

Mobilizing the Homefront

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Sonsteby, Gunnar. " Report from no. 24", Mobilizing the Home front: New York, 1965.

Chapter 1 in Report from no. 24 was all about how many men had to give up their jobs, in order to go fight during war. The only available jobs were reporters, radio telegraphers, and soldiers. Women during this time began to work in factories to replace the men. Soldiers had to travel by foot through bogs during harsh weather. They would travel by foot to each place that they needed to go.

- Secondary Source.
- Many men lost jobs in order to go fight during war.
- Only available jobs were reporters, radio-telegraphers.
- Soldiers had to travel by foot through bogs during harsh weather.

Rachlis, Eugene. " They came to kill", Mobilizing the Home front: New York, 1961.

Chapter 3 in They came to kill was all about how many families would travel to different places of the world where they thought they would be safe.

- Secondary Source
- Many families would pack up and fly to different places of the world where they thought it was safe.

" Combined Operations", Mobilizing the Home front: Stationery office, 1943.

Chapter 4 in Combined Operations was all about training the men for war. These people had to adjust to different living conditions. When the men were not training they lived in shore establishments, which were run strictly on naval lines. The living rooms of these

establishments were called wardrooms and the bedrooms of these establishments were called cabins.

- Secondary Source
- Training men
- Adjust to living conditions
- When not training, live in shore establishments run on strictly naval lines.
- Bedrooms were called cabins.
- Living rooms were called wardroom.

Keagan, John. "Six Armies in Normandy", Mobilizing the Home front: 1982, 1984

Chapter 3 in Six Armies in Normandy was about how some families were made to travel with their soldier, in those situations the whole entire family also had to learn how to survive in different conditions.

- Secondary Source
- Some families traveled with their soldier
- Families learned how to survive in different conditions.

Michie, Allan. "The Invasion of Europe", Mobilizing the Home front: New York, 1964

Chapter 1 of The Invasion of Europe was all about how the president gave speeches, and rally, to try and get the public to support the war.

- Secondary Source
- Speech
- Rally
- Commando Groups

"This Fabulous Century": life times book, 1940-1950, 1969.

- This is a primary source!
- In this artwork it shows that women are getting more involved with the war.
- There are also recruiting posters that would make people want to get involved.

- The posters have catchy little phrases such as I want you!
- It's a woman's war too.
- Man the Guns.
- No time to let loose. It's a fight to finish!

-There is also artwork that shows that women are now taking over the men's jobs back at home. During this time because of the war women are receiving more rights.

- Soldiers without guns.

Gallagher J Wes. "Potato Crop Needs Labor". The Stars and Stripes June 13, 1942.

Annotation: This Article is a primary source and it deals with potato fields looking for more work in Idaho. Idaho has 74,000 acres of fields that need attending. This article is intended for people who are looking for research from the 1930's. This article is useful because it shows you how jobs started to become more demanding and more job openings once the war began to unfold.

Gallagher J Wes. "Pay Is Passed In Congress". The Stars and Stripes June 13, 1942.

Annotation: This article is a primary source and talks about how congress passed a bill, which increased the base pay of every man in the armed forces and gave army men more benefits. This bill will mostly help out the wife and children left back at home. This is a good source for anyone looking up articles about the 1930's. It gives us a good look at how the government helped out the family's back at home.

Gallagher J Wes. "More Troops Arrive Here". The Stars and Stripes June 13, 1942.

Annotation: This article is a primary source and talks about how more people are volunteering for the war and that more and more troops are arriving in Ireland. It's a good article for people who want to know more about how much people wanted to help with the war. This article is useful because it showed us that a lot of people wanted to get involved with the war efforts and help the country.

Unknown. "Produce for Victory: Posters on the American Home Front". Museum on Maine Street. March 20003.

Annotation: This article is a primary source and tells us about how the media got involved with helping out the war efforts and how they would put up posters to help get the people more involved with the war. This is a good source for anyone who is looking

for information about the home front and how they got involved. It is a very useful site full of information about what the media did.

McCusker M. Kristine. "Women In World War II". Tennessee Community Heritage Program. August 2001.

