



U.S. ARMY

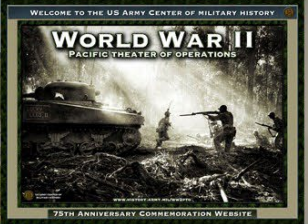
UNITED STATES ARMY

C M H

CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY



VICTORY STARTS HERE!



History and Heritage

Module G – Integration and Diversity

The Advancement of Racial and Gender Equality in the US Army

1775 to 2020



Lesson Introduction



Tasks:

- Acquire basic knowledge of the US Army's history
- Identify Army Values highlighted by *Black Americans and Women*
- Develop a sense of pride and heritage as members of the US Army

Conditions

- **Timeframe:** 30-minute block of instruction
- **Location:** Classroom environment
- **Equipment:** Projectors, Speaker System, Slide Deck, and Videos
- **Student Resources:**
 - Note taking materials
 - Water source
 - Sensory Systems (Eyes and Ears)
 - Cognitive Functions (Brain)
 - Response Mechanism (Voice)



Terminal Learning Objective (Part-1)



Standards

Pre-Requisite Reading:

- None

Key learning points:

- When Black Americans first served in the US Army
- Famous Black American Army Units
- Legislations that affected Black Americans in the US Army
- The importance of Black American service in the US Army
- How the highlighted individuals displayed Army Values

Lesson validation:

- Verify knowledge through checks on learning





The Army Values



Personal Courage

Definition: Face fear, danger, or adversity (physical or moral). This means being brave under all circumstances (physical and moral).

Why is Personal Courage important?

The resolve to face fear, danger, or adversity, either physically or morally, is key mission success and the fulfillment of personal convictions

>> Remember: the Army Values transcend circumstance <<





A New World



The **American Colonies** became strategic concerns for the British Empire

- Colonial business managed by “Free Men”
- Labor-intensive work performed by:
 - Company employees
 - Contracted tradesmen
 - Indentured servants
 - Criminals, Convicts, and Deportees
 - Slaves (Triangular **Slave Trade**)



Early British Colonies



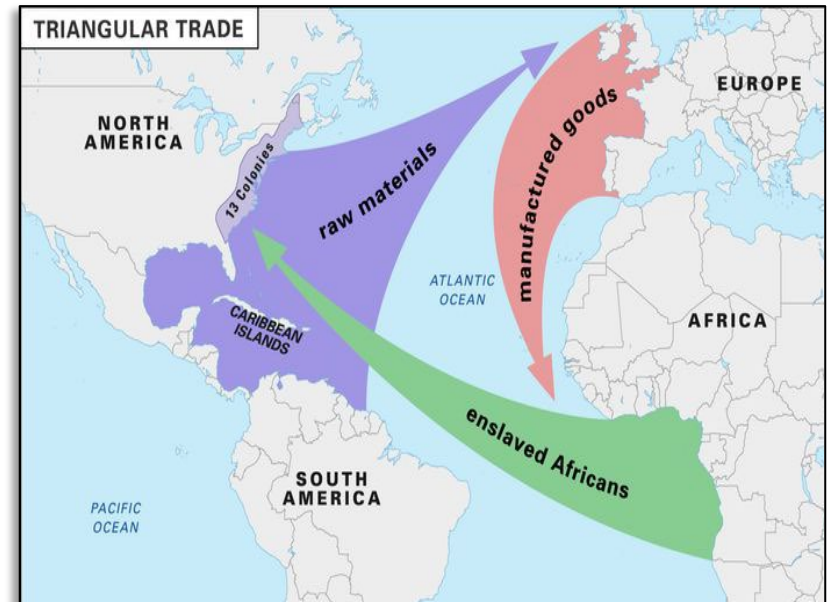


A New World



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 - Criminals, Convicts, and Deportees
 - Slaves (Triangular **Slave Trade**)
- 10 to 12 million Africans brought to the Americas as slaves
- *Main reason* the US has a large population of Black Americans



