



E-LIST 5: Women

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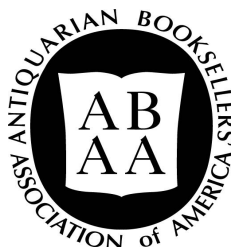
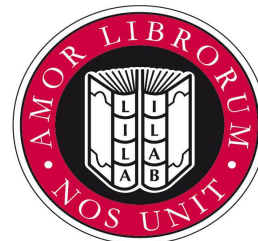
E-LIST 5: Women

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Front Cover: Item 8

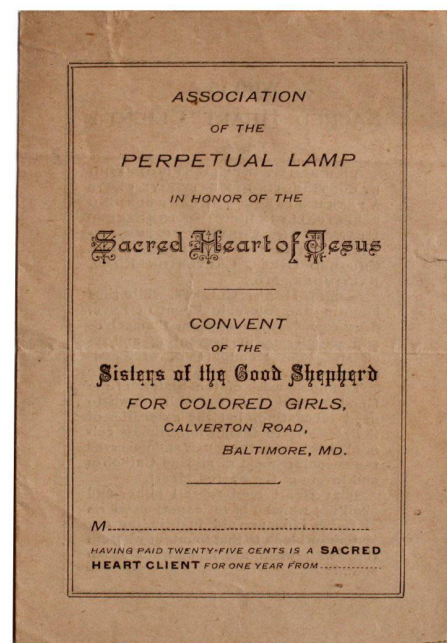
1. [African Americana]

[Donation Request Form for the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd For Colored Girls]. Baltimore, Maryland: [1890s?]. 4 5/8" x 3". Bifolium. pp. 2. Good: faint horizontal fold; a couple minor chips and edge tears not affecting text; light wear affecting three lines of text in prayer on last page.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd was a Catholic charity that provided support for women and girls in need of guidance, but most importantly for those whose errant ways sent them down a rabbit hole of mischief and self-destruction. Extending this service to African American girls was a fairly new endeavor at that time, and the text tugs at religious heartstrings so that Catholics and others who believed in their mission would honor them through financial assistance. Their most famous tenant was Billie Holiday who was admitted on two different occasions, first for cutting school too often, and a second time after being raped by a neighbor.

This form allows the donor of 25 cents to become a Sacred Heart Client, benefiting the Sisters of the Good Shepherd School for Colored Girls in Baltimore, Maryland.

An interesting artifact of an institution that worked to benefit troubled young African American women.



2. [African Americana]

[Davis, Angela]. Postcards Sent to Angela Davis in Prison by East German Schoolchildren. East Germany: 1971.

Four postcards measuring approximately 4 1/8" x 5 3/4". Very good: light edge wear and toning.

This is a group of four postcards sent to Angela Davis by East German school children while she was incarcerated at the Marin County jail. As Davis was a leader in the Communist Party, East Germany created a state sponsored campaign called, "A Million Roses for Angela Davis." East German youth groups and school children sent thousands of pieces of correspondence to Davis herself, as well as the judge presiding over her case and the United Committee to Free Angela Davis.

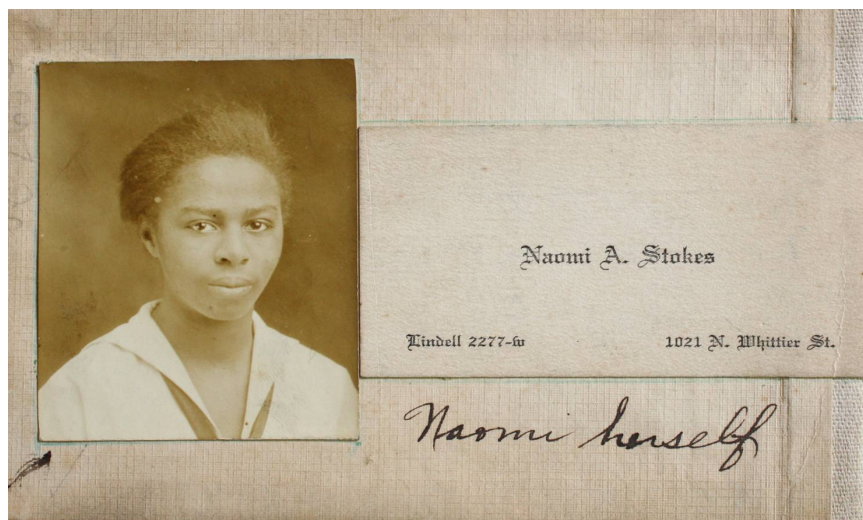
Three of the four cards offered here have original artwork, either in colored pencil or watercolor; the fourth has a pre-printed flower. Three are hand addressed, one has a preprinted address. Three have handwritten messages: all wish her a happy 27th birthday, and have some form of solidarity sentiment such as "we are in awe how courageous and steadfast you are. We firmly believe that you will win your fight for justice."



3. [African Americana]

Stokes, Naomi A. **Autograph Album of Young African American Woman.** St. Louis, Missouri: 1924-1934 3 3/4" x 6". Full cushioned leather commercial autograph book. 122 pages with 25 black and white photographs, a few items of ephemera, and 70 pages are inscribed. 17 of the photos are small portraits measuring around 2 1/4" x 1 3/4", the others are 2 3/8" x 3 3/8" or larger. Very good: moderate wear; leaves lightly dusted; evidence of one leaf excised.

This is an autograph album owned and compiled by Naomi Stokes from St. Louis, Missouri. Naomi attended Sumner High School in St. Louis which was the first school for African Americans west of the



Mississippi. There are also a few pages devoted to Camp River Cliff in Bourbon Missouri where Naomi was the “reporter” for her cabin. The camp was run by the first YMCA in Missouri operated by African Americans. While we are unable to learn much about Naomi from other sources, this book shows that she was hoping to become a gymnastics instructor and had aspirations towards being an aviatrix as one friend wrote “may you some day be known as our Lindbergh.” Another described her as “audacious.”

Naomi's mother gave her the book as a graduation present on February 11, 1924. She had the honor of the first inscription which reads, “My son is my son till he gets/him a wife,/But my daughter is my/daughter all her life.” Most sentiments were written in the 1920s and some show where her classmates were at that point, such as one woman

