

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1953

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

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 2019

Mr. CLEAVER (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COMER, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

## 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 2019”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1           (1) On April 6, 1917, the United States de-  
2           clared war against Germany. As a historically neu-  
3           tral nation, the United States was unprepared to  
4           fight a technologically modern conflict overseas. The  
5           United States called upon American Telephone and  
6           Telegraph (referred to in this section as “AT&T”)  
7           to provide equipment and trained personnel for the  
8           Army Signal Corps in France. AT&T executives in  
9           Army uniform served at home under the provisions  
10          of the Act entitled “An Act for making further and  
11          more effectual provision for the national defense,  
12          and for other purposes.”, approved June 3, 1916  
13          (referred to in this section as the “National Defense  
14          Act of 1916”), which allowed for the induction of in-  
15          dividuals with specialized skills into a reserve force.

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

24          (3) From May to November of 1917, the AEF  
25          struggled to develop the telephone service necessary

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

11 (4) During this time, in the United States, tele-  
12 phone operating was largely sex-segregated. Hired  
13 for their speed in connecting calls, women filled 85  
14 percent of the telephone operating positions in the  
15 United States. It took the average female operator  
16 10 seconds to make a connection.

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

1 should have allowances of Army nurses and should  
2 be uniformed.”.

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

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

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

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

1           (10) Signal Corps Operators wore Army uni-  
2 forms and Army insignia always, as well as stand-  
3 ard-issue identity disks in case of death, and were  
4 subject to court martial for infractions of the mili-  
5 tary code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

22          (17) Seven bilingual operators—

23                  (A) served at the Battles of St. Mihiel and  
24                  Meuse-Argonne under the immediate command  
25                  of General Pershing;

1 (B) staffed the Operations Boards through  
2 which orders to advance, fire, and retreat were  
3 delivered to soldiers in the trenches, to artillery  
4 units on alert, and to pilots awaiting orders at  
5 French airfields; and

6 (C) were awarded a “Defensive Sector  
7 Clasp” for the Meuse-Argonne operation.

8 (18) The Chief Operator supervising the Hello  
9 Girls, Grace Banker of Passaic, New Jersey, was  
10 awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Out of  
11 16,000 eligible Signal Corps officers, Banker was 1  
12 of only 18 individuals so honored.

13 (19) Thirty additional operators received special  
14 commendations, many signed by General Pershing  
15 himself, for “exceptionally meritorious and con-  
16 spicuous services” in “Advance Sections” of the con-  
17 flict.

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

21 (21) The Chief Signal Officer of the Army Sig-  
22 nal Corps wrote in his official report 2 days after  
23 the date on which the war ended that “a large part  
24 of the success of the communications of this Army

1 is due to . . . a competent staff of women opera-  
2 tors.”.

3 (22) After the war ended, some women were or-  
4 dered to Coblenz in Germany for the occupation of  
5 that country and to Paris for the Paris Peace Trea-  
6 ty of 1919 to continue telephone operations, some-  
7 times in direct support of President Woodrow Wil-  
8 son.

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

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

22 (25) Upon arrival in the United States, the  
23 Army informed female veterans that they had per-  
24 formed as civilians, not soldiers, even though opera-



1       tors had served in Army uniform in a theatre of war  
2       surrounded by men who were similarly engaged.

3               (26) Despite the objections of General George  
4       Squier, the top-ranking officer in the Signal Corps,  
5       the Army denied Signal Corps women the veterans'  
6       benefits granted to male soldiers and female nurses,  
7       such as—

8               (A) hospitalization for disabilities incurred  
9               in the line of duty;

10              (B) cash bonuses;

11              (C) soldiers' pensions;

12              (D) flags on their coffins; and

13              (E) the Victory Medals promised them in  
14       France.

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

1 civilian employment or contractual service at the  
2 time such service was rendered”.

3 (28) On November 23, 1977, President Jimmy  
4 Carter signed the legislation described in paragraph  
5 (27) into law as the GI Bill Improvement Act of  
6 1977 (Public Law 95–202; 91 Stat. 1433).

7 (29) The Signal Corps telephone operators ap-  
8 plied for, and were granted, status as veterans in  
9 1979.

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

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

23 (32) Upon receipt of her honorable discharge at  
24 a ceremony in her home in Marine City, Michigan,  
25 “Hello Girl” Oleda Joure Christides raised the paper

1 to her lips and kissed it. The only thing Christides  
2 ever wanted from the Federal Government was a  
3 flag on her coffin.

4 (33) On July 1, 2009, President Barack Obama  
5 signed into law Public Law 111–40 (123 Stat.  
6 1958), which awarded the WASPs the Congressional  
7 Gold Medal for their service to the United States.

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

12 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

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

20 (1) pioneering military service;

21 (2) devotion to duty; and

22 (3) 60-year struggle for—

23 (A) recognition as soldiers; and

24 (B) veterans’ benefits.

1 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the  
2 award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the  
3 Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall  
4 strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and  
5 inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

6 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

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

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

16 (A) appropriate locations associated with—

17 (i) the Army Signal Corps;

18 (ii) the Women in Military Service for  
19 America Memorial;

20 (iii) the U.S. Army Women’s Museum;

21 and

22 (iv) the National World War I Mu-  
23 seum and Memorial; and

24 (B) any other location determined appro-  
25 priate by the Smithsonian Institution.

1 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

2 Under such regulations as the Secretary may pre-  
3 scribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in  
4 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3 at a price  
5 sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor,  
6 materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

7 **SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.**

8 (a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this  
9 Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title  
10 31, United States Code.

11 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section  
12 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck  
13 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

○