“Triangle Trade” Concept





The American Revolution



Crispus Attucks

- Patriot protesting in Boston
- Considered the first casualty of the Revolution

Inspired Black American Service

- Tens of Thousands supported Independence
- Slaves and “free-men” from all 13 colonies
- 20% earned freedom for their service

Historic Unit: *1st Rhode Island Regiment*

- An all-black fighting force from Rhode Island
- Fought in the Battle of Rhode Island
- Fought in the Battle of Yorktown



Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre



1st Rhode Island Soldiers (left)
with French Soldiers (right) at Yorktown





The American Civil War

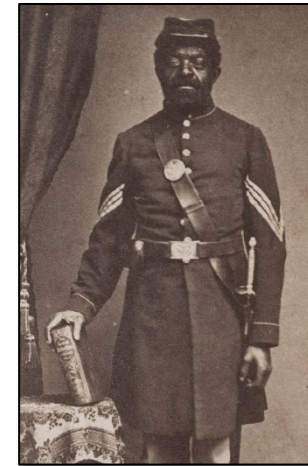


Unofficial Black American Service

- Joined as Soldiers or Camp Followers
- Union and Confederate units used Black Soldiers

Emancipation Proclamation

- Led to formation of “Colored” Union Regiments, the first Black service in the Army.
- Over 180,000 Black American **Union** Soldiers



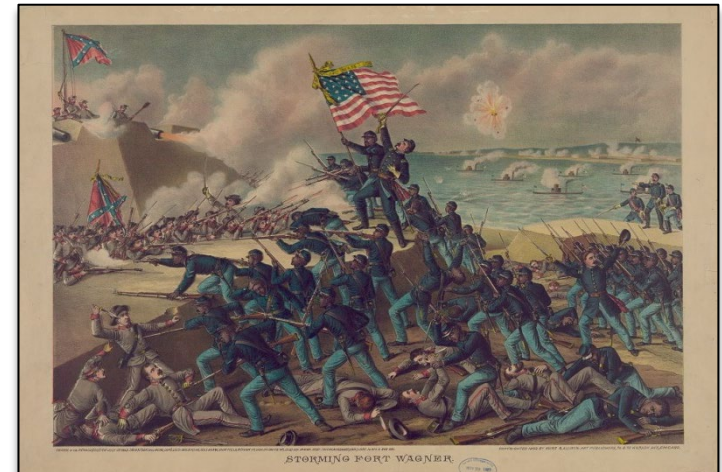
Black Union
Sergeant



Black Confederate
First-Sergeant

Historic Unit: 54th Massachusetts

- Among the first “Colored” Union Regiments
- Led by sympathetic White Officers
- Stormed Fort Wagner, South Carolina
- Inspired creation of more Colored Regiments



The 54th Massachusetts storming Fort Wagner





End of Early American History



US Army “Buffalo Soldiers”

- Colored Regiments secured American Frontier
- Fought the Indian Wars; called “Wild Buffalo”

The Spanish American War

- Buffalo Soldier regiments assigned to V Corps
- Assisted the liberation of Cuba



US Army “Buffalo Soldiers”

Historic Unit: *10th US Cavalry*

- Renowned Buffalo Soldier Regiment
- Veterans of the Indian Wars
- Famous for service in the Cuba Campaign
- Rescued Theodore Roosevelt’s Roughriders at San Juan Hill



The 10th US Cavalry





The First World War



Black Americans in Europe

- “Buffalo Soldier” units among first in Europe
- Assigned to **French** Army to replenish numbers
- Issued French equipment and weapons
- Over 380,000 Black Americans joined the Army
- 200,000 served overseas; half served in combat



369th Infantry Regiment under French Command

Historic Unit: 369th Infantry Regiment

- First Colored Regiment sent to France in 1917
- Fought for 191 days on the front
- Called “Hellfighters” by the Germans
- Regiment awarded the French Croix de Guerre