who was attending

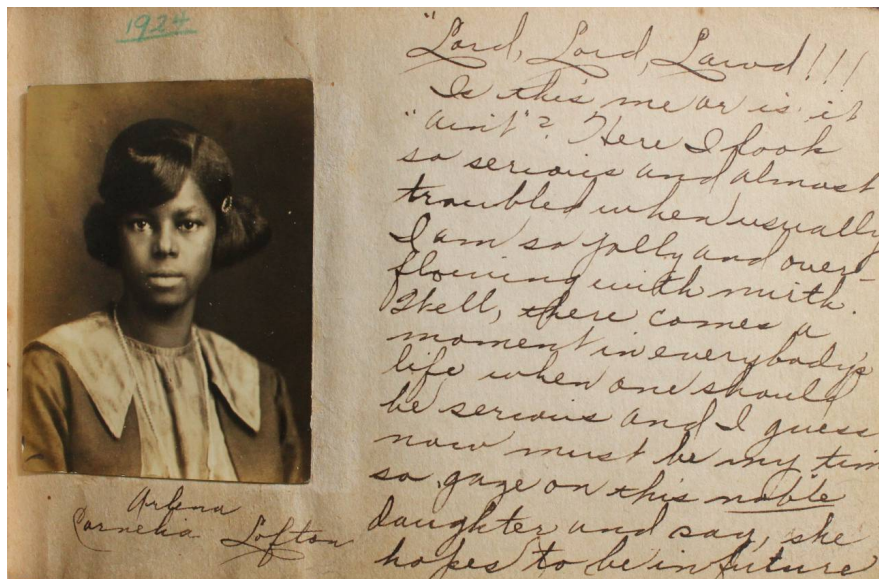
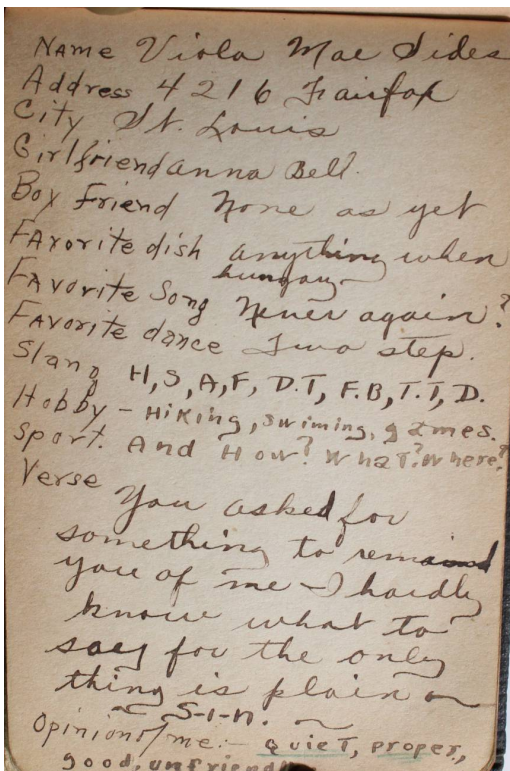
Meharry Medical College. Naomi also updated inscriptions with notes, showing friends who married and several who died in the ten years she used the book. One poignant note read, “Married June 1928. Hubby killed by fall out of window 1930.” One classmate quoted Kipling, another Robert Burns, a third Horace Mann-- “be ashamed to die until you have done something for humanity.” Naomi also listed her graduation presents which included “innumerable promises from people.”

A few pages are signed by faculty. One of those inscriptions was by R.P. Watts and reads, “you have many admirable qualities which I know you will use for the uplift of mankind.” His inscription allowed us to definitively learn Naomi's high school as it's only referred to once in the book as “S.H.S.” Thanks to a 1922 issue of “The Sphinx,” the organ of Alpha Phi Alpha, we know Watts was at Sumner at the time. By 1934, Watts was an associate editor of The Sphinx with one issue calling him a “Negro-ophile whose studies of the use of news about Negroes in white dailies have corrected many ills once rampant in Middle Western newspapers.” He was also the presiding speaker for a testimonial dinner for W.E.B. Du Bois in St. Louis in 1924 and an original investor in the black press newspaper, the St. Louis American.

Most photos are small crisp portraits of friends and classmates. Several show Naomi's family and include a great group shot taken at Pointe Aux Barque, Michigan and at least three show Naomi herself.

An outstanding African American memory album with exquisite portraits and documentation of community cohesiveness in St. Louis.

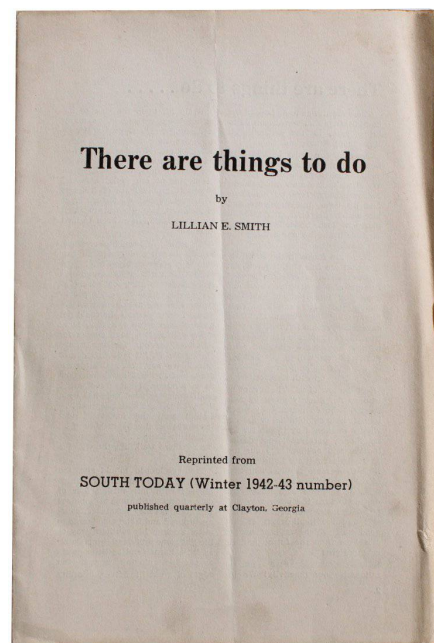
More images [here](#).



4. [African Americana][Civil Rights][LGBTQ]

Smith, Lillian E. **There are things to do**. Clayton, Georgia: South Today, [1943]. 9" x 6". Stapled self wrappers. pp. 12. Very good: light vertical fold at center, wrappers with a few light stains and a patch of offsetting, several penciled notations in text, a bit of a curl at page edges.

This is a pamphlet on how to improve race relations written by a Caucasian southern woman. Lillian Smith was an outspoken critic of segregation and Jim Crow laws and published a magazine out of Clayton, Georgia, “South Today.” She also ran the Laurel Falls Camp for Girls. Her partner in both ventures was a camp counselor named Paula Snelling with whom Smith quietly maintained a lifelong romantic relationship. Smith's novel “Strange Fruit”, which revolved around an interracial romance, was banned for lewdness in Boston and Detroit with the Massachusetts Supreme Court ultimately ruling it was obscene. Like a number of progressive authors of this era, the FBI maintained a file on Smith, commenting that the language of “Strange Fruit” would “aggravate a serious juvenile delinquency problem which is of utmost interest at the present time.”



This work is an offprint of an article Smith wrote that originally appeared in an issue of South Today. Smith argued that many southerners wanted to change the treatment of African Americans but feared that doing so would cause other harms such as violence against blacks or riots. She provided a series of steps people could take to slowly change race relations and broke them into three groups based on one's level of commitment for cause. She listed 14 *"simple, undramatic things"* which included a better understanding of black society by reading the black press, encouraging the elimination of racist jokes and terms, and making friends with a black person. For those willing to take a stronger stand, she suggested pushing school boards to include African American history or publicly calling out a shop owner who mistreated a black person. Of the highest level of commitment, which also meant the likelihood of putting oneself in danger, she wrote, *"more and more white southerners, who have poise and self control, must speak clearly and publicly against segregation of Negroes on buses . . . more and more respectable white southerners must break the taboo of silence . . . more and more must break the taboo of action: by eating with Negroes, by sitting by them in public places, by having them in their homes."* Presciently, she ended with, *"we are now in the midst of a total world war and a total economic-race revolution. Things are happening; things are going to continue to happen. We can sputter and break a blood vessel, or we can roll up our sleeves and get to work to make them happen smoothly and harmoniously. The choice is ours only in what we do about it; not in the changes themselves."*

