

## Bibliography

*Agnes Meyer Driscoll*. Photograph. National Security Agency. Accessed February 9, 2020. <https://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/women/Article/1623020/agnes-meyer-driscoll/>.

This primary source image of Agnes Driscoll comes from National Security Agency files showcased as Ms. Driscoll was honored as an inductee to the Hall of Honor as one of the Women in American Cryptology. As the NSA runs the cryptography museum and records of code-breaking work, the image is credible. The image provides a contrast in our individual women page to the societal standards women faced in terms of dress and their simultaneous contributions to code-breaking that broke standards. Ms. Driscoll became a focus on our Women Breaking Barriers page as she challenged the power structure of the NSA in gaining a high level position.

Angell, Isabel. "The Hidden Female Codebreakers of World War II." *The Takeaway*. Last modified October 10, 2017. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/takeaway/segments/remembering-women-who-helped-crack-japanese-code>.

This source was used primarily for the photos on the webpage. While these photos were taken from this secondary source, the webpage cites the National Security Agency for the photos, which is definitely a primary source and credible because the National Security Agency is a government based national database. These primary source images prove the significant role women played in breaking the barriers.

Bailey, Kasee. "The State of Women in Tech 2019." *DreamHost*. Last modified March 7, 2019. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://www.dreamhost.com/blog/state-of-women-in-tech/>. This secondary provided us with important contemporary statistics pertaining to female participation in the workforce, specifically the technology industry. We wanted to ensure we had adequate context and background on the barriers facing women despite the work done by the codebreakers.

Baraniuk, Chris. "The female code-breakers who were left out of history books." *BBC*. Last modified October 9, 2017. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20171009-the-female-code-breakers-who-were-left-out-of-history-books>.

While a secondary source, this article helped prove that the social barriers broken by the codebreakers remained longer than the technological ones did. This source can be considered credible because it was found on BBC, the world's leading public service broadcaster.

BBC. *BBC*. Last modified October 9, 2017. Accessed January 25, 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20171009-the-female-code-breakers-who-were-left-out-of-history-books>.

Despite the significant contribution female codebreakers provided to technological advancement in cryptology, they failed to permanently break the social barriers to women in tech. The permanence of that barrier can be seen in paucity of data. We used the BBC's

compilation of newly released primary sources to frame individual stories of women with newly released information on our page on the individual stories of women codebreakers.

Bearne, Suzanna. "Meet the female codebreakers of Bletchley Park." *The Guardian*. Last modified July 24, 2018. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/careers/2018/jul/24/meet-the-female-codebreakers-of-bletchley-park>.

This secondary source gave us more information on the female codebreakers of Bletchley. While we never used this information - because we decided to focus on the American code breakers rather than code breaking on a global scale - it helped give historical content and frame the issue.

Benson, Sonia, Daniel E. Brannen, Jr., and Rebecca Valentine. "U.S. involvement in World War II began in 1941 after Japanese forces attacked the American naval..." In *UXL Encyclopedia of U.S. History*. Vol. 8. Detroit, MI: UXL, 2009. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/PC3048987422/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=7a206a47>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

Butler, Elizabeth Ann. *Navy Waves*. Charlottesville, VA: Wayside Press, 1988. Accessed February 23, 2020. [https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing\\_the\\_burden.pdf](https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing_the_burden.pdf). This primary source book was written by Elizabeth Allen Butler, a female code-breaker and is a reflection on her experience working for the Navy during World War 2. Butler provides evidence to the technological barriers broken by the women despite a lack of publicity and the permanence of the social ones. Her words helped us understand the level of secrecy women were forced to undertake in their jobs which ultimately led to a lack of recognition later for their work.

Callimahos, Lambros D. *The Legendary William F. Friedman*. Vol. 1. Cryptologic Spectrum, 1974. Accessed January 25, 2020. [https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/news-features/declassified-documents/cryptologic-spectrum/legendary\\_william\\_friedman.pdf](https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/news-features/declassified-documents/cryptologic-spectrum/legendary_william_friedman.pdf). Callimahos's book is a secondary source on the technological barriers in codebreaking by William Friedman, but a primary source to the permanence of the social barriers to women in tech. The book appears on our "The women" page as an example of how male codebreakers received much more recognition following World war 2 then women codebreakers, largely due to their silence. As the book was published by the NSA website, it is credible.

*Cryptology in World War II*. Photograph. National Museum of the United States Air force. Accessed February 9, 2020. <https://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Upcoming/Photos/igphoto/2000450326/>.

