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Last Updated: 05/06/2025

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT



VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT INC.
511 Eleventh Ave South
Box 45
Minneapolis, MN 55415

NURSE ©

I don't go off to war,
so they say,
I'm a woman.

Who then
has worn my boots?
And whose memories are these,
of youths suffering? Of
blood and burns, of their
tears and their cries?

I'm a woman
and I've tasted man's war.
Our war. And
he knows that I
love him in
no greater way
than to share in his life
or his death.

What are the rules?
Man or woman,
we are prey
to suffer and survive together.

Please don't forget me.
I've been through war's hell
and if only you will listen,
I've a story
of those chosen
to sacrifice for us all.

Diane Corlson Evans
1983



THE ARTIST



The statue of a woman veteran was sculpted by Rodger M. Brodin of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Brodin, a past president of the Society of Minnesota Sculptors, created Minnesota's official monument to the state's veterans "Monument to the Living". Brodin, a former Marine and Vietnam veteran devotes his talents to expressing emotions and feelings through the human form.

His works are on display, publicly and privately, throughout the country.

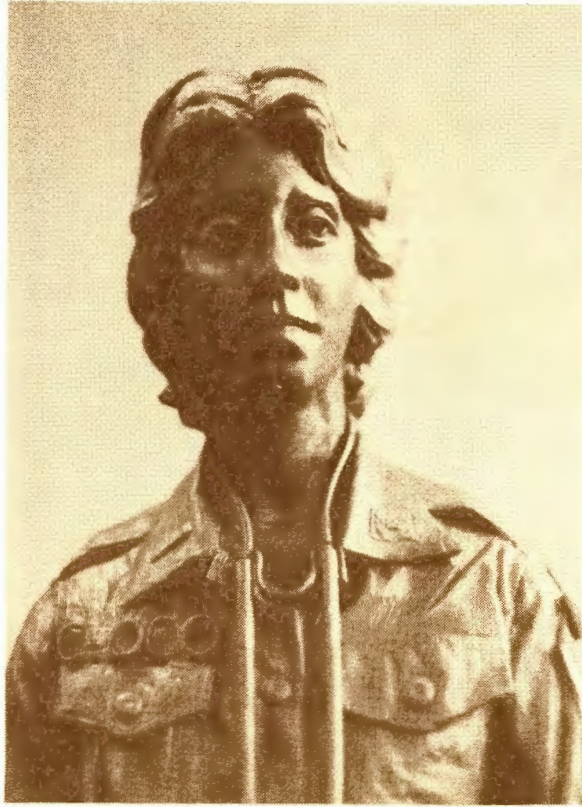
"I strongly believe that recognition of those who served our country so faithfully and with great strength. . .is long over due. The completion of this memorial is an important statement of remembrance and gratitude for a job well done."

**Senator Alan Cranston
Ranking Minority Member
United States Senate
Committee on Veterans Affairs**

More than 10,000 women served in the Vietnam War, yet, their contributions remain unnoticed by a majority of the American public who do not realize that women witnessed firsthand the horrors of conflict and made the ultimate sacrifices to their country.

The time has come for America to honor these women. The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, was formed to erect a lifelike bronze statue of a woman, and place her in proximity to the "Wall" and the "Three Fighting Men" on the grounds of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. The statue represents and honors all women who served during the Vietnam war, from every branch of military service as well as from other private and governmental agencies. The statue is a composite of the ideals for which all women performed their duty. . .to aid, to heal, to insure the survival of others.

With this goal in mind, the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project has begun the task of securing the site and raising the necessary funds to cast and erect the monument. This is where you can help. One million dollars will be needed to fund the placement of the statue. Three 33 inch bronze replicas of the statue are currently being displayed throughout the United States to help with these fundraising efforts and to increase public awareness of the Project. These statues will tour the country until placed in permanent locations after the memorial is dedicated.



The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is writing an important page in American history.

The establishment of this Memorial will achieve one objective of the Project - to compliment and complete the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in our Nation's Capitol. There is an equally important second goal - to educate and remind Americans that women participate, sacrifice, and deserve recognition for their particular contributions to their fellow citizens in war and in peace.

This monument is to gratefully acknowledge the women who served during a long and difficult war.

America needed their help then. Now, there is a way to say "Thank You!"

Our address is:

Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc.
511 Eleventh Avenue South
Box 45
Minneapolis, MN 55415
(612) 338-4959

The Project, a non-profit corporation, was organized in July 1984 by Diane Carlson Evans, River Falls, Wisconsin and Donna-Marie (D-M) Boulay, Roseville, Minnesota. Diane served as an Army Nurse at the 36th Evacuation Hospital, Vung Tau and the 71st Evacuation Hospital, Pleiku, in 1968 and 1969. She served for four years in Army Hospitals in the U.S. D-M was an Army Nurse in Vietnam from 1967 to 1968, at the 36th Evacuation Hospital and the 93rd Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh. Diane is a counselor working with Vietnam veterans. D-M is a Minneapolis attorney.

YES, I WANT TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT! Here is my tax-deductable contribution for: \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$

NAME _____ Male, _____ Female

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____ Vietnam Veteran

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____ Veteran

_____ I am interested in helping with fundraising and education in my state. How do I start?

_____ Please send information on the VWM Project to the following:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

Mail check, made payable to, the:
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The Unsung Heroines of Vietnam

BY JOAN McROBBIE

Diane Evans is making sure Americans never forget the women who served in that tragic war

By 1989 the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., will have an addition: a seven-foot statue of a sad-eyed nurse, in honor of the more than 10,000 women, mostly Army nurses, who also served in that faraway war. What is remarkable about this statue is that the idea for it sprang from one quietly determined woman named Diane Evans, a former Army nurse who served in Vietnam and is now a wife and mother of four in River Falls, Wisconsin.

Evans, now 40, joined the Army as a 20-year-old student nurse and arrived in Vietnam in August, 1968. Within six months, she was assigned to be head nurse on the surgical unit at Pleiku, an evacuation hospital near the Cambodian border. There, casualties came directly from the field.

Her life became a blur of death and mutilation. Daily, GIs with gaping wounds were carried in, screaming, begging for her help. "They were so young, so serious," Diane recalls sadly. "They'd say, 'Nurse, don't let me die here.' We worked so hard to get them home. . . ." Her voice trails off.

For Diane, leaving the war in 1969 didn't mark an end to the nightmare. "My reality was Vietnam," she says. "I had lost touch with everyone back home—friends, family. They didn't understand what I'd been through." After three months, Diane reenlisted in the Army and was sent to the medical center at Fort Sam Houston in Texas, where most patients were returning Vietnam vets. In 1970, she met Mike Evans, then a surgical intern, whom she shortly married.

For the next 11 years Diane blocked Vietnam out of her mind, immersing herself in babies and family. But then the Vietnam Veterans Memorial went up in 1982, and Diane felt irresistibly pulled to Washington to march in the dedication parade.

"That day, the floodgates opened, just



Diane Evans visits the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. Left, a model of the statue of an Army nurse Diane hopes to have erected on the same site.

burst," she recalls. "I faced the wall and ran my fingers over the names. In thirteen years I hadn't cried, and now my tears were uncontrollable."

After that, Diane sought counseling to help her deal with the grief and the memories that had finally surfaced. Hoping to meet other women vets, she attended a Minnesota salute to Vietnam veterans in September, 1983. Not only was she the lone woman there, but all the artwork on display depicted men.

But the bronze figures of soldiers by Minneapolis sculptor and Vietnam veteran Rodger Brodin caught Diane's eye. She called him and asked if he had ever thought of sculpting a woman. Five months later, Brodin's completed statue galvanized Diane, who pictured it nowhere but at the Wall.

In April, 1984, she and Brodin called a veterans meeting to present the idea.

There Diane met Donna-Marie (D.M.) Boulay, a Vietnam nurse turned Minneapolis attorney. "When D.M. walked into that room, it all just seemed meant to happen." In short order, the two women formed a nonprofit educational corporation—the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project—particularly focused on erecting the statue.