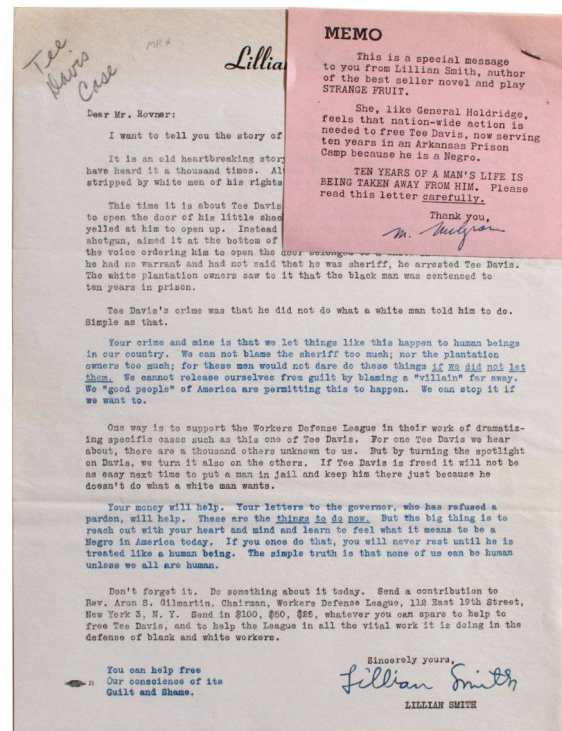
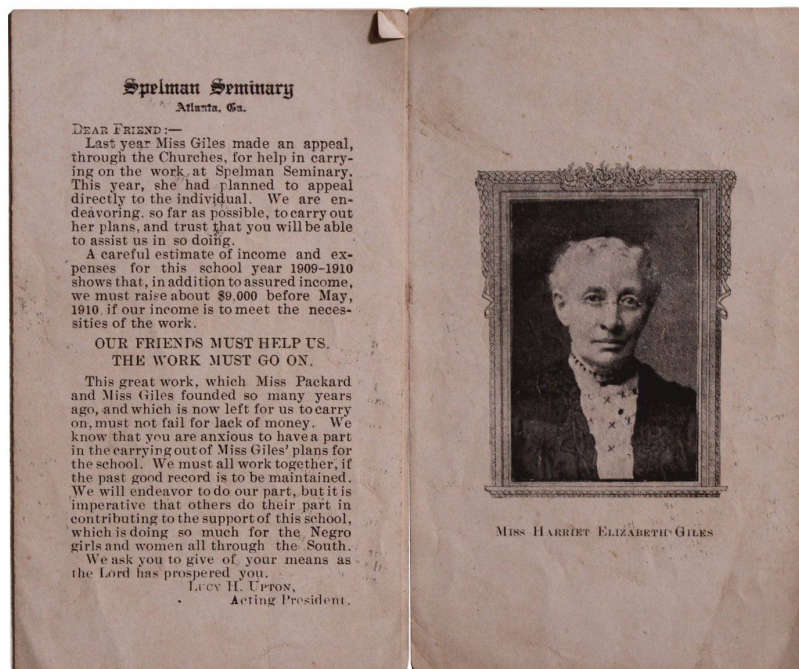
A quick reference guide on southern race relations for activists at all levels, written by a white southern lesbian at the dawn of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

OCLC locates 16 copies of this edition, with 12 pages. A different edition with 16 pages is held by 19 institutions.

5. [African Americana][Civil Rights][LGBTQ]

Smith, Lillian. **Workers Defense League Mailer Related to Tee Davis.** 11" x 8½". Single sheet of mimeographed typescript with a smaller pink sheet of typescript stapled to upper right. Very good with pencil notations.

This is a fundraising appeal by Lillian Smith seeking money to help in the matter of Tee Davis, an African American from Arkansas who was sentenced to ten years in prison for assault with intent to kill. His crime was firing a shotgun towards the bottom of the front door to his home while an intruder tried to break in. The intruder was a white sheriff looking for thieves.



6. [African Americana][Education]

Upton, Lucy H. **Fundraising Pamphlet for Spelman Seminary.** Atlanta, Georgia: [Spelman Seminary?], [1909]. 5 3/8" x 3 1/4" Single sheet, folded, making four printed pages. Very good: moderate wear and dust soiling.

A fundraising appeal for Spelman Seminary, with a photographic portrait of Harriet Giles on the last page. OCLC locates no copies.

7. [African Americana][HBCUs]

Demmons, Ethel. **Photo Album Compiled by African American Young Woman.** Detroit, Michigan and Orangeburg, South Carolina: late 1910s-early 1920s. 5¾" x 8¾". String tied leather over thick card. 40 leaves. The first 24 contain 51 black and white photos, mostly adhesive mounted to rectos; the rest of the leaves are blank. Most photos measure from 2" x 3" to 5¼" x 3½"; some of these are captioned with most difficult to read. Very good: Album with moderate wear that is heavy at edges; photos generally very



good or better.

This is an interesting album for a few reasons, but will require further research to fully tell its story. It was compiled by Ethel C. Demmons (her married name). Ethel was born around 1902 which dates these photos to the late 1910s and early 1920s. The album shows her show her life in and around Detroit Michigan, where it's clear she was close to a group of Caucasian young women as there are a couple of group shots and small portraits of young white women captioned as her "chums." One photo shows a group of distinguished African American women on Sugar Island near Detroit while another shows three women, heavily dressed, relaxing on a beach. Another shot at Sugar Island shows black women at a picnic.

There are approximately 15 images taken around a school or schools. We think these show Ethel's time at The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College (now South Carolina State University) in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Adhered to the verso of the album's front cover is a trimmed postcard of a building at the school with a faint inscription where we are only able to make out Ethel's first name and "State College/Orangeburg, S.C." One of these photos appears to show a group of graduates, and is dated 1921, when Ethel would have been around 19. Two outstanding images show a group of male and female students working with cows in a class that would be consistent with a school offering agricultural courses. One shows a group of dashing young men while a great shot shows a group of young women posing outside a building.



A compelling group of African American images with potential for a deeper story. More images [here](#).

8. [African Americana][Masonic Organizations]

McZeal, Arlena. *Collection of Photographs Documenting Southern California African American Freemasonry and Social Events.*

Los Angeles, California: 1920s-1960s. 125 mostly black and white photographs loose in a folder. 76 measure around 8" x 10", the rest measure between 2¾" x 4¼" to 4" x 6". A few are captioned with names. Also included are around 17 items of ephemera. Generally very good or better with varying degrees of edge wear and/or creasing.

This is a collection of photographs relating to the life of Arlena McZeal. According to her obituary included here, Arlena attended Ruth's Beauty School after graduating high



school and worked at Lola's Beauty Shop on Central Avenue in Los Angeles before leaving to open a salon out of her home. She was a member of Queen of Sheba Chapter No. 7 of the Order of the Eastern Stars as well as Heroines of Jericho #17 Prince Hall Right of Adoption. As shown here, her husband Peter was an active participant in Masonic activities as well.

Around 30-40 of the smaller photos, most of which have evidence of removal from an album, depict Arlena as a young child and include images of friends and family around her Los Angeles home. The rest are devoted to Masonic events and partying. 50 or so of these document formal events related to the Order of the Eastern Star. They are a bounty of professionally composed group shots of African American men and women at formal events, many of which show them wearing regalia. Another 25 to 30 are devoted to parties including a series taken in someone's home as well as several outstanding images taken inside bars in the 1940s. Arlena's high school and junior high school diplomas are included, as are 11 certificates related to her participation in Freemasonry.

More images [here](#).



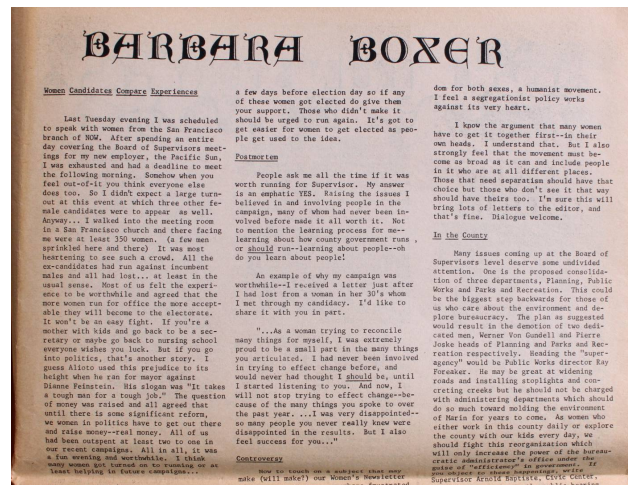


This is a run of a fairly scarce Northern California feminist periodical that ran from 1972 to 1975. It was staffed entirely by women and featured a lot of local, state, national and international feminist news and issues. Semi-regular columns included reviews of literature and other entertainment, sexuality, reports from the National Organization of Women and child rearing. There were also regular contributions of original poetry and short stories.

