

1 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

2 WHEREAS, Each year, Americans pause during the month of March
3 to pay special tribute to the contributions that women have made to
4 our national life, and outstanding among the myriad roles that
5 women have assumed over the course of this country's history have
6 been those undertaken as part of the nation's armed forces; and

7 WHEREAS, Long before they gained regular admission to the
8 military, thousands of women assisted the uniformed branches in a
9 variety of ways; they worked as nurses, water bearers, laundresses,
10 and cooks, sometimes served as spies and saboteurs, and on occasion
11 even took up arms; and

12 WHEREAS, In 1901, the United States Army broke new ground by
13 creating an actual nurses corps, and the navy followed in 1908; the
14 ranks of these units swelled during World War I, when nearly 23,000
15 women served as nurses with the American military; the United
16 States Navy and Marine Corps enlisted nearly 13,000 additional
17 women as yeomen and reservists and assigned them to duty stateside,
18 to free their male counterparts for combat at sea and abroad; and

19 WHEREAS, The participation of women in the military surged
20 during World War II, with more than 400,000 filling posts at home
21 and overseas; to more fully utilize their abilities, the army
22 established the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, later known as the
23 Women's Army Corps and commanded with consummate ability by the
24 Texan Oveta Culp Hobby; the army also created the WASP (Women

1 Airforce Service Pilots), while the navy organized the WAVES (Women
2 Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), the Marine Corps
3 established the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, and the Coast Guard
4 created a reserve unit known as the SPARs; in spite of widespread
5 misgivings about their suitability for the work, women proved
6 themselves in a wide array of assignments, and in 1948 an Act of
7 Congress granted them permanent status in the regular and reserve
8 forces; and

9 WHEREAS, Barriers to the participation of women in the
10 military continued to fall; legal provisions placing a two percent
11 cap on the number of women serving and a ceiling on the highest
12 grade a woman could achieve were repealed in 1967; by 1972, the
13 various Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs were opened to
14 women, and in 1976 women were admitted to the service academies;
15 they are now eligible to enter more than 90 percent of all career
16 fields in the armed forces; and

17 WHEREAS, Women have continued to deploy in times of conflict:
18 some 1,000 served in theater during the Korean War and 7,500 during
19 the Vietnam War; hundreds saw duty in operations in Central America
20 in the 1980s, and in 1991, 41,000 women served in theater in
21 Operation Desert Storm; and

22 WHEREAS, Today, approximately 344,500 women are serving in
23 the United States military; they constitute about 14 percent of
24 active duty personnel and about 10 percent of the American forces in
25 Iraq and Afghanistan; and

26 WHEREAS, The operations focused on those two countries have
27 placed enormous demands on all who have taken part; like their male

1 compatriots, many women have served multiple tours, and large
2 numbers have been injured, many grievously; as of mid-January 2011,
3 136 women had given their lives in those two wars; and

4 WHEREAS, The increased involvement of women in the military
5 is reflected by the number of women veterans, which now totals 1.8
6 million; Texas is home to more than 150,000 women veterans, the
7 second highest number of any state in the nation; and

8 WHEREAS, Texans have always honored the selflessness and
9 sacrifice of those who perform military service, and these women
10 are indeed worthy of that recognition; it is also fitting that needs
11 they have incurred in connection with that service be acknowledged
12 and alleviated, whether they concern physical or psychological
13 wounds or the challenges of caring for their families or
14 reintegrating into civilian life; and

15 WHEREAS, The women who have served in the United States armed
16 forces have demonstrated tenacity, courage, and professionalism,
17 and they are deserving of their fellow citizens' deepest gratitude
18 and unfailing support; now, therefore, be it

19 RESOLVED, That the 82nd Legislature of the State of Texas
20 hereby designate the month of March each year from 2011 through 2020
21 as Women Veterans Month in tribute to the immeasurable
22 contributions that women in the military have made to this nation.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.C.R. No. 16 was adopted by the Senate on March 24, 2011, by a viva-voce vote.

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.C.R. No. 16 was adopted by the House on May 20, 2011, by the following vote: Yeas 149, Nays 0, one present not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

Date

Governor