Grass-roots enthusiasm mushroomed across the country. Huge organizations, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, pledged support, as did such famous citizens as General William Westmoreland. Within a short time, more than \$100,000 poured in toward the needed \$1 million.

Final approval to place the statue on the grounds of the memorial is expected to take about another year and a half, but Diane's accomplishments thus far are summed up by Senator Ted Kennedy, who co-sponsored a major fund raiser last September: "Diane Evans and all the members of the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, through their loving and tireless efforts, have insured that Americans will never forget the contribution and sacrifices of the women who served in Vietnam."

If you'd like to help, or want more information about the project, write to Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc., 511 Eleventh Avenue South, Box 45, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415. ■

They Also Served

Vietnam's women vets get recognition at last.

Helicopters. For Lily Adams, they are more than a painful symbol of her time in Vietnam. Even after 15 years, Adams must fight that adrenaline urge to rush out when a chopper passes overhead. Sometimes she loses, and while neighbors stare and her children struggle to pull her back inside her elegant Roswell, Ga., home, former Army nurse Adams finds herself back at the 12th Evacuation Hospital in Cu Chi, praying that the roar of the rotors does not mean another mass-casualty, the code for mass casualties.

It's the image of a young soldier named Steve that hovers before Mary Stout. While Steve was recovering from massive abdominal injuries at the 2nd Surgical Hospital in Chu Lai, Stout broke a cardinal rule: "not to get too close to the patients." But Steve, just two beds from the nurses' station, was "talkative, real friendly and full of life. I put him on the side that was going to be OK." When he suffered a relapse and died of cardiac arrest despite her desperate efforts, Stout was crushed. And the hospital commander's rebuke that she hadn't done enough left a wound that never healed. "I see Steve's face, feel his physical presence in my life whenever I'm under stress," says Stout. "And I feel the way I felt when he died—useless."

Thousands of women served in Vietnam. Like Adams and Stout, most were young nurses barely out of school. In intensive-care wards and burn units, they witnessed firsthand

the horrors and costs of that conflict. To the endless stream of wounded, they were lifesavers, big sisters, mothers, angels. They comforted the dying and were haunted by death. And like many male Vietnam vets, they have been ignored by the Defense Department, the Veterans Administration, the American public—victims of a war the country is too willing to forget.

Flashbacks: Only recently have the women veterans of Vietnam begun to receive the special attention they merit—through various research surveys and outreach programs. Many plainly need help. According to the few private studies already completed, up to 20 percent of the women who served in Vietnam suffer persistent problems that range from paralyzing flashbacks, depression and alcoholism, to serious emotional, marital and professional difficulties. Based on their "exposure to death and dying on a regular basis," says one researcher, Dr. John M. Boyle of Louis Harris and Associates, "it's entirely possible the women may have higher levels of stress and disorder than males."

In some respects, inattention to the American women of Vietnam has more to do with their sex than their war. Even though a National Women Veterans Recognition Week begins next Sunday, those hon-



Adams with her children: Chopper nightmares

deed, the 1980 census turned up 500,000 the VA never knew existed. (About 1,160,000 women veterans of U.S. military service are still alive; 7,000 to 20,000 served in Vietnam.) Education benefits and mortgage guarantees have been smaller for women, and medical care, particularly gynecological service, has been difficult to obtain. The VA had "not effectively informed female veterans of their benefits or assessed their awareness of those benefits," charged a report by the General Accounting Office in 1982. "By definition, the VA has been a male chauvinist kind of organization, because women made up only 1 percent of the total veteran population," says VA administrator Harry N. Walters.

For Love of Country: Many women who served in Vietnam were volunteers—nurses who, like the men who fought there, came from small towns and blue-collar communities across America, driven by a mix of idealism and innocence. "I was one of those '60s children who heard JFK ask what can you do for your country," remembers Adams. "I was going to be Florence Nightingale in green," says Lynda Van Devanter, whose best seller, "Home Before Morning," details her Vietnam experiences. "I thought of soldiers as grizzled John Wayne types. They weren't supposed to look like John-Boy. And they were supposed to get better."

Nothing in their training prepared the nurses for the agonizing phosphorus burns, blast injuries and blindings they had to deal with daily and the endless colostomies and amputations. Still, class distinctions between doctors and nurses usually vanished in real-life operating rooms—giving way to teamwork, camaraderie and tremendous



Van Devanter today, in surgery at Pleiku (1970): 'Expected to be a handmaiden'

ored still amount to second-class citizens as far as military agencies are concerned. The Department of Defense, for example, has never kept a record of women veterans, and there are no official studies documenting their readjustment to civilian life. The VA has been negligent in assessing and meeting their medical and psychological needs. In-



PHOTOS BY WALLY MCNAMERE

Stout at the Vietnam memorial in Washington, with villagers in Vietnam (1967): 'I'd saved lives'

responsibilities for the women as lives hung in the balance. "It was the most intense year of my life," says Lola McGourty, then a 21-year-old second lieutenant. "I learned and experienced so much."

But the lessons were often bitter. Lynda Van Devanter, at the 71st Evacuation Hospital at Pleiku, learned that "sometimes you cannot stop the bleeding." Says Lily Adams: "You had to be strong." For many nurses, though, strength masked numbness, anger and exhaustion. "I started to shut down my feelings," says McGourty. "It all seemed so useless." Many, like Marie Cooper, now an Army lieutenant colonel, forced themselves to focus only on the job at hand. "I'm a blocker," she says. "I refused to dwell on the bad things." Others found release doing volunteer work in villages and orphanages. Some turned to drink or drugs.

On Call: A way from the democracy of the operating rooms, some suffered inequity based on their gender. McGourty, now a nursing instructor, says she and other nurses were restricted to the hospital compound for almost an entire year, ostensibly for their own protection. Doctors, by contrast, were free to roam; some, she recalls, flew model airplanes after their rounds while nurses remained constantly on call.

For some, Vietnam was also a sexual battleground. More than half the 137 former Vietnam nurses surveyed by Louisiana's Northwestern State University reported being sexually harassed, the abuses ranging from rape and assault to insults and unwanted attention. One nurse was offered a Bronze Star for sleeping with her commander, another threatened with a court-martial for saying no. When McGourty was sexually threatened by a deranged patient, her commander scolded her for being unduly seductive. "Funny," she shrugs,

"nobody ever told me that before or since."

Those who stayed in the service had a support system to plug into, but the rest had to fend for themselves. Lily Adams, discharged one day after returning from Vietnam, hurriedly changed clothes in the washroom of a San Francisco bus station. Outside, she recalls, "they were beating up people in uniform." Van Devanter found little respect in the hemorrhoid room at Walter Reed Hospital—and no use for the skills painfully developed in Vietnam. "I was expected to be a handmaiden," she says. "I knew all this stuff, yet I had to call some young doctor to give a patient an aspirin."

Stress: Mary Stout, married to a career Army officer, probably had the more typical experience. "I'd saved lives," she says. "I felt very satisfied. It was only under stress that I had problems." Yet others have had marital, career, alcohol and stress-related physiological problems such as ulcers and

hypertension—all results, they say, of the guilt, helplessness, depression and isolation they brought home from the war. The Louisiana survey and another investigation by Jenny Ann Schnaier, a counselor for the Vietnam Veterans Association, turned up significant numbers of women with persistent emotional problems.

Such symptoms are typical of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, a debilitating psychological condition that—along with the suspected horrors of Agent Orange—is another legacy of Vietnam. But PTSD, or "shell shock," has always been considered a man's illness. Just recently, however, the VA commissioned a PTSD study that will include women for the first time.

Support: Perhaps the results will change official attitudes. Lorraine Rossi, a retired Army colonel who heads the VA's new women's advisory committee, promises to support the nurses but personally feels that "the people who have problems brought some of those problems with them." Replies Van Devanter: "No one can see such things and remain unchanged."

For some women veterans of Vietnam, as for the men, a healing process long delayed by denial—the government's and their own—has finally begun. For Adams, it happened at the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in 1982. "A vet held out the flag to me. He said, 'Doesn't she feel good?' I started to cry. I was so angry with my country for treating us the way it had. We had been totally rejected. I remember touching that flag and, finally, forgiving."