Two of the earlier issues offered here feature a column by future

9. [Feminism]

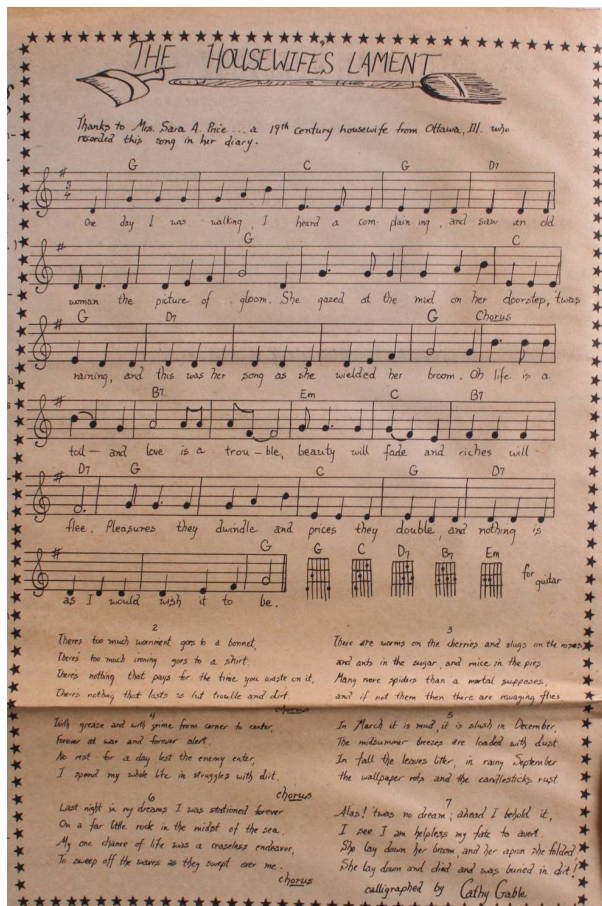
Marin Women's Newsletter/Marin Women's News Journal/The Women's News Journal. **[Run of 21 Issues.** San Rafael California: Marin Women's Publishing Cooperative, 1973-1975; Women's Educational League, 1975. 11¾" x 8½" (folded twice), opens to 16¾" x 11". Stapled newsprint. 21 issues, all but two have 12-16 pages each. Publication sequence as follows: Volume 1, No. 12; Volume 2, Nos. 1-3, 6, 10; Volume III, Nos. 1, 4-11; Volume IV, Nos. 1-3; 3-5 (i.e. 4-6). Generally very good or better with light toning that can be heavier at extremities.



by future Congresswoman and Senator, Barbara Boxer, with her takes on local politics as well as women running for office. The recipient of these issues, Joan Dunkel, was also the author of a column seen in several of the earlier issues. A sampling of other articles includes: women strikers in Georgia, abortion laws in France, joys of single parenting, heavy coverage of the Inez Garcia case, Gloria Steinem's talk at the College of Marin, sexuality and much more. The run also documents the work of a number of smaller and/or short-lived women's organizations in the area.

OCLC locates ten institutions with physical holdings of the various titles of the paper over several entries.

An outstanding window into the early 1970's women's movement in Northern California.



SINGLE MOTHERS CO-OP IN MILL VALLEY

10. [Frances Willard]

The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard . . . Chicago, Illinois: Monarch Book Company, [circa 1900]. 17 7/8" x 12". Broadside printed both sides. Very good: old folds, three small separations along one edge and three small splits at intersections.

A large and visually compelling promotional for Anna Gordon's biography of Frances Willard that was published by the Women's Christian Temperance Association in 1898. With a large image of Willard, and a smaller one of Gordon, the broadside screamed how the "great, eloquent and wise unite in splendid testimonials," while providing none--though it did list a number of Willard's important friends including Booker T. Washington. We're told Gordon's work was "a splendid book for development of American patriotism," and W.C.T.U. Workers were "specially urged to use this matchless opportunity to introduce into homes this book, and so inevitably Also, according to the broadside, it



help their own cause by educating the public." was "the greatest selling book of the century."

Despite its over-the-toppedness, a wonderfully displayable celebration of Frances Willard.

OCLC locates no copies.

11. [Suffrage]

Huling, Caroline A., editor. ***Justitia. A Court for the Unrepresented. Vol. I. No. 10.*** March 15, 1888. Chicago: The Justitia Publishing Co., 1888. Two letterpress bifolia. pp. 8. Very good: three uneven horizontal folds, name faintly penciled above title on front page.

A copy of a rare and short lived periodical which was the voice of the Cook County Suffrage Association ("CCSA"). Its statement of purpose, contained in this issue, was:

"Believing that arming women with the power of the ballot will . . . enable them to take their rightful place in the world and become true helpmeets for man, we make equal suffrage our first purpose . . . we select every means to attain this object, by papers, satires, poems, etc."

The paper's editor, Caroline Huling, was a founder of the CCSA and according to a 1902 newspaper profile, was "the only woman in the world who makes a business of editing and publishing trade papers." She's also listed in Patricia Okker's, "Our Sister Editors" (University of Georgia Press, 1995) as having been the assistant editor of "The Sentinel," in Saratoga Springs, New York from 1819-1847. The paper also listed Frances Willard as a staff member.

This issue begins with a suffrage poem and is followed by short reports of women's suffrage news. There's an article on hygiene by female doctor and active member of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Lucy Waite, as well as a report of bills introduced to the Massachusetts legislature by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone and others. Other articles include a profile of notable businesswomen, a report on the death of Louisa May Alcott, and more.

OCLC locates two institutions with a total of six issues of the paper. This one is not among those held.

12. [Suffrage]
[La Follette, Belle Case]. ***Mailer Mobilizing Action on Wisconsin's 1912 Suffrage Referendum.*** Madison, Wisconsin: 1912.
Three items of ephemera more particularly described below + unused printed return envelope, all in original mailing envelope. Ephemera near fine with old folds as mailed; envelope very good with a portion lacking.