369th “Harlem Hellfighters” with Croix de Guerre



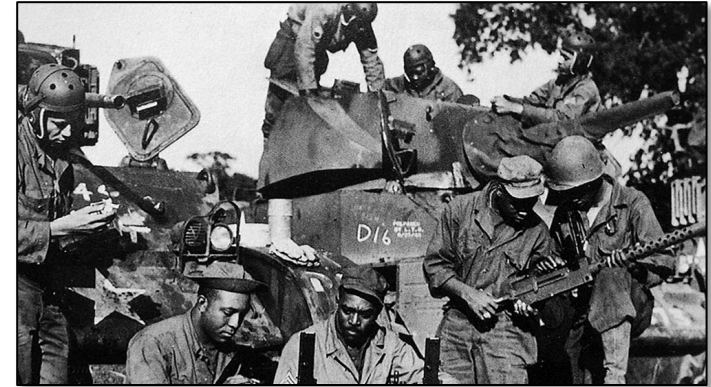


The Second World War



Black Americans in Europe

- Recruitment included focus on Black Americans; Frank Capra's film "The Negro Soldier"
- Over 1 Million Black Americans joined the military
- Formed into segregated units
- Duty possibilities included more combat roles



761st Tank Battalion in Europe, 1944

Historic Unit: *the American "Red Tails"*

- The 99th Pursuit SQN and 332nd Fighter GRP
- Over 1,000 Black American pilots trained; called the "Tuskegee Airmen"
- Primarily flew escort missions; no bombers lost
- Constantly in high-demand for allied service



"Tuskegee Airmen" in Italy, 1945





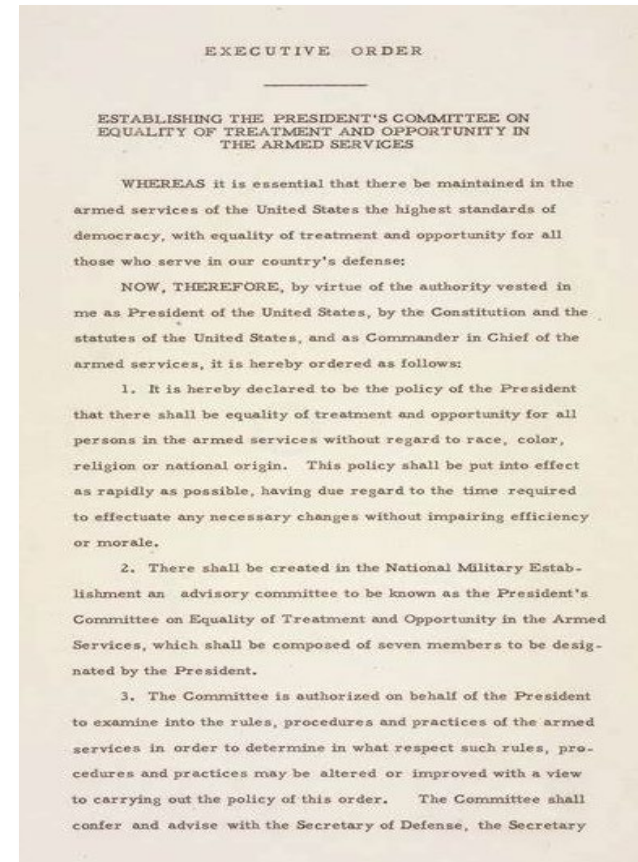
Post-war Social Changes



On July 26, 1948, President Truman issued **Executive Order 9981**, which **racially integrated** the US Army

“There shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.”