VINCENT COPPOLA

The Final Touch

Two years ago the Vietnam War was commemorated in black granite—a stark, V-shaped wall in Washington, D.C., that bears the names of 58,007 slain or missing Americans. On Veterans Day weekend this month, the Vietnam memorial will finally be completed. At the western end of the Constitution Gardens, a distant gaze from the wall, a bronze sculpture honoring the Vietnam fighting man will be unveiled. The seven-foot work by Washington sculptor Frederick Hart, lowered into position last week, depicts three young soldiers in combat. It was added to the original design after some protests that the somber wall of names did not convey the proper sense of heroism and patriotism. Jan Scruggs, founder and president of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, says of the dual-sculpture solution: "If this isn't an example of a perfect Washington compromise, I don't know what is."



BRUCE HOEFTL

The statue before bronzing: Compromise

THE WOMEN ON THE WALL

These eight names are inscribed on the Memorial in Washington, D.C. They are the military women who are officially recognized as having died during their service in Vietnam.

CAROL ANN ELIZABETH DRAZBA and ELIZABETH ANN JONES were assigned to the 51st Field Hospital in Saigon. They died in a helicopter crash near Saigon February 18, 1966. Drazba was from Dunmore, PA, Jones from Allendale, SC. Both were 22 years old and 2nd lieutenants.

ELEANOR GRACE ALEXANDER of Westwood, NJ and HEDWIG DIANE ORLOWSKI of Detroit, MI, died November 30, 1967. Alexander, a captain stationed at the 85th Evac, and Orłowski, a 1st lieutenant at the 67th Evac, had been sent to a hospital in Pleiku to help out during a push. With them when their plane crashed on the return trip to Qui Nhon were two other nurses, Jerome E. Olmstead of Clintonville, WI and Kenneth R. Shoemaker, Jr. of Owensboro, KY. Alexander was 27, Orłowski 23. Both were posthumously awarded Bronze Stars.

PAMELA DOROTHY DONOVAN died of pneumonia July 8, 1968. A 2nd lieutenant assigned to the 85th Evac in Qui Nhon, she was from Allston, MA and was 26.

1st Lieutenant SHARON ANN LANE died from shrapnel wounds when the 312th Evac at Chu Lai was hit by rockets on June 8, 1969. From Canton, OH, she was a month short of her 26th birthday. She was posthumously awarded the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm and the Bronze Star for Heroism. In 1970, the recovery room at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver was dedicated in her honor. In 1973, Aultman

Hospital in Canton, OH, where Lane had attended nursing school, erected a bronze statue of Lane. The names of 110 local servicemen killed in Vietnam are on the base of the statue.

ANNIE RUTH GRAHAM, from Efland, NC, was chief nurse at the 91st Evac in ~~Chu Lai~~ ^{Tuy Hoa}. In August, 1969, she suffered a stroke and was evacuated to Japan where she died four days later. A veteran of both World War II and Korea, she was 52.

Captain MARY THERESE KLINKER, an Air Force flight nurse assigned to Clark AFB in the Philippines, was on the C-5A Galaxy which crashed outside Saigon while evacuating Vietnamese orphans in April, 1975. From Lafayette, IN, she was 27. She was posthumously awarded the Airman's Medal for Heroism and the Meritorious Service Medal.

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January 13, 1985

Prepared by the staff of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin

THE FORGOTTEN VIETNAM VETS

By Susan Manuel, Star-Bulletin Writer

THE 17,000 women who served in Vietnam with the military or civilian service organizations saw different wars. For some, painful effects have lingered while others remember the most exciting time of their lives.

Activist Lily Adams said she and other Army nurses, barely in their 20s, were sent to war unprepared or against their wills. Many still suffer from severe delayed stress, a battle fatigue now called Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)—and fall out from the chemical defoliant Agent Orange.

Books and articles published in the last few years have called women the forgotten veterans, slighted by the Department of Defense and Veterans Administration.

But some never felt ignored or forlorn, like Tripler Medical Center nurses Col. Ann Frankeberger and Maj. Christina Addison Santry. They say the publicity about women's Vietnam experiences has been overly negative.

"Although I'm not a war-monger, it was a satisfying experience in many ways," says Santry. "We worked hard and played hard. In looking back, I gave the best nursing care of my life."

Reactions also vary with who stayed in the armed services. Adams and Army nurse Lynda Van Devanter, who wrote the best seller "Home Before Morning" about her devastating year in Vietnam, are spiteful of "nurses," the career military nurses who were then supervisors.

"Lifers were never trained in warfare. Anybody major and above didn't know what they

were doing," Adams said in a recent telephone interview. "All the lifers cared about was that we were dating enlisted personnel."

ONE nurse, who had been stationed in a medevac field hospital in Japan from 1966 to 1971, told a tragic story of her life since Vietnam, weeping over the telephone. She asked that her name not be used, fearing exposure of her traumatic past could jeopardize her current job.

She and her Vietnam veteran husband divorced two years ago. Their children were born "with problems" the couple blames on Agent Orange. The first died a day old with an inexplicable hole in his stomach. Another has had constant surgery for birth defects.

(Adams, also married to a vet, gave birth to twins in 1973, both of whom died. A son was born in 1979 with half his intestines "defective.")

The nurse had suppressed memories of the war until she met Adams at the Honolulu Vet Center. Other women vets she ran across "opened up" to her about Vietnam for the first time in years.

"It'll do that to you. It'll hit you all of a sudden," she said. "There's this common thread that runs through us. I never realized all the problems I had when I got back were related to Japan. I drove around the country is what I did. I didn't know what to do with myself. I couldn't make the smallest decision, where to go, what to eat."

"Friends didn't want to have anything to do with me. They were graduate students. Many

were protestors. My family wouldn't talk about it with me. They said we don't want to hear about what went on there. You're home now.

"I'd met this guy in Japan, stationed in Georgia. I went there and stayed. I just stayed away from people. I knew something was wrong, but I didn't know what to do then. He was having behavioral problems on base. He was local, so we came back here. The problems continued. We hung out together and it was a disaster.

"I thought I have to ..." she broke down. "Anyway, we're divorced now ... That experience is always with you. But at least now I can function and pull down a job. My life never made any sense to me (after the war)."

NURSES like her who treated the wounded in Japan, Hawaii or the U.S. West Coast—the "era vets"—were spared the danger of war, but not the rest.

"Patients were medevaced right from the battalion stations to Japan," she said. "Every single wound was infected. Maggots in the wounds. Some wouldn't give up their weapons. All I did was try to keep that place together."

Adams sympathized: "They got the guys after we had them. We were the angels. By the time they got to Okinawa and Japan, they realized they didn't have any legs and they got angry."

When Adams lived in Hawaii she convinced the Legislature to provide state aid to veterans who may have been exposed to Agent Orange. In 1983 she was voted Hawaii's Outstanding

Young Woman, then moved to Georgia and has become a leader, along with Van Devanter, of a movement to acknowledge women vets.

"They've aroused their own controversy, echoing arguments over the Vietnam war itself."

"It's patriotism versus the liberal left commie lovers," Adams said sarcastically of the more vocal vets' critics. "We're not supposed to have problems. Let me tell you something. I didn't sign up for war. The nurse recruiter lied through her teeth. She said I wouldn't go to Vietnam. We were had. They needed nurses very badly."

(Adams, who "lost half my high school class to Vietnam," had volunteered to treat the wounded on stateside.)

LYNDIA Van Devanter's book tests a reader's intestinal and emotional endurance. It's the tale of an ingenue, fresh out of nursing school, who endured a year of horribly wounded soldiers to the point she became emotionally dead, then depressed for years after the war.

"Lynda's story is 85 percent mine," says Adams. "Lynda's concentrating a lot on MasCals (mass casualty situations) when five guys come in every five minutes (for) 12 to 36 hours of constant casualties. You go through one of those and you gotta go through PTSD. How would you like to be 22 years old and have 19-year-old boys coming in with no legs and heads blown apart? Women who don't have nightmares didn't see that."