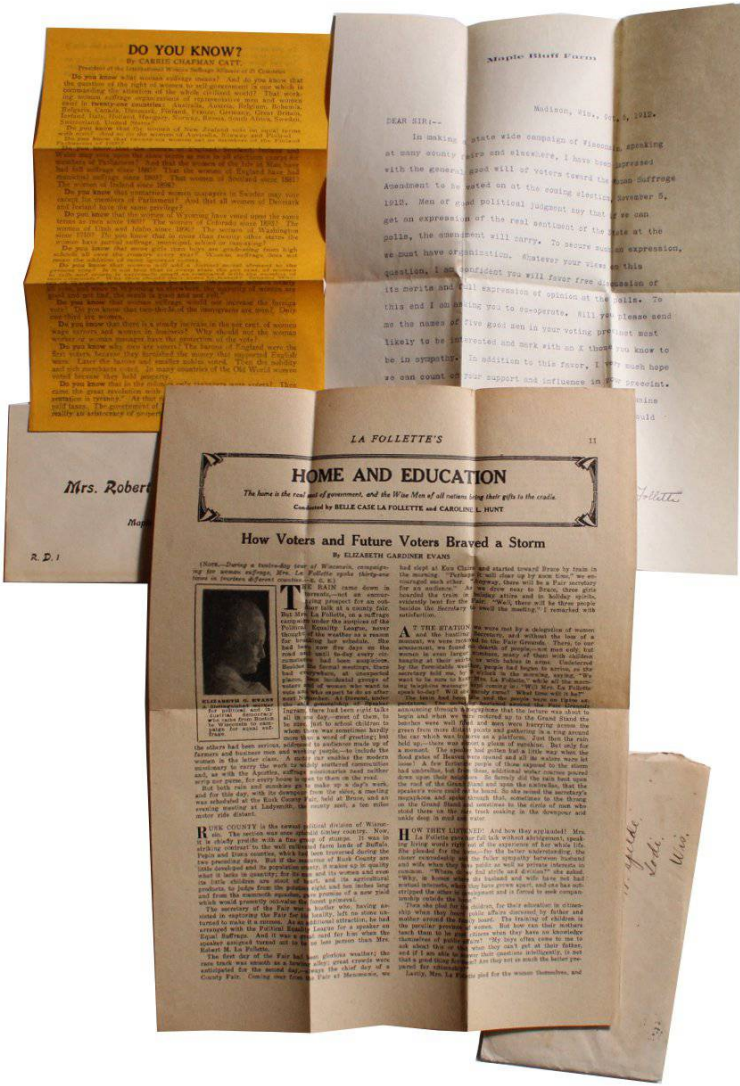
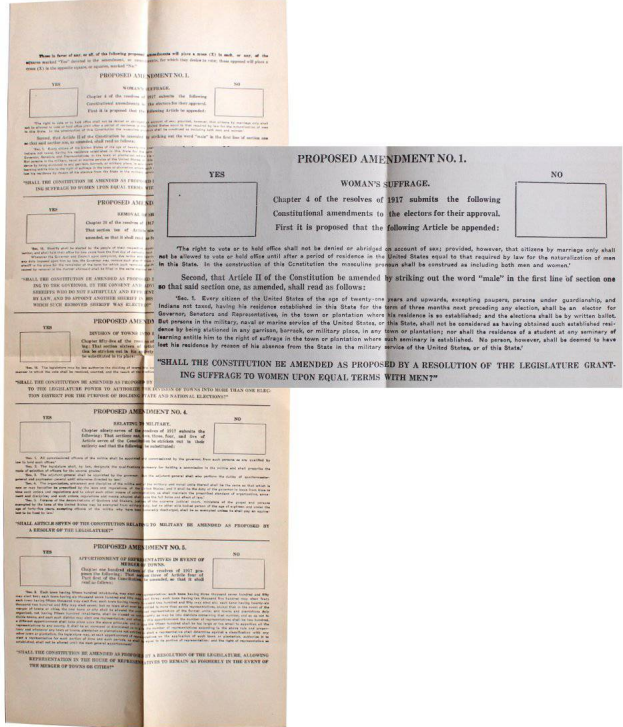
This is a mailer distributed by Belle Case La Follette that urged men to vote for Wisconsin's 1912 women's suffrage amendment. La Follette was co-editor, along with her more well known husband Robert, of "La Follette's Weekly Magazine." In its obituary of Belle Case, the New York Times called her, "*probably the least known yet most influential of all American women who have had to do with public affairs in this country.*"

The first item is a form cover letter with a stamped signature of La Follette asking the recipient to "*please send me the names of five good men in your voting precinct most likely to be interested and mark with an X those you know to be in sympathy.*" A printed return envelope was included for this purpose.

The second item is a single leaf offprint (printed both sides) from La Follette's Weekly Magazine measuring 12¼" x 9". It contains an article by Elizabeth Gardiner Evans detailing Belle Case's twelve day speaking tour of Wisconsin, which included 31 talks in fourteen counties. Portraits of both of Evans and La Follette appear in the article.

The third item is a handbill measuring 8½" x 5½" with text on both sides. It contains excerpts of Carrie Chapman Catt's "Do you Know?" speech. It was printed specifically for this mobilization effort by the Political Equality League of Wisconsin with a bold admonition along the bottom of its verso, "**MEN OF WISCONSIN: VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NOVEMBER.**"

Despite the mobilization effort, the referendum failed to pass, with 63 percent of the votes against it. Catt's "Do you Know" handbill was used in a number of suffrage efforts, but this Wisconsin printing does not appear on OCLC, nor do the cover letter or the Evans offprint.



13. [Suffrage]
Proposed Constitutional Amendments. Official Ballot For the Town of Hiram. Maine: 1917. 12" x 4¾", folded; opens to 24" x 9½". Near fine: folded as issued with a tiny tear along one edge.

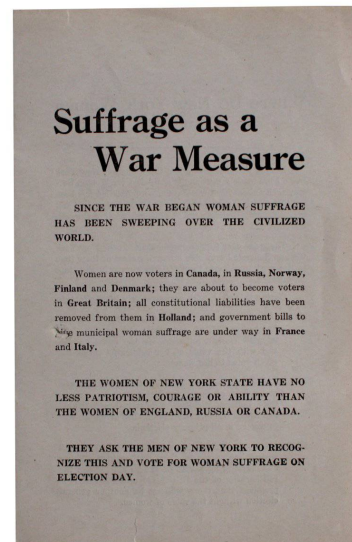
Although printed as "Official Ballot," we think this was a sample ballot for Maine's 1917 election which included a proposed constitutional amendment for women's suffrage. The measure failed with 65 percent voting against it.

14. [Suffrage]

***Suffrage as a War Measure* [cover title].** New York City: New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 1917. 8¼" x 5¼". Bifolium printed all four sides. Very good: a couple of tiny closed tears and a small loss to the first leaf costing one word on each page.

This is a pamphlet from October, 1917 as part of a ballot measure in New York to get women the right to vote. The text listed a number of states and countries that had already granted women the right to vote, pointing out that "*this war has proved that women must serve the state equally with men.*" It also asked the question, "*ARE NEW YORK WOMEN GOING TO BE CLASSED AS THE ONLY WOMEN AMONG CIVILIZED NATIONS UNWORTHY OF THE VOTE?*" The electorate answered "no" with 54 percent of the votes going towards the initiative, thus granting suffrage to the women of New York.

OCLC locates nine copies.

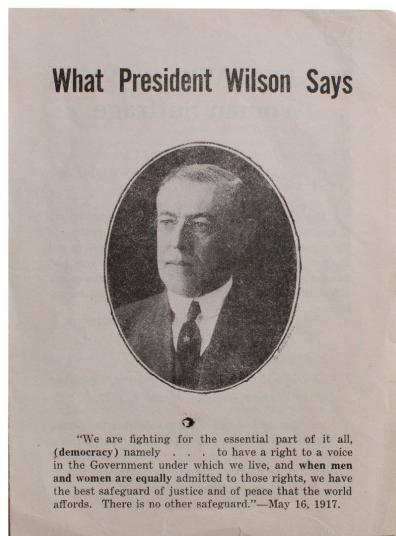


15. [Suffrage]

***What President Wilson Says* [cover title].** New York, N.Y.: New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 1917. 6¾" x 5". Bifolium printed all four sides. Very good with a few discreetly mended tears.

This is another promotional for New York's successful 1917 referendum on woman's suffrage. Its focus was on President Wilson's statements in support of suffrage, including text from a letter he wrote to Carrie Chapman Catt. Its back page reads, "*Stand by Our President and make our own glorious country a Democracy--for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government.*"

OCLC locates seven physical copies.