- Historically, the **US Army** has driven **social change** in America
- Integration of the **US Army** further promoted integration of **American society**
- The Army enforced US Supreme Court decision **Brown vs. Board of Education**





Service in Modern Wars



Black American Service in the US Army has matured in recent history

- Served in Panama, Grenada, Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan
- Performed roles across all disciplines and through all levels of leadership



General Colin Powell, Operation Desert Shield





Army Values – Personal Courage



Alwyn C. Cashe (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Grew up in poverty; enlisted after high school
- Drill Sergeant at Fort Benning, GA
- Platoon Sergeant in the 3rd BDE 3rd ID

Cashe deployed in support of the first Gulf War in 1991, in the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and then in 2005 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

On October 17, 2005, Cashe's Bradley Fighting Vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device and caught fire.

It was Cashe who retrieved the six Soldiers and Iraqi Interpreter at the cost of second and third-degree burns across 70% of his body. Despite the pain, he refused to be evacuated until all other wounded were safely away.

On November 8, 2005, SFC Alwyn Cashe died from his wounds at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for the rescue of his comrades.

- Personal Courage





Black Americans in Today's Army



- As of 2020, Black Soldiers comprise a significant portion of the Army
 - Approx. 21% of the Active-Duty Army
 - Approx. 21% of the Army Reserve
 - Approx. 15% of the Army National Guard
- Many Black American Soldiers are immigrants from Africa and Central America
- Black Americans serve in the Army at a higher per-capita rate than represented in the US population



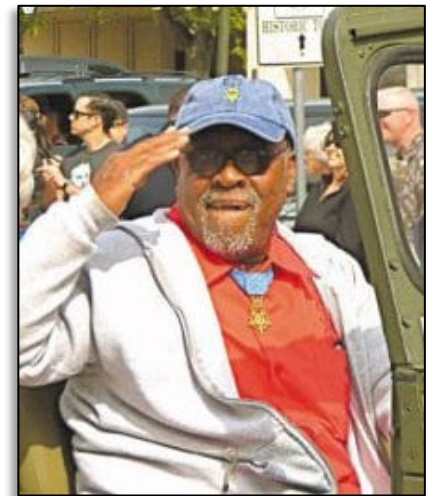
SPC Zachary Salimond



BG Jason Kelly



Secretary of Defense Austin



SP5 (Ret.) Clarence E. Sasser





Check on Learning



- Who was the first casualty of the American Revolution?
- What Legislation racially integrated the US Army?
- Why is Black American service through US Army history important to American society?
- What is the importance of Personal Courage?





Terminal Learning Objective (Part-2)



Standards

Pre-Requisite Reading:

- None

Key learning points:

- How early Women served the US Army and in what ways
- Famous Women Army Organizations
- What legislation affected Women's service to the US Army
- The importance of Women's service in the US Army
- How the highlighted individuals displayed Army Values

Lesson validation:

- Verify knowledge through checks on learning





The American Revolution



Non-Combatant Roles

- Industry, Economy, and the Homefront
- Nurses, Spies, and Secretaries
- Camp Followers

Voluntary Combatants

- *Disguised* as men to enlist
- Acted when the fighting was near

Historic Figure: *Molly Pitcher*

- Legendary character of the Revolution
- Likely based on Mary Ludwig Hayes
- Replaced husband as an artilleryman at the Battle of Monmouth



Camp Followers during the American Revolution



"Molly Pitcher" manning an American cannon





The American Civil War



Non-Combatant Roles

- Similar to the Revolution; Camp Followers and Homefront industry/economy
- Medical professionals by trade

The Medical Profession

- Over 6,000 female nurses in the Union Army
- 180 were Black American Women
- Several women were doctors by profession

Voluntary Combatants

- More prolific: over 400 known enlistments
- Called "Daughters of the Regiment"



Dr. Mary Walker
with Medal of Honor



Nurse working in hospital



Female Civil War Soldiers: Melinda Blalock (left),
Francis Clayton (center), and Sarah Edmonds (right)





The First World War



Willing and Able

- Over 25,000 Women served the Army overseas
- Common roles were ***secretaries, architects, and telephone*** operators

Historic Unit: *Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit*

- Over 220 bilingual Women
- Operated phone lines between Allied armies
- These were nicknamed "*Hello Girls*"

Service Changes Society

- Women's service in WWI helped to pass ***the 19th Amendment***



"Hello Girls" on Parade in Europe





The Second World War



To Free a Man to Fight!