"When Lynda's book came out, she got beat up. It was right-wing women and lifers."

"When you talk to people in the military, they're going to say it was a great cause. If they would accept that a lot of it was a waste, they would go bonkers."

Frankeberger, Tripler's chief of central supply, read the book twice and found it a catharsis for the author that didn't apply to her, partly because she was 36 and experienced when she went to war.

"My reaction is still the same: war's dirty. We're paid by the Army to help the people who are paid to go out and fight the war."

The nurses in the book used marijuana, booze and love affairs to cope with the constant gore and death. Frankeberger said she saw little drug-taking in her unit. Maj. Chris Addison Santry avoided relationships.

"I didn't want a boyfriend because no one thought it was me, Chris Addison. But a lot of nurses did. I didn't want a boyfriend in Vietnam because it wasn't a real situation."

Adams saw another side: "There was lots of sexual harassment. Either you wanted to get laid or you were a lesbian."

SANTRY, a junior in college when she went to war, takes issue with army nurses

who complain they weren't prepared for Vietnam.

"There was a big turnover in Vietnam. How could you join a military organization and not expect that? We're supposed to be ready to go to war. I don't want to sound like a hawk. I'm not. I'm a mother of two kids. But I thought it very naive."

Even today, at Tripler, "My duffle bag's packed," says Frankeberger. "I'm ready to go."

Vietnam gave women a chance to practice medicine with a variety, creativity and responsibility most would never find in peacetime.

"There were many positive things about it," said the nurse stationed in Japan. "I held my little corner of the world together. We were overwhelmed with

patients. I was playing doctor a lot. I did a lot of things I was really proud of."

Santry found "less of the bureaucracy, less paperwork, less shining shoes." Frankeberger helped build a hospital. "There was a real camaraderie of doing things with our hands."

Because men could be taken to hospitals so quickly, usually within 15 minutes from a battle zone, injuries that would have killed them in earlier wars could be treated, and new paths in emergency medicine were forged: "There were operations that had never been attempted before," Adams said, adding that women never got credit for path-breaking.

To Santry, America seemed more than grateful. While stationed in Long Min, she wrote home asking for a state flag for her mess hall. The letter was published on the front page of

her local Virginia paper. Christmas, although lonely, meant cookies by the crateload, live trees and zip-lock bags of cosmetics all from people on stateside.

"I came home a heroine," she said.

"For three years I didn't watch TV, so that also could be

why I didn't experience the negative. I had no nightmares. No flashbacks."

SANTRY said she'd never been politically active and seemed surprised that people saw her as exceptionally devoted. Frankeberger felt more strongly.

"I had come in the Army because I was tired of people tearing up their draft cards. That was my main reason. I had the opportunity to join, and I went. In my family, when the country needs help, you go do what you have to do."

"Whenever there was a flap, a big influx of patients, we worked. You'd hear helicopters coming and you'd just go."

"There were six operating tables for Tet in '68. We did 126 cases. When we got the first wounded in at 4 a.m. on the 31st, they started coming in by the Chinook-loads. We worked 'till the second of February before anyone could take a break."

Frankeberger recalled the lack of privacy, the mice running around her cubicle, the snakes by the bathroom, spaghetti dinners prepared for Vietnamese women who returned the favor with fish heads. Those were unexpected aspects: wounds weren't.

"Being an operating room nurse, I'd seen a lot," she said. "I've never seen anything like what I saw in Vietnam. White phosphorus burns were appalling."

"The thing that got me was I'd go to ER (the emergency room) to keep track of the patients. I'd go by a pile of boots. Each one of those boots had a real personality. The way they were walked, and the kind of dust."

"Nobody had names. They had numbers because it was so fast. Oh yeah, you'd get attached. You'd feel the eyes following you."

Adams remembers hoping men who'd lost three or four limbs would die as she struggled to insert I-V's in what was left.



Lily Adams: "We're not supposed to have problems. Let me tell you something: I didn't sign up for war."

"I was so guilty—the fear of society rejecting them, not knowing society would reject all of us.

"I didn't really realize I was a Vietnam vet until four years ago. I didn't want to take any credit for me, a typical woman nurse. Then I began to realize—we put up with a lot of stuff. We were in a danger zone. We changed from being subservient nurse to doctor, to taking over the hospital.

"A lot of women wanted to knock Vietnam out of their lives, and they succeeded, just like the men."

Whatever the interpretations of their role in Vietnam, women vets have in common, now, a feeling of pride. Adams' group has a statue of a female combat nurse they want placed near the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C.

"It's not going to be what Dad did during the war," says Sant-ry. "It's what Mom did, and I'm proud of that."



Maj. Christina Santry, left, head nurse in surgical pediatrics at Tripler Medical Center, says of her Vietnam experience: 'We worked hard and played hard. In looking back, I gave the best nursing care of my life.'



Col. Ann Frankeberger, below, Tripler's chief of central supply, was 36 and experienced when she went to war. 'My reaction is still the same: war's dirty. We're paid by the Army to help the people who are paid to go out and fight the war.'—Star-Bulletin photos by Dean Sensui.

'I Chose It That Way'

By Susan Manuel
Star-Bulletin Writer

PHYSICIAN Diane Trembly knew what she was getting into in Vietnam. In fact the more challenging the situation, the better.

She arrived in 1970, as the war was waning, and stayed three years as a civilian working for hospitals run by volunteer agencies that treated mainly South Vietnamese villagers.

A tiny lightbulb of a person, Trembly left medicine in 1979 after 20 years in the field, mostly in other countries, to pursue other interests. She wrote a book in the early 1970s called "Petticoat Medic in Vietnam" and now is working on a master's degree in geography at the University of Hawaii.

With their own doctors at war, the South Vietnamese depended heavily on foreign volunteers. Trembly worked with the American Medical Association's Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam, Project Concern, and hospitals that ran the gamut from prefab shelters to secure Catholic missions.

"The (Hoa Khanh) children's hospital was started as a temporary little tent thing that a large military unit set up on the base. The need was so great the Marines went on a fund-raising binge and raised mainly from within the military."

Spared the battlefields, Trembly was able to see more sides to Vietnam. Those who remember Lt. Calley and the My Lai massacre can read how G.I.s would spend days on end playing with Vietnamese children around the hospitals she worked in.

She treated few war-related injuries and many more illnesses that were exacerbated by war, such as malnutrition in children forced to move around the country.

"Sometimes the parents had been killed. Sometimes they just gave their children away. And occasionally you'd get children who found live ordnance lying around or fell over a trip wire."

She remembers dangerous times, but not fear.

"I was a target. Heavens, yes. I was right in the middle of where everything was happening. I chose it that way," she laughs. "I was evacuated two times."

"The emergency room (in Duc Trong) was hit—it was a shambles. One girl (a staff member) was killed in her bed. So we were evacuated."



Diane Trembly: 'I was right in the middle of where everything was happening. I chose it that way.' —Star-Bulletin photo by Ken Sakamoto.

Trembly devotes chapters in her book to the tragedy, which she didn't take lightly.

"Then in '72 I was in Kontum when Kontum was evacuated. We had cut our staff down so not many people had been at risk. Throughout that month, they were closing in on us. The airport was rocketed constantly and it was two blocks from our house. All highway access was cut. Rice shipments were dropped in by helicopter."

"We could see the rockets overhead. Many nights we had to spend in bunkers. They had reconnaissance out around and we got advice from them."

"Finally the military was adamant about getting us out of there ... We had a meeting one night and left the next morning and literally abandoned the hospital with patients in it."

An airplane was due to pick up the hospital staff. "We were going to stay at the house until the plane landed, then run like crazy to get on the plane. The moment the plane touched the runway, rockets started hitting the airport."

The plane opened a trap door and accepted suitcases on a rolling pallet, but never stopped moving. Abandoned, the staff made it out in helicopters.