Annotation: This is a primary article and deals with women and how they were involved with war efforts back at the home front. How they got more jobs and did more than just being a housewife during the war. This is a good source for anyone looking for how women got involved with WWII. It was very useful and gave lots of information about women and their contributions.

Website 1:

Campbell, D'Ann. "Women in Combat". Journal of Military History.

Available HTTP:

<http://members.aol.com/dann01/combat.html>

D'Ann Campbell, Women in Combat, <http://members.aol.com/dann01/combat.html>

This is a secondary source. During WW2 hundreds of thousands of women engaged combat. American women weren't sent to war. Women officers were gender commissars; they were to watch over the enlisted women. This source is for people researching World War 2. This source is very useful; it helps in understanding a woman's role in war.

Website 2:

Unknown. "Women come to the Front," War, Women, and Opportunity. Available

HTTP: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf/wcf0002.html>

No known author, War, Women, and Opportunity, Internet.

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf/wcf0002.html>

This is a secondary source. This site is about women journalist becoming more popular. During World War 2 they started to write articles while being on the front. Along with women journalists there were also photographers and broadcasters on the front. This site is intended for use by people researching women during World War 2. This was a very useful site to me.

Website 3:

Unknown. "A Call To Arms."

Available Http: <http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/st/~cg3/pagetwo.html>

Author Unknown, A Call To Arms, Internet,

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/st/~cg3/pagetwo.html>

This site is a secondary source. It is about how women were called to war. It also says that propaganda helped to mobilize the home front. Propaganda was something that urged the women to go to war. During World War 2 over 19 million women were employed. This site is intended for people that need research on World War 2. This website was helpful as it gave actual jobs that women took.

Website 4:

Hope N. Anderson. "Women in the Weather Bureau During World War 2."

Hope N. Anderson. Women in the Weather Bureau During World War 2. Internet
<http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/women.html>

This site is a secondary source. It talks about one woman named Hope who needed a job. The weather bureau needed workers, so she was offered the job. She worked as a wartime emergency observer. She worked mostly at night for only a couple of hours. Then she started working more. This site is meant for people that are researching mobilization during World War 2. This website was helpful because it gave the insight of a specific person, and not just numbers and figures.

Website 5:

Judith A. Bellafaire. "The Women's Army Corps: A Commemoration Of World War 2 Services."

Judith A. Bellafaire. The Women's Army Corps: A Commemoration Of World War 2 Services. Internet
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/brochures/wac/wac.htm>

This site is a secondary source. Over 150,000 women took part of the Women's Army Corps. Women had to be U.S. citizens between the ages of 21 and 45. This website is also for people researching mobilization during World War 2. I think it was a helpful site, because it shows that women are able to take part in war.

Mobilization of the Home front

Primary-When the war first started the government put rations on goods such as gas, food, and tires. They did this so that the soldiers would have food to eat while they were serving their country. The tires, new or old, helped keep the vehicles moving so that they could do their job. The gas rationing did the same; it allowed the vehicles to stay running day after day.

What people did to help the war efforts.

Poor, Eric "Home Front Mobilizing To Support Troops." March 20, 2003. March 4, 2005

http://www.mledger.com/2003/archives/1_news_032003.shtml

Primary-People helped in the war efforts in many ways. They would buy bonds, which in return gave the government money. They would also save everything whether it was

junk or not, they saved these things so that they could use them over and over again and help save goods to send over seas to the soldiers.

Women During WW2

Coleman, Penny. *Rosie the Riveter: Women Working on the Home front in World War II.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1995.

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/st/~cg3/pageone.html>

Primary- During the war the country was in need of workers to keep the industry alive and running. Women were called to go to work and do the jobs those men had been doing for years. This was a big step for women because for the first time they would be noticed.

Gluck, Sherna. *Rosie the Riveter Revisited: Women, the War and Social Change.* Boston: 1984

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/st/~cg3/pagethree.html>

Primary- While women were working to keep the industry going strong, they were struggling to also take care of children and their homes. They were then forced to take night jobs so that they could work at home and take care of the household chores. They would stay home and feed the kids, do laundry, and take care of any other chores that needed to be done, they would then go and do their night jobs that they took to replace men.