16. [Texas][Equestrienne]

Seven Black and White Photographs of Members of Chevy Chase Riding Club. Houston, Tex: Merchant's Photo Service, [1930's]. Five photos about 10" x 8", one 8½" x 6½", the last 14" x 11". Generally good plus to very good plus, various degrees of small edge chips and



pinholes with minimal effect on images.

The young ladies of the Chevy Chase Riding Club grace these photos in their crisp jodhpurs and jaunty caps set carefully askew. Three of the photos present members with their horses, one of which is slightly blurry, showing them in formal riding attire astride their horses. Internet searches reveal very little about this obscure group and its members, but their fresh faces exude the youth and innocence of young ladies coming of age during the Depression.

17. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]

Dunn, Jack B., editor. ***This Woman's Army. Vol 1. No. 2. August, 1943.*** Baltimore, Md.: WAAC Recruiting Section, 1943. 10¼" x 8". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 24. Very good: light overall wear, wrappers with light to moderate dust soiling, a few notations in crayon in two articles.

This is a rare periodical for recruitment in the Women's Army Corps. It features spotlight stories on WAACs from across the country as well as recruitment district news from Richmond, Virginia, Baltimore and Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There are several comic strips related to WACs, a short "WAAC-tionary" of slang and an article on recruitment via radio.

This issue also documents the transition from the WAAC to the WAC as members of the WAAC received full army status on July 1, 1943 and this issue was intended for distribution in August. It's therefore littered with articles using either acronym and the very first article in this issue addresses the transition.

OCLC and internet searches reveal no copies.



WAAC EXPANDED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER!

New facilities and enlarged opportunities for training as WAAC to be increased six times original size

"The Army last year announced it wanted the knowledge, skill, and special training of the women of the nation for the war effort, and the women of the nation are responding in thousands by joining the WAAC. There are scores of jobs now trying to do, which the Army feels women can do to release men for combat duty—and all the women ask, when they sign up, is, 'Give us a chance to help any way we can!'"

—OVETA CULP HOBBY, Director, WAAC

By executive order of The President, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is authorized to recruit to the full strength of 150,000 authorized by Congress. And December 1st, another training center opens in Daytona Beach, Florida.

The WAAC is giving valuable service to the Army. The list of essential duties it is performing grows constantly. Never before in U. S. history have there been such opportunities for alert, patriotic women—opportunities to serve our country in its hour of need—opportunities for advancement, training and experience which will be valuable in the post-war world.

If you long to do your share in America's drive to victory, join this new, expanding corps now. See the partial list of jobs below. See the pay scale and ranks which now are equivalent to the Army's. Enrollment is open to women 21 to 44, inclusive, regardless of race, creed or color—all officers are commissioned from the ranks.

Every WAAC knows her contribution is helping the nation directly, personally—her work behind the lines, here and overseas, releases a soldier for the battlefield.

Here is your chance to do the work of a soldier so that he may fight. For full information see your local U. S. Army Recruiting and Induction Station today.

Officer	Enlisted	Rank	Base Monthly Pay
Director	Colonel		\$213.33
Asst. Director	Lt. Colonel		191.67
Field Director	Major		165.00
1st Officer	Captain		140.00
2nd Officer	1st Lieutenant		116.67
3rd Officer	2nd Lieutenant		100.00
Enlisted Women			
1st Leader	Master Sergeant		\$138.00
Tech. Leader	Tech. Sergeant		114.00
Staff Leader	Staff Sergeant		96.00
Leader	Sergeant		76.00
1st. Leader	Corporal		66.00
Asst. 1st Class	Private 1st Class		54.00
Auxiliary	Private		50.00

To the above are added certain allowances for rent and subsistence when authorized.

AMONG THE JOBS YOU MAY DO IN THE WAAC:

Accountant	Chaplain	Machine Room	Photo Laboratory Technician	Telephone Printer Operator
Editor	Clerk	Operator	Postal Clerk	Telephone Operator
Engineer	Chief	Manager	Radio Operator	Typewriter Operator
Code Clerk	Interpreter-Motor Vehicle	Photographer	Radio Clerk	Typewriter
Communications	Librarian	Musician	Stenographer	Typist
Comptroller				Weather Observer

Previous experience in any of these would be helpful but is not a requirement except in a few classifications.

U.S. ARMY **RECRUITING AND INDUCTION SERVICE**

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Second Service Command	Greenville, S. C.	Sixth Service Command	Chicago, Ill.
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Fourth Service Command	Albany, Ga.	Eighth Service Command	Fort Worth, Tex.
		Ninth Service Command	Fort Omaha, Neb.

Or write to: Enlisted Branch, Dept. AA-1, A.G.O., Washington, D. C.

L. 35-11-17-42-3004

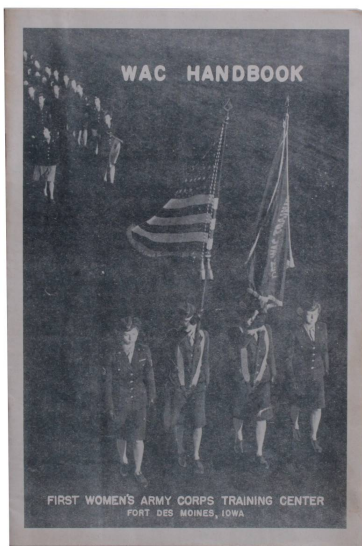
18. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]

WAAC EXPANDED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER!

[Washington, D.C.?]: [Government Printing Office?], 1942. 15¾" x 8". Broadside. Near fine with three old horizontal folds.

In November, 1942, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson persuaded FDR to increase the maximum number of WAACs from 25,000 to 150,000. This increase was one of many steps that ultimately led to WAACs receiving full army status. This broadside was created just eight days after the ink dried on the executive order and begins with a quote from Oveta Culp Hobby stating that "there are scores of jobs, from typing to driving, which the Army feels women can do to release men for combat duty—and all the women ask, when they sign up, is, 'Give us a chance to help any way we can!'" It lists 30 different jobs in the WAAC and features a graphic showing the monthly pay for the various ranks of enrollees and officers alongside their shoulder insignia. The text and graphics were reprinted verbatim in a number of newspapers across the country beginning at the end of November 1942.

OCLC locates two holdings and we locate a third via internet searches.



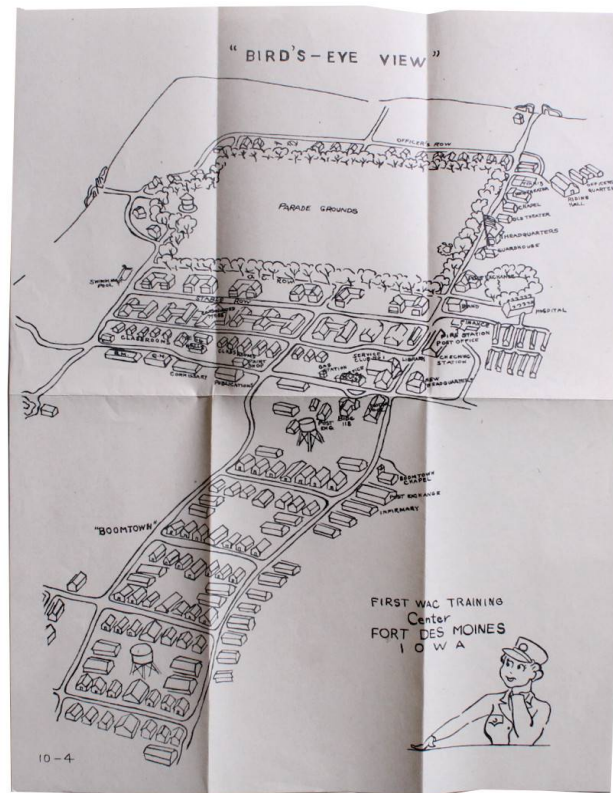
19. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]
WAC Handbook. First Women's Army Corps Training Center. Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Publications Office, 1944. 9" x 6". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 14 + laid in leaf with cartoon birdseye view of base. Near fine with a hint of dust soiling and a couple of faint pencil marks to wrappers.