"As we took off we saw the whole airport in flames. They'd hit the fuel. On the way to Pleiku I saw bombs landing everywhere. Woops, there's one over there. Woops, there's one here. No sooner had we landed at Pleiku airport and it started getting rocketed."

She laughs long and hard.

"Oh, it was an adventure all right. I remember writing a letter home one night—oh, I'll tell you one thing: I made sure I made my will out. It was real. I said in this letter, 'I may die here. I just want you to know if I'm

Trembly...

Continued from C-1

killed, I'm doing what I enjoy doing.'

"For me, the excitement of being in the middle of it was worth the risk. None of us were missionaries. I would say all of us there were there as adventurers. We were not Greenpeaceers. We didn't come from that kind of background."

"I won't say we weren't motivated by feeling needed. It was very satisfying to know we were filling a really big need. Those who left after a short time, they saw themselves as solely filling a need. Without the component of adventure, those people didn't last. They were too nervous, too scared."

Trembly grows even brighter on the subject of her work.

"Oh it was terrific medicine. Very exciting. There was such a volume of patients. You saw everything, and tropical diseases, of course. Tropical parasites and malaria. Genetic blood disorders, pneumonia, meningitis."

"The number, the volume, the severity. Lots of really sick people and a high mortality rate. Fractures, mainly due to traffic accidents."

Vietnamese children often fell in kitchen fires or were burned when parents mixed kerosene and gasoline together. Villagers misused Western drugs dispensed without prescription, sometimes overdosing their children.

Like other medical workers, she could practice medicine more effectively in Vietnam than at bureaucratic American hospitals: "You could use your judgment and meet the need. And in doing all this, there was no recklessness about it."

Because she also trained health workers and villagers in health education, Trembly feels her work wasn't band-aiding. Yet she won't claim to have made a dent: "People like me, we just made microscopic scratches," she wrote.

Vietnam did not traumatize Dr. Trembly.

"Oh that didn't burn me out at all. After that I went to Puerto Rico and Nicaragua and Africa."

Invisible Veterans

A legacy of healing and hope



© 1984 Rodger M. Brodin
Photography by: David McDonald

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INTRODUCTION

Since the dawn of our country's history women have served our nation. Often these contributions have been accepted without comment, without recognition, without memorials. This is the situation for the over 250,000 women who served during the Vietnam war.

WHO WERE THESE WOMEN?

They were

- * a major in the Marines and the only woman in a reconnaissance unit;
- * an Army nurse in Cu Chi, Dong Tam and An Khe with young men from Miami, Little Rock and Seattle dying in her arms;
- * one of two women at the isolated U.S.O. outpost in Can Tho;
- * the dental hygienist, the logistics officer, the flight attendant, the doctor;
- * the woman who gave her life;
- * a WAC who counted caskets as they came home to San Francisco;
- * the woman who ran the PX in Guam;
- * the medic who unloaded endless casualties in Tokyo, too sick to be sent home;
- * the Red Cross woman in Phu Bai who played gin rummy with the young man from Canton, Ohio;
- * the woman who was taken prisoner;
- * a physical therapist at the Great Lakes Naval Station;
- * the burial officer in Washington;
- * the hospital administrator in Texas whose units were filled with Vietnam veterans.

Three Red Cross women died in Vietnam, eight female military nurses, a photo journalist who stepped on a Viet Cong land mine, and several civilian women - the numbers we don't know.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project (VWMP) is ensuring the honor and recognition of all women Vietnam veterans through national public awareness, research on the numbers of women who served during the war, and a monument built to honor those who served in the armed forces in Vietnam. With these goals in mind, we have begun the task of raising the \$1.2 million necessary to fund Project activities. These activities will culminate with the dedication of the monument. Our goal is to conduct dedication ceremonies on Veteran's Day, November, 1988.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is a tax-exempt corporation with national headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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MISSION

Military and civilian women made many sacrifices on behalf of our country during the Vietnam war. It is the mission of the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project to honor and recognize these women who served our country so selflessly.

Our nation has the responsibility to recognize and thank everyone who responded to our country's call during that time of crisis and conflict. Therefore it is imperative after all these years, to let the world know that America has not forgotten the American women who contributed and sacrificed during the Vietnam war.

A national healing process began in the early 1980's with the establishment of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This process is incomplete, however, as is the honoring and recognition of Vietnam veterans who are women. Education and research activities are necessary to continue this national and personal recovery by binding individuals together and facilitating discussions of their past and present experiences and feelings. An appropriate monument for those who served in the armed forces in Vietnam will speak to people everywhere for centuries, reminding them of the contributions these women made for us. It is their sacrifices, dedication and patriotism that we appreciate and will remember forever.

Our goals are threefold:

1. Placing a monument, honoring the military women who served in Vietnam, on the grounds of our nation's memorial to Vietnam veterans in Washington, D.C. The addition of this monument will ensure a place in recorded history for women Vietnam veterans and the important role they played.
2. Teaching the American public how all women Vietnam veterans, with compassion, caring, and dignity, sacrificed and labored in their various roles as soldier, friend and supporter.
3. Locating all women who served during the Vietnam war. There is presently no accurate record of the number of women who served in Vietnam and other areas. This activity is designed to promote a healing process for these women, enabling them to communicate and share their past and present experiences with one another. This process will be augmented through a memorial book the Project will distribute to each of these women upon Project completion.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is a not-for-profit organization established in April, 1984. The organization was started by three Vietnam veterans; Diane Carlson Evans, RN, of River Falls, WI, who is active in her state's veterans affairs; Donna-Marie Boulay, RN, JD, a Minneapolis attorney; and by Gerald C. Bender, a former Marine who had been seriously injured in Vietnam and who now practices law in Minnesota.

As a result of their discussions, Boulay, Evans and Bender set up a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation under the laws of Minnesota in April 1984. The three then started working from their offices and homes.

Before the Project began, Evans had worked with Rodger M. Brodin to create a sculpture depicting a woman Vietnam veteran. Brodin, a Vietnam veteran, is a noted Minnesota sculptor whose work includes Minnesota's "Monument to the Living" located on the capitol grounds in St. Paul, Minnesota. When Evans, Boulay and Bender viewed Brodin's wax cast of the woman Vietnam veteran, they decided the newly-founded non-profit corporation would purchase a bronze version of it. This three foot maquette then became the Project's symbol as well as an educational and fund raising tool.

After incorporation, this trio established a country-wide network of volunteers and began to seek the support of national organizations who believed in the Project's mission. Within one year, more than 10 prestigious associations voted their wholehearted support for the Project. (See APPENDIX B, SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS)

Because so many enthusiastic individuals and groups offered instant support and commitment to the Project's goals, we have been able to launch a \$1,200,000 national fund raising campaign to accomplish the Project's mission.

PROGRAM PLANS

The Proposed Monument

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is committed to erecting a monument in honor of the women who served in the Vietnam war. The time has come for American society to recognize the contributions of our women. The very existence of this Project signifies America's willingness to acknowledge there has been a fundamental change of how women's contributions are perceived. Our objective is to complete the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington D.C. by adding to the existing structures a bronze, life size statue of a woman. The proposed monument will symbolize the healing process. This statue will fully implement the spirit of Public Law 96-297 in which Congress authorized a memorial for the "men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam war." The black granite wall listing the names of the 58,000 veterans who died, the statue of three young men and the flag seem to await the statue of a woman to join them in their message to eternity about those very difficult times.

The theme of national healing is the focus for the proposed design of the women's monument which is a life-size statue dressed in jungle fatigues, combat boots and carrying a helmet; she will stand straight and her face will reflect weariness and compassion. A composite of the ideals for which all women served, regardless of occupation, the statue will represent women as listener, nurturer, healer, spiritual leader and patriot.

About the Artist

Rodger M. Brodin of Minneapolis, Minnesota is a past president of the Society of Minnesota Sculptors. He has created Minnesota's official monument to the states' veterans, "Monument to the Living". Brodin is a former Marine and Vietnam veteran who devotes his talents to expressing emotions and feeling through the human form. His works are on display publicly and privately throughout the country.