- Recruit women for hundreds of professions to support the war effort
- Business, farming, construction, entertainment, industry (“Rosie the Riveter”), etc.
- Military intelligence, cryptography, parachute rigging, maintenance, supply, etc.
- Major goal: enable all able-bodied men to serve in combat

Historic Organization: *the Women’s Army Corps (WAC)*

- Formed in 1942; over 140,000 members
- Over 60,000 Army Nurses across the world
- Over 1,000 Women’s Airforce Service Pilots
- Included 6,500 Black American Women
- Among America’s most consequential gender-based actions



Nurse Corps recruitment



“WASP” test pilot





The Second World War cont.



Black American Women

- Nurses, typists, stenographers, shop keepers, entertainers
- Aviation instructors, mechanics, truck drivers, an equipment operators
- “Black Rosies” were Black American Women working in heavy industry

Historic Unit: *the 6888th (or, “Six Triple-Eight”) postal Battalion*

- Only Black American Female Unit in Europe
- 850 Black women across five Companies
- Assigned to resolve severe mail backlog
- Over 17 million pieces of mail sorted
- Resolved the backlog in three months; half the time expected



The 6888th Postal Battalion on parade in France





Post-war Social Changes



- On June 12, 1948, President Truman signed the ***Women's Armed Service Integration Act***
- Historically, the ***US Army*** has driven ***social change*** in America
- ***Integration*** of the ***US Army*** further ***promoted integration*** of ***American society***
- Access to education and a wider range of professions increased opportunities for women



President Truman signing the Woman's Armed Service Integration Act





Service in Modern Wars



- In 1983, Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada employed regular-force Women, including combat aircraft pilots
- ***In 1992, the Combat Exclusion Clause was repealed;*** Women were gradually exposed to combat positions
- Over 24,000 Women served in Operations Desert Shield and Storm
- Over 300,000 Women would serve in the Iraq War and in Afghanistan
- Since the early 2000s, nearly every opportunity to serve in the military became open to women





Army Values – Personal Courage



Leigh Ann Hester (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- 617th Military Police, Kentucky National Guard
- Civilian Police Officer
- Awarded Silver Star for Valor in close-quarters combat

SFC Hester deployed to Iraq in 2005, she was clearing a route for a supply convoy near Baghdad when her squad was ambushed by enemy fire.



Initially directing return-fire, Hester began fighting on foot. In a display of incredible bravery, she walked directly into the line of fire to kill at least three enemy combatants at close range.

Every member of her unit survived and a total of thirty-four insurgents were killed, wounded, or captured.

Her heroic actions led her to being the first woman since World War II to earn the Silver Star and the very first woman to ever earn it for valor in combat.

- Personal Courage





Women in Today's Army



- As of 2020, Women comprise a significant portion of the Army
 - Approx. 17% of the Active-Duty Army
 - Approx. 21% of the Army Reserve
 - Approx. 21% of the Army National Guard
- Several Women have attained the highest ranks and positions within the US Army's structure
- Women have also graduated many "Tabbed" and Special Operations schools



Shaye Haver and Kristen Griest



General Ann Dunwoody



Secretary of the Army Wormuth





Check on Learning



- How early did Women serve the US Army and how?
- What Legislation permanently integrated Women into the US Army?
- Why is the service of Women through US Army history important to American society?
- What is the importance of Personal Courage?

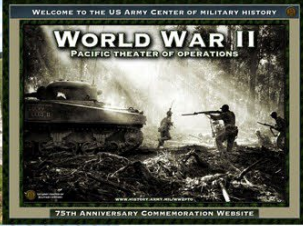




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