This is a handbook given to new WAC recruits at Fort Des Moines in 1944. It's a highly organized guide to everything related to their new life at the base. A number of cartoon illustrations

accompany lists of the types of courses offered, activities when off duty, pay, and much more. A list of "Things WACS Do Not Do," included, "Dance, yes, and enjoy it, but . . . don't dance with another WAC in public!" The centerfold has a highly detailed and indexed map of the base.

Of note is the leaf that came with our order of the book (though we are not sure if it was published in conjunction with it) entitled "Bird's-Eye View," which is a cartoon map of sorts of the training center and appears to be in the same unattributed hand as the artwork in the handbook.

Surprisingly scarce, with OCLC locating just one copy, and possibly one other that is incorrectly described. Neither mentions the Bird's-Eye leaf.



20. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]

Wac News The Army gal's Publication Vol. 3 No. 39 [October 5, 1945]. Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Reproduction Unit, First WAC Training Center, 1945. 11" x 8½". Two unstapled bifolia. Pp. 8. Very good plus: fresh with an old horizontal fold at center.



faint old vertical fold at center.

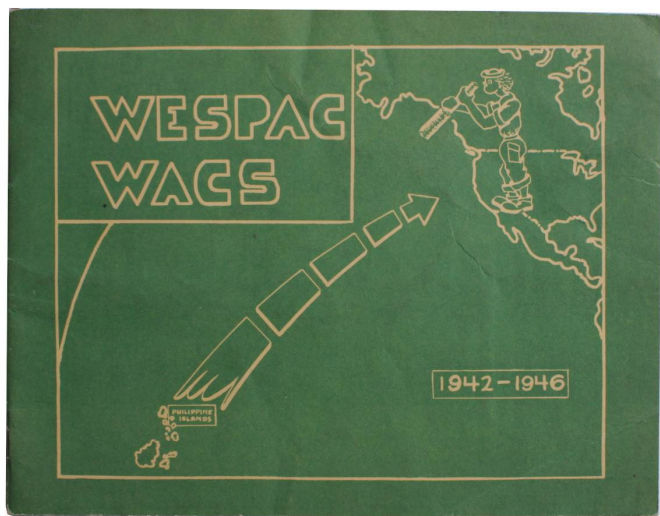
Another issue of WAC News with its first article entitled, "The Atom—Will it Save Man or Destroy Him?" This issue also reported on a poll that showed one third of the WACs responding believed that "a woman's place is in the home."

A postwar issue of this WAC newsletter issued by the First WAC Training Center in Fort Des Moines. This issue declared that Fort Des Moines had become a separation center, reported on various camps around the country and featured a few cartoons. It also made mention of women in France gaining the right to vote as well as a very short article on WACS who participated in the Manhattan project.

OCLC lists five institutions with holdings over two entries.

21. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]
Wac News The Army gal's Publication Vol. 3 No. 49 [December 28, 1945]. Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Reproduction Unit, First WAC Training Center, 1945. 11" x 8½". Bifolia + inserted leaf printed both sides. Pp. 6. Near fine: fresh, minimally worn with





22. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps]

Wespac Wacs. 1942-1946. [Cover Title]. N.p.: AFWESPAC Printing Plant And Publications Depot, 1946. 8 ½" x 11". Stapled thin card wrappers. pp. [2], 48, [2]. Very good: moderate edge wear; light creasing to wrappers and all leaves; center bifolium detached.

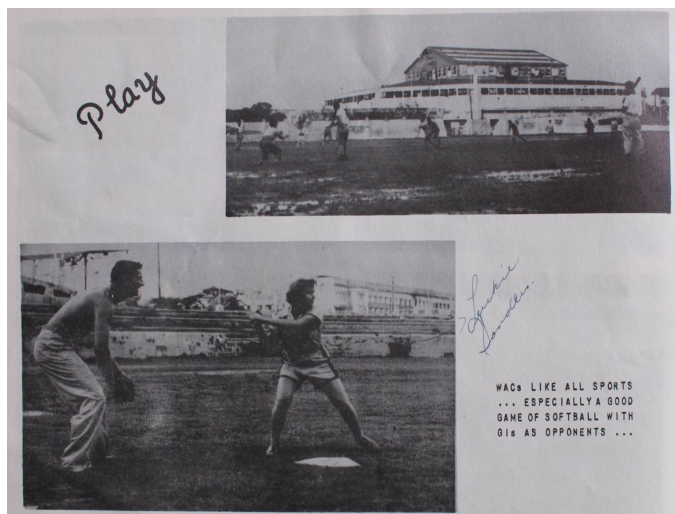
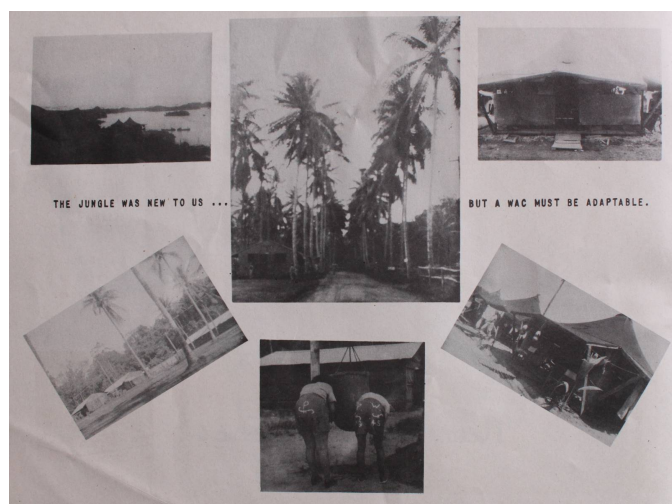
This is a photo book documenting the service of members of the Women's Army Corps in the Western Pacific. Approximately 5500 WACs served in the region. Their conditions were brutal because of supply problems, with

many lacking the proper clothing for the environment, leading to abnormally high cases of malaria, dermatitis, bronchitis and pneumonia. As this book shows, the women endured those hardships admirably.

The book is broken up into three sections, with around 150 images telling the story of the women's lives in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines. We see their arrival and work in Australia with images showing them working in offices and posing with wallabies. In New Guinea and the Philippines, the women are shown in their living quarters, marching, with natives, engaged in recreational activities and much more. This particular copy is annotated by its previous (and unfortunately unidentified) owner who made notes on the map on page 3 with the years she was in different locations. She also identified around a dozen women in the images by first and last name.



An outstanding visual record of the Women's Army Corps in the Western Pacific. OCLC locates three copies.



23. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps][Music]

Songs. [Cover title]. [England?]: First WAAC Separate Battalion, [1943]. 10 ½" x 8". Stapled self wrappers. pp. [2], 20. Good: lightly toned, front wrapper with a few chips, folded horizontally at center, final leaf detached.