Monument Placement

The Project began seeking approval to complete the Vietnam Veterans Memorial with a statue of a woman in 1985. First we approached the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, authorized by Public Law 96-297 to build a memorial to Vietnam veterans. On May 15, 1986, they gave their whole-hearted approval to the Project. The next step was taken in November of 1986 when we submitted our proposal to the Secretary of the Interior, who must approve the design and plans to complete the memorial with a statue of a woman. The final two agencies, which by law must also give their permission, are the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capitol Planning Commission. In the unlikely event these agencies do not authorize our proposal, members of Congress will provide the necessary assistance for the Project to accomplish its goals.

Education

We are energetically educating the American public about the role all women, military and civilian, played during the Vietnam war. There are many situations that demonstrate the need for this educational process. These include the lack of media coverage of their contributions during and after

the war; the lack of recognition in our national monuments; and the lack of documentation in our history books. All are examples of our society's tendency to overlook the service these women provided during the war.

Our volunteers are our greatest resource in helping us accomplish this objective. The educational process begins with these dedicated people providing their time and talents for our speakers bureau, media coverage, convention booths and numerous other services and activities.

The speakers bureau is made up of Board members and others who volunteer to make presentations throughout the United States. These presentations are made at conventions, workshops, seminars, educational events, schools and community celebrations.

Media coverage is generated by volunteers who grant interviews for articles in newspapers, journals and magazines. We also receive local, state and national visibility through television and radio interviews, and public service announcements.

This visibility has spurred invitations from national organizations for us to set up convention booths, free of charge, to promote the awareness of the Project, its mission and goals.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project seeks out and provides information to film producers, writers, students and others interested in learning more about how women were involved during the war. The Project responds to all requests for information, maintains and provides a bibliography of books and articles written about the involvement of women during this time, and gives individuals and organizations the names of women veterans willing to participate in interviews, conferences and other activities.

Research

Two questions are being addressed by the Project: How many women actually served during the Vietnam war and in what capacity did they serve? It is estimated that of the 250,000 women who served during the war, 10,000 of them served in Vietnam. Approximately ninety percent of these women were nurses in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Women also served as physicians, personnel in the Medical Service Corps, and worked in other capacities in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. Also, there were civilians in the Red Cross, U.S.O., the C.I.A., United States Agency for International Development, other government agencies, various church and humanitarian organizations, news media, flight attendants and dependents of the enlisted who volunteered their skills for our country.

Unfortunately, because the records of those who served are not stored on computer, they are not easily accessible. To the Project's knowledge, there is not a compilation of the total number of women who served during this time. We believe there is a need to determine the actual number of women involved and to identify the role each of these women played during this period in American history. We owe our veterans an honest history for their contributions to our country and we owe it to ourselves to learn from our experiences during the war. It is important that an attempt be made to document this information for people who sent their loved ones, for future generations who will be making choices about our nation's involvement in such matters, and for young women who consider serving our country.

Identification of women Vietnam veterans has been primarily through direct mail responses, unsolicited contributions and the networking of volunteers. The Project has begun identifying these women by recording all

correspondence from people who contact the Project office. The Project also intends to hire a research firm to locate the approximate 250,000 women who served during the war and to identify their whereabouts.

There are three components in the need to identify these women. First, we will expand the network for these women veterans to share their past and present experiences with one another. One of the Project's most significant accomplishments has been to encourage women veterans to talk with one another, share their past and present experiences, their grief, and their happy and sad memories. M. L. of Memphis said, "I've been home from Vietnam 18 years and hadn't really thought about my year in Vietnam. But when I heard about the Project, I just had to call. Thanks for talking with me, it's so good to talk with someone who understands what I went through." S. P. of Houston said, "Talking with you [and the other four women] got me to thinking that I am a veteran. I really felt good about talking about my experiences 17 years ago [in Vietnam]. Finally, I really could share my feelings because when I came home, no one wanted to listen, no one cared what I'd gone through or what I felt." Next, the Project is compiling a permanent record of the number of women who served and their profiles to add to America's history of our involvement in Vietnam, and finally, the Project will ask these women for support to make our mission a reality.

This research must be finished before Dedication Week so that invitations can be mailed to these women. Along with the invitation we will also be mailing a memorial book containing a collection of letters received by the Project. These letters express thanks, support and praise from individuals throughout the country to the women who so admirably performed their duty

even beyond what was asked of them. This objective is so vital to the Project's mission that we will direct our energy into it until it is accomplished. Funding for this research is being sought through corporate, foundation and individual sources.

Volunteer Contributions

The Project's success relies on the continued support and energy of the people who donate their time for our mission.

Our volunteers prepare, assemble and send newsletters and direct mail pieces to people across the country. These are designed to enhance public awareness and to request funds for the Project.

Statue and Volunteer Coordinators serve as the middle management of the Project. The Statue Coordinator supervises the scheduling and transportation of three 33" replicas of the proposed statue. Our Volunteer Coordinator manages and coordinates the activities of the Project's volunteers across the nation. These volunteers include Regional and State Coordinators who ensure that people in all areas of our country have the opportunity to learn about the contributions of women during the Vietnam war.

Volunteer contributions also include the time and expertise contributed by our CEO, Donna-Marie Boulay and the special skills of Co-founder, Diane Evans.

People continue to serve the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project each day at the Project office. Because there is only one staff member, the Executive

Director, we rely on volunteer assistance for typing, filing, and responding to the hundreds of information requests the Project receives each month.

People participate in the Project in whatever way they can. The bell hop wouldn't accept a tip; individuals go out of their way to put us in touch with people they think can help the Project; merchants don't charge for their goods and services after learning of our mission; and professionals offer their services free of charge. These are just a few examples of the hundreds of gifts the Project couldn't do without.

Fund Raising

The Project has enlisted Professional Fundraising Services, Inc. (PFS) of Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota to recommend, plan, market and implement a fund raising program with our volunteers and staff. The \$1.2 million goal will be achieved by November 1988. As of June 30, 1987, the Project has raised \$222,406 from over 4,000 individuals, corporations, civic and community groups. All gifts to the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project are tax-deductible to the extent provided by law.

ENDORSEMENTS

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is experiencing a groundswell of support from many individuals and from national organizations.

Senators Alan Cranston (D, CA), and Rudy Boschwitz (R, MN) who are members of the VWMP Congressional Council, and many other members of Congress, have demonstrated their support by submitting letters of endorsement to the agencies who will determine placement of the statue.

Senator Cranston wrote,

"I strongly believe that recognition of those who served our country so faithfully and with great strength is long overdue. The completion of this memorial is an important statement of remembrance and gratitude for a job well done".

Senator Boschwitz wrote,

"I feel very strongly that the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project's proposal . . . to place a statue of a women service-person at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial site in Washington, D.C. . . . [it] is a fitting tribute . . . to all those who served in Vietnam, both women and men."

Senator Durenberger wrote,

"This is a well thought out tribute to the women who provided critical support throughout the Vietnam war. It will complement a powerful and moving statement made by the present Memorial. I think it is. . . . only fitting that we recognize those who worked so hard and those whose efforts contributed so much to our Vietnam effort."

Senator Kennedy said,

". . . the [volunteers] of the Vietnam Woman's Memorial Project, through their loving and tireless efforts, have ensured that Americans will never forget the contributions and sacrifices of the women who served [during the] Vietnam [war]."

McCalls Magazine, May 1987

Representatives Jim Wright, (TX); Lane Evans, (IL); and Senators Rudy Boschwitz, (MN); Alan Cranston, (CA); John Kerry, (MA); and Ted Kennedy, (MA), sponsored a reception for the Project in Washington in September of 1986. With 300 people in attendance, many of whom have financially supported the Project in the past, \$10,000 was raised to continue the goals and objectives set by the VWMP.

In addition to national organizational support, we receive thousands of letters from people who have been touched by the Project's mission.

"It is time for women to receive some of the credit for doing their duty . . . over the years, we have lost contact with all but one of our Army friends . . . Our families and civilian friends don't really understand the war we survived. Most listen politely to our war stories and then change the subject."

