II and "the service of any  
18 person in any other similarly situated group the  
19 member of which rendered service to the Armed  
20 Forces of the United States in a capacity considered  
21 civilian employment or contractual service at the  
22 time such service was rendered".

23 (28) On November 23, 1977, President Jimmy  
24 Carter signed the legislation described in paragraph

1 (27) into law as the GI Bill Improvement Act of  
2 1977 (Public Law 95-202; 91 Stat. 1433).

3 (29) The Signal Corps telephone operators ap-  
4 plied for, and were granted, status as veterans in  
5 1979.

6 (30) Only 33 of the operators who had returned  
7 home after the war were still alive to receive their  
8 Victory Medals and official discharge papers, which  
9 were finally awarded in 1979.

10 (31) One of the women, Olive Shaw from Mas-  
11 sachusetts, returned to the United States after the  
12 war, where she worked on the professional staff of  
13 Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers. Shaw lived to  
14 receive her honorable discharge and was the first  
15 burial when the Massachusetts National Cemetery  
16 opened on October 11, 1980. Shaw's uniform is on  
17 display at the National World War I Museum and  
18 Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri.

19 (32) Upon receipt of her honorable discharge at  
20 a ceremony in her home in Marine City, Michigan,  
21 "Hello Girl" Oleda Joure Christides raised the paper  
22 to her lips and kissed it. The only thing Christides  
23 ever wanted from the Federal Government was a  
24 flag on her coffin.

1           (33) On July 1, 2009, President Barack Obama  
2           signed into law Public Law 111-40 (123 Stat.  
3           1958), which awarded the WASPs the Congressional  
4           Gold Medal for their service to the United States.

5           (34) For their role as pioneers who paved the  
6           way for all women in uniform, and for service that  
7           was essential to victory in World War I, the “Hello  
8           Girls” merit similar recognition.

9   **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

10          (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the  
11          House of Representatives and the President pro tempore  
12          of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the  
13          award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of  
14          appropriate design in honor of the female telephone opera-  
15          tors of the Army Signal Corps (commonly known as the  
16          “Hello Girls”), in recognition of those operators’—

17                  (1) pioneering military service;

18                  (2) devotion to duty; and

19                  (3) 60-year struggle for—

20                          (A) recognition as soldiers; and

21                          (B) veterans’ benefits.

22          (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the  
23          award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the  
24          Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall

1 strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and  
2 inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

3 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold  
5 medal under subsection (a), the medal shall be given  
6 to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal  
7 shall be available for display, as appropriate, and  
8 made available for research.

9 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
10 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should  
11 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)  
12 available elsewhere, particularly at—

13 (A) appropriate locations associated with—

14 (i) the Army Signal Corps;

15 (ii) the Women in Military Service for  
16 America Memorial;

17 (iii) the U.S. Army Women's Museum;

18 and

19 (iv) the National World War I Mu-  
20 seum and Memorial; and

21 (B) any other location determined appro-  
22 priate by the Smithsonian Institution.

23 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

24 Under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-  
25 scribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in

1 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3 at a price  
2 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,  
3 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

4 **SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.**

5 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this  
6 Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title  
7 31, United States Code.

8 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section  
9 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck  
10 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.