This is a rare songbook created by the First WAAC Separate Battalion. These women were the first large shipment of WAACs to the European Theater of Operations. By the time the battalion's 19 officers and 557 enlisted women arrived in England on July 16, 1943, they had been given full military status as members of the WAC.

The book contains the lyrics for 61 songs. There are no identifiable authors though the name "L C Willett" appears at the foot of the front wrapper and we imagine that was the artist for its graphic. Around ten of the songs are common standards such as "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" or "Home on the Range." The rest appear to be original works consisting of short stanzas with many set to well known music of the day such as "Jingle, Jangle, Jingle," whose lyrics were,

*"I've got tags that jingle, jangle jingle
As I go marching merrily along;
I've got shots that tingle, tangle tingle
But in my heart, I always have a song
Oh, Army life, with care and strife-
I'm a rippin' snortin', auxie but
I'll be a Sergeant's wife,
I've got tags that jingle, jangle, jingle
As I drill and gaily march along."*

A risqué example set to the tune of "Glowworm,":

*"AR 35-1440, that is something very naughty,
When you date a hot patootie,
You didn't get it in the line of duty,
Many tears be prepared to shed
If sex should rear its ugly head,
Germs fly rife they say, and how--
You're in the army now."*

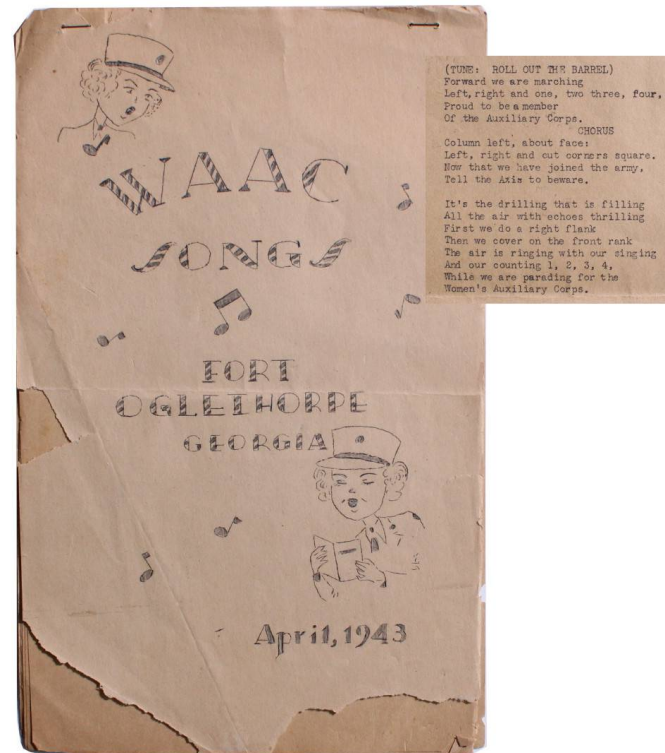
OCLC locates no copies.

24. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps][Music]

WAAC Songs. [Cover title]. Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia: N.p., 1943. 13" x 8". Top-stapled, illustrated wrappers. pp. 18. Good: toned, front cover with several large chips not affecting images; old horizontal fold at center.

Another rare WAAC song book, this originating from the Third WAAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia. Women started arriving at the base in early January, 1943 and this songbook was created a couple of months later. It contains the lyrics for approximately 50 songs with all appearing to be new words set to well known tunes. All but one of the songs are unattributed and at least three are specific to Fort Oglethorpe. The only author mentioned is for the first song specific to Fort Oglethorpe and credited to someone named "Moffatt,":

*"F-O-R-T Oglethorpe, to you we sing our praise
F-O-R-T Oglethorpe, Trainees your voices raise*



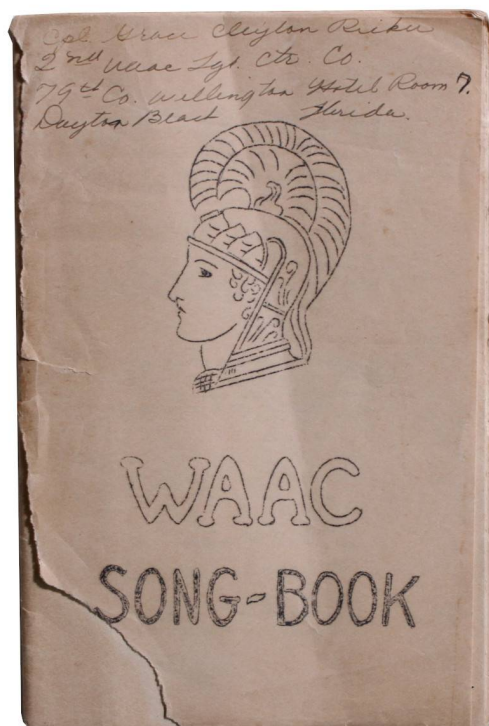
*Marching feet are echoing
Over Historic ground
When we leave you, Oglethorpe,
You know the WAAC will be Victory Bound.*

*F-O-R-T Oglethorpe, you are making History
F-O-R-T Oglethorpe, let us your daughters be,*

*Soon your Sons to battle go,
We're here to take their place*

*We'll be tru to Oglethorpe
'Til we go WAAC in the Fuerer's Face."*

OCLC locates no copies.



25. [WAAC/Women's Army Corps][Music]

WAAC Song-Book. Daytona Beach, Florida: Special Services Branch Second WAAC Training Center, 1943. 8" x 5 1/4". Stapled wrappers. pp. [2], 36, [2]. Good: front wrapper nearly detached and with large chip and owner inscription; otherwise lightly toned.

This is a rare collection of song lyrics for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. It was created at the WAAC's second training facility in Daytona Beach, Florida in February 1943. The training center opened in October 1942, four months after the first at Fort Des Moines and ultimately trained over 20,000 women.

The first three songs are The Star Spangled Banner, America the Beautiful and God Bless America and the last 15 are other standard fare such as The Marine Hymn. The remaining 40 or so appear to be original creations, with many written by WAACs, and contain the author's name as well as the known tune to which a song should be sung. A few were written by WAAC member Ruby Jane Douglass. She actually wrote many WAAC and WAC songs, ultimately receiving the Legion of Merit for her music's role in lifting the morale of troops. After the war she was known as Jane Douglass White and was the producer of television's "Name That Tune."

OCLC locates no copies.

26. [Woman's Universal Alliance]

Foreword of the Woman's Universal Alliance [Cover Title]. [Washington, D.C.]: [Woman's Universal Alliance], [1922]. 9" x 4". Stapled self wrappers. Pp. 16. Very good: moderate edgewear, a stain at the foot of page 7/8, rear wrapper with heavy dust soiling.

This is a promotional pamphlet for the Woman's Universal Alliance ("WUA") issued a few months after the organization's formation by Daisy Calhoun. We can find little about the organization save for what's in this brochure and occasional contemporary news reports. The booklet listed the WUA's five purposes, described its insignia and pointed out the formation of chapters in other countries including Brazil.

Of its five stated purposes, the WUA hoped to "coordinate the efforts of women and the organizations of women of the world in welfare work" and we know that in 1923 it held its First Annual Conference on World Welfare Work. Another stated purpose was "to establish and maintain in Washington, D.C. . . . an acropolis to womanhood of all lands, as the first memorial in the world to the efforts and service of women in the advancement of civilization." Despite the wide ranging purposes stated in this brochure, the memorial seemed to be the focus of the WUA's efforts and included the hiring of famous monuments sculptor, William Clark Noble. As late as 1929 a groundbreaking ceremony was held for the memorial which was never built.

Not in OCLC.