Burlington, CT

"I served two tours in Vietnam as a helicopter gunship pilot . . . I feel very close to the many who attended me when I was wounded in Vietnam . . . the names have been forgotten but the feelings I have for all of you will be with me the rest of my life."

Wilson, NC

"Freedom to me: A young woman . . . telling me to get up, try - - - try to walk! She said: "The only thing that will keep you a cripple is self pity." So today I walk with pride. . . It will be honorable and comforting to have your statue keeping company and watching over the Vietnam Veterans Memorial."

Clute, TX

"While I do not wish to celebrate war, I do wish to see the story of women's involvement told with accuracy, dignity and honor, just as we do that of men.

New Haven, CT

"Thank you for giving us the opportunity to proudly stand and take a bow."

NPO Seattle, WA

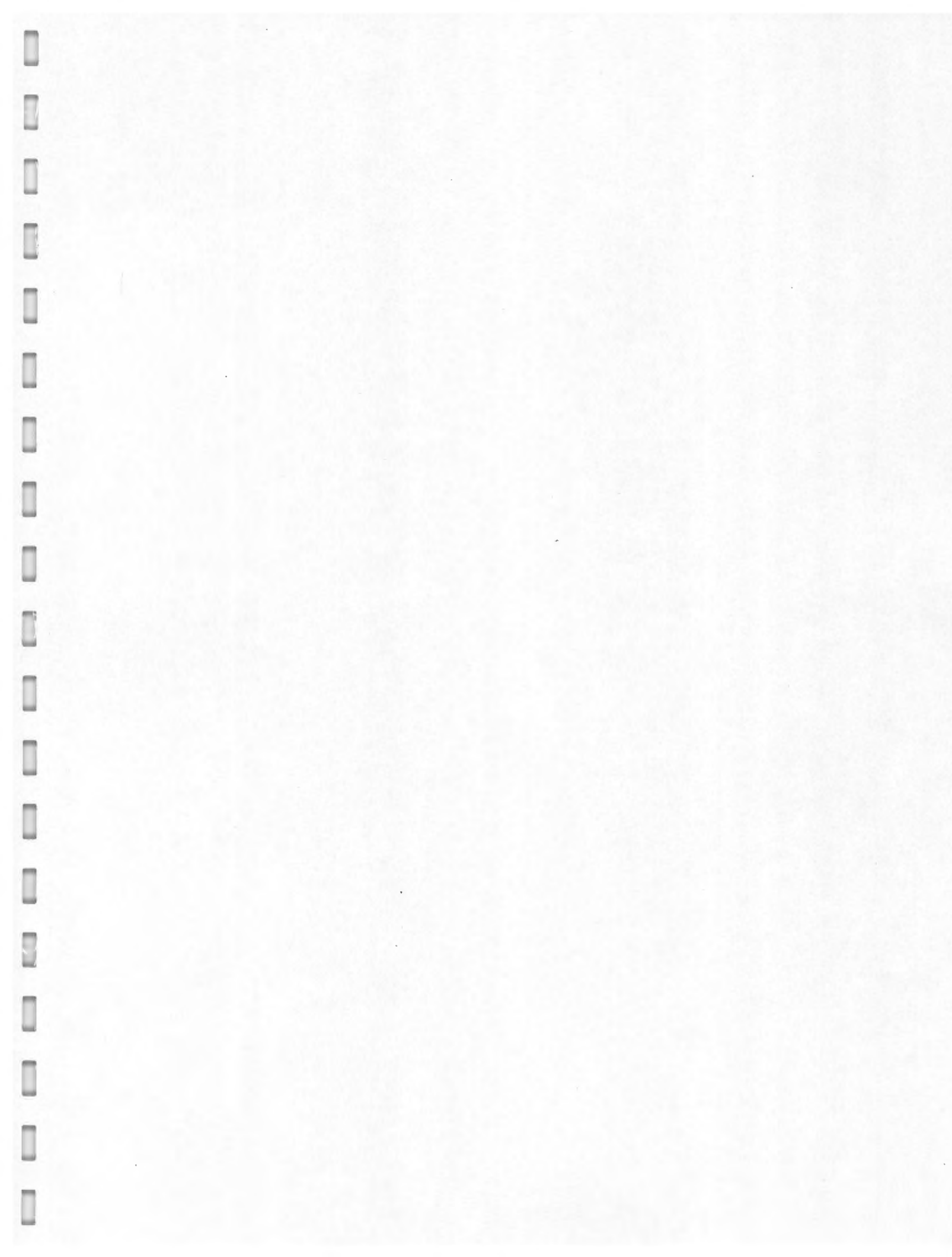
EVALUATION

The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project will evaluate its success through an evaluation form distributed to the women who served during the Vietnam war. Technical assistance for the development of this form is being sought by the Project office.

The Project will mail the evaluation form to the women located by its research efforts. They will receive this form along with the memorial book and the invitation to the memorial dedication. These women will be asked if the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project has successfully achieved its mission.

The success of this project will mean four things. First, we will have brought about national awareness of the fact that women served during the Vietnam war; who these women are and in what capacity they served. Second, the monument, in honor of these women, will be a continuous reminder to all who visit the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. This Memorial will not let the contributions of these women be forgotten in years to come. Third, we will have ensured a recorded history for women Vietnam veterans and the important role they played, and fourth, our research activities will have promoted a personal and national healing process and networking system for all Americans to share.

Success will mean an appropriate thank you to these women forever and an important means to mend the wounds of war experienced by all of us.





APPENDIX A
THE STATUE



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Photography by: David McDonald

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APPENDIX B

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

The national organizations who have shown their support through endorsement of the Project include:

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund

The American Legion

The Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Vietnam Veterans of America

The Disabled American Veterans

The Military Order of the Purple Heart

American War Dads

The Reserve Officers Association

The American Nurses Association

The Association of Operating Room Nurses

The Association of Rehabilitation Nurses

The American Association of Nurse Attorneys

The Association of Critical Care Nurses

The National Emergency Nurses Association

The Daughters of the American Revolution

National League of Nursing

American Organization of Nurse Executives

Minnesota Women's History Month, Inc.

APPENDIX C

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University of Massachusetts
Harbor Campus
Boston, MA 02125

*Rose Sandeck
Director, Concord, California Vet Center
1899 Clayton Road Suite 140
Concord, CA 94520

APPENDIX D

1987 CONTRIBUTIONS

THE VWMP WOULD NOT EXIST WITHOUT THE TIME, TALENT AND ENERGY GENEROUSLY DONATED BY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PROJECT'S SUCCESS.

Contributions to the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project

1. American Association of Critical Care Nurses (California)	\$ 2,500.00
2. American Association of Nurses	\$ 1,000.00
3. American Nurses Association	\$ 1,009.05
4. Capital City School of Nursing	\$ 2,000.00
5. Community Activity Fund	\$ 500.00
6. Diamond State Post 2863 (VFW) (Wilmergton, DE)	\$ 1,100.00
7. Disabled American Vets. Dept. of Wisconsin	\$ 1,075.00
8. MINERVA	\$ 500.00
9. Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, et al	\$ 500.00
10. Kinne-Engelhart Post # 207	\$ 600.00
11. Ladies Aux. to VFW - Dept. of Wisconsin	\$ 500.00
12. Michigan Nurses Association	\$ 3,397.12
13. Military Order of the Purple Heart	\$ 1,000.00
14. Minnesota Nurses Association	\$ 2,117.00
15. Wisconsin State VFW Convention	\$ 716.90
16. Tuesday Club - River Falls, WI	\$ 1,000.00
17. Twin Cities Chapter #268	\$ 500.00
18. Military Order of the Purple Heart	\$ 1,000.00
19. Vietnam Era Vets Alliance	\$ 408.46
20. VVA, Bucks City Chapter	\$ 1,000.00
21. VVA, Central Ohio #16	\$ 500.00
22. VVA Foundation	\$ 600.00
23. Robbins, Zelle, Larson & Kaplan	\$ 1,000.00
24. Adolph Coors Company	\$ 3,000.00
25. Vietnam Veterans of American (National Headquarters)	\$ 1,300.00
26. Department of Nursing, Walter Reed Army Medical Center	\$ 1,000.00
27. Vietnam Veterans, Ventura County, Inc.	\$ 1,406.00
28. The Woman's Club of Minneapolis	\$ 1,000.00
29. Chicago Vietnam Veterans Parade Committee	\$ 5,000.00
30. U.S. Veterans of the Vietnam Era, Somerville, MA	\$ 10,000.00
31. Stuart Pharmaceuticals	\$ 10,000.00
32. Individuals, Civic and Community Groups	<u>\$176,176.47</u>
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1987	<u>\$233,406.00</u>

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION 1215 6TH AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

GIFTS IN KIND

<u>Item</u>	<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Volunteer Hours	Office Volunteers & Management	\$323,000.00
Rental Space, Furniture (Washington, D.C.)	American Nurses Association	\$ 1,000.00
Design, Printing Cost for 10,000 Brochures	Adolph Coors Company	\$ 700.00
Airfare for Replica Statues	Service by Air	\$ 500.00
Printing	Lafayette Press	\$ 200.00
Printing for National Fund Raising Event	Joiner Center of MA	\$ 300.00
Printing for Large Poster Display & 2,000 Smaller Posters	Miller High Life	\$ 2,000.00
Creative Writing for Direct Mail	Mr. Gene Valek-Consultant	\$ 250.00
Legal Services	Tony Eggink Paul Besozzi	\$ 250.00 \$ 575.00
Airfare for Replica Statues	Federal Express	\$ 220.00
Office Space in Minneapolis	Anonymous	\$ 2,940.00
Photograph of Statue	David McDonell, St. Paul, MN	\$ <u>250.00</u>
Total Gifts in Kind:		\$332,185.00
GRAND TOTAL:		<u>\$565,591.00</u>

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT, INC.

Budgeted Expense for the Years
Ending December 31, 1987 and 1988

	1987		1988	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>PROGRAM EXPENSE</u>				
Dedication ceremonies	\$ -	- %	\$ 210,000	24.9%
Site acquisition	61,300	13.1	108,700	12.9
Statue	70,000	15.0	70,000	8.3
Education	109,200	23.3	116,600	13.8
Statue maintenance	-	-	45,000	5.3
Construction	-	-	21,000	2.5
Miscellaneous	12,000	2.6	28,500	3.4
Research	6,500	1.4	6,500	.8
Total Program Expense	<u>259,000</u>	<u>55.4</u>	<u>606,300</u>	<u>71.9</u>
<u>FUNDRAISING EXPENSE</u>				
Direct mail	60,000	12.8	50,000	5.9
Consultant fees	40,000	8.6	40,000	4.8
Corporate solicitation/travel	30,000	6.4	30,000	3.6
Miscellaneous	6,600	1.4	6,200	.7
Premiums	500	.1	1,000	.1
Registrations	2,500	.6	2,700	.3
Total Fundraising Expense	<u>139,600</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>129,900</u>	<u>15.4</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE</u>				
Executive director salary	25,200	5.4	27,800	3.3
Administrative assistant salary	9,500	2.0	20,900	2.5
Secretary salary	-	-	16,000	1.9
Employee taxes/benefits	4,200	.9	7,700	.9
Rent	15,400	3.3	16,900	2.0
Miscellaneous	3,600	.8	5,500	.7
Telephone	900	.2	1,000	.1
Accounting fees	6,100	1.3	6,700	.8
Office supplies	2,700	.6	3,000	.4
Memberships	200	-	300	-
Postage	200	-	300	-
Insurance	1,000	.2	1,100	.1
Total Administrative Expense	<u>69,000</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>107,200</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Total Budgeted Expense	<u>\$ 467,600</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 843,400</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

APPENDIX F

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
(A Review)

DECEMBER 31, 1986, 1985, and 1984

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Notes to Financial Statements - December 31, 1986	4

STEVEN B. JOHNSON
AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

FIRST WESTERN BANK BUILDING • SUITE 417
8800 HIGHWAY SEVEN
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55426
612/935-3373

Board of Directors
Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc. as of December 31, 1986, 1985, and 1984 and the related statements of support, revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balances for the years then ended, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc.

A review consists principally of inquiries of Company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Steven B. Johnson & Assoc. Ltd.

June 1, 1987

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS
 December 31, 1986, 1985, and 1984
 (A Review)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 71,895	\$ 12,662	\$ 2,704
Inventories (Note 2)	9,000	9,000	9,000
Equipment (Note 2)	1,495	-	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>208</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 82,182</u>	<u>\$ 21,662</u>	<u>\$ 11,704</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,120	\$ 6,643	\$ 6,000
Accrued payroll taxes payable	317	-	-
Fund balances	<u>80,745</u>	<u>15,019</u>	<u>5,704</u>
	<u>\$ 82,182</u>	<u>\$ 21,662</u>	<u>\$ 11,704</u>

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT, INC.

STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT, REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 For the Years Ended December 31, 1986, 1985, and 1984
 (A Review)

	1986	1985	1984
Public Support and Revenue:			
Public support			
Contributions	\$ 116,182	\$ 34,362	\$ 7,664
	<u>116,182</u>	<u>34,362</u>	<u>7,664</u>
Revenue:			
Interest income	987	98	-
Total Revenue	<u>987</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Public Support and Revenue	<u>117,169</u>	<u>34,460</u>	<u>7,664</u>
Expenses:			
Program Expenses:			
Site acquisition	10,017	-	-
Education	20,963	12,596	1,671
Miscellaneous	<u>315</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Program Expenses	31,295	12,596	1,671
Fundraising Expenses:			
Direct mail	1,385	-	-
Consultant fees	412	-	-
Premiums	-	4,787	-
Miscellaneous	<u>322</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Fundraising Expenses	2,119	4,787	-
Administrative Expenses:			
Executive director salary	7,808	-	-
Office salary	1,885	-	-
Outside salaries	1,378	3,845	-
Employee taxes and benefits	704	-	-
Rent	2,240	-	-
Telephone	890	-	-
Insurance	1,518	1,030	-
Office supplies	1,147	404	-
Postage	251	-	-
Printing	-	2,346	211
Depreciation	208	-	-
Bank charges	<u>-</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>78</u>
Total Administrative Expenses	18,029	7,762	289
Total Expenses	<u>51,443</u>	<u>25,145</u>	<u>1,960</u>
Public Support and Revenue Over Expenses	65,726	9,315	5,704
Fund Balances:			
Beginning of year	15,019	5,704	-
End of year	<u>\$ 80,745</u>	<u>\$ 15,019</u>	<u>\$ 5,704</u>

See review report of Certified Public Accountants and notes to financial statements.

VIETNAM WOMEN'S MEMORIAL PROJECT, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1986

(A Review)

Note 1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Company is a non-profit corporation incorporated April 30, 1984 for the purpose of assuring honor and recognition for all women who served during the Vietnam War.

Note 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of certain significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements. The policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles and have been consistently applied.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at cost. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories at December 31, 1986 consist of:

Statues	<u>\$ 9,000</u>
---------	-----------------

EQUIPMENT

Equipment is stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided for by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Equipment	3 years

Note 3. CONTRIBUTED SERVICES

Many individuals donate time to the project. The value of donated time was not recorded in the financial statements.

Note 4. INCOME TAXES

The Company is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company is also exempt from Minnesota state income tax.

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: 29 OCT 1986

Employer Identification Number:

36-3354260

Case Number:

36627602950

Person to Contact:

D. KING

Contact Telephone Number:

(312) 386-1018

Our Letter Dated:

7-17-85

Caveat Applies:

NO

VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL PROJECT INC
511 ELEVENTH AVENUE SOUTH BOX 45
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55415

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) ~~7~~. Your exempt status under Code section 501(c)(3) is still in effect.

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination until the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) ~~7~~ status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of such status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) ~~7~~ organization.

If the heading of this letter indicates that a caveat applies, the caveat below or on the enclosure is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Starn
District Director