This primary source image comes from the National Museum of the United States Air force who collected world war 2 images from the US Air force and other departments, highlighting its credibility. This image helps frame the skills women had to learn to become codebreakers, especially learning how to work machines and appears on our "Becoming Code Breakers" page.

Decoding Japanese shipping codes was nearly impossible, but they were cracked by specially recruited women schoolteachers. Photograph. Accessed January 25, 2020.

<https://www.jasonfagone.com/woman-who-smashed>.

This primary source image was found by Jason Fagone, an author and writer for San Francisco chronicle who has spent 2 and half years studying Elizebeth Friedman, highlighting her breaking of technological barriers through her codebreaking. This image appears on our individuals stories page to provide an example of what the work of these women would physically look like and provide readers with a stronger visual.

Ekhall, Magnus, and Fredrik Hallenberg. "The Turing Bombe and US Navy Bombe Simulator." Turing Bombe Simulator. Last modified 2019. Accessed April 13, 2020.

<http://www.lysator.liu.se/~koma/turingbombe/bombe.html>.

This US Navy bombe simulation highlighted the way in which women code-breakers broke technological barriers. The simulation highlighted the tedious nature of the women's tasks as well as the physical labor of code-breaking, a role where women broke societal barriers as well. The simulator provides important context on our code-breaking page, highlighting how exactly women broke technological barriers.

"FDR's 'Day of Infamy' Speech: Crafting a Call to Arms." *Prologue Magazine*, Winter 2001. Accessed February 10, 2020.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2001/winter/crafting-day-of-infamy-speech.html>.

This magazine excerpt from the National Archives, while secondary, contained detailed primary information including specific quotes from Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy" speech and many images of first drafts of this historically significant document. We used this site to learn more about Pearl Harbor as the turning point in women's involvement in the war. This site is credible as it is a government run archive, and is therefore very thorough. We appreciated the amount of primary images and utilized them for context on our site.

Gaillet, Lynée Lewis, and Helen Gaillet Bailey, eds. *Remembering Women Differently: Refiguring Rhetorical Work*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2019. Accessed February 21, 2020.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=BCGWDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT128&lpg=PT128&dq=slander+world+war+two+women+code&source=bl&ots=qUB7NXVf\\_f&sig=ACfU3U3xm0yrYSf8kl51p4zmGmgEcM4VIQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8-PTzj6DnAhWHJDQIHW1KCBkQ6AEwGnoECA0QAQ#v=onepage&q=slander%20world%20war%20two%20women%20code&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=BCGWDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT128&lpg=PT128&dq=slander+world+war+two+women+code&source=bl&ots=qUB7NXVf_f&sig=ACfU3U3xm0yrYSf8kl51p4zmGmgEcM4VIQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8-PTzj6DnAhWHJDQIHW1KCBkQ6AEwGnoECA0QAQ#v=onepage&q=slander%20world%20war%20two%20women%20code&f=false).

This book focused on the effects of misogynistic behavior, although we only read the sections pertaining to World War Two. The writing was clear and contained interesting and primary quotes from many women during the war. We know this book to be credible

as it was published by a large research university and its editor, Lynee Gaillet, is the Chair of the English department at Georgia State University, an esteemed position.

*Genevieve Grotjan, who broke the challenging "Purple" Japanese code with the US Army Signals Intelligence Service.* Photograph. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. Accessed March 2, 2020. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/genevieve-grotjanjpg>.

This primary source image of Genevieve Grotjan helped us understand how individual women broke boundaries as code-breakers. Through her individual story, we were able to put a face to this abstract narrative and see how her specific contributions impacted the war.

Holmes, Susan. Interview by the author. Palo Alto, CA. January 21, 2020.

We interviewed Professor Susan Holmes, who teaches Data Analysis and Cryptology at Stanford University. Professor Holmes is a leader in her field and is very knowledgeable about code breaking; she designed a Stanford class titled Breaking Codes and Finding Patterns, the description of which we found very applicable to our research. We asked Professor Holmes questions surrounding the nature of code breaking, her understanding of the barriers women coders broke during World War II, and the state of women in STEM fields today.

*I'm Proud... My Husband Wants Me to Do My Part. See Your U.S. Employment Service: War Manpower Commission.* Accessed February 21, 2020.

<https://www.history.com/news/world-war-ii-propaganda-posters-photos-united-states-home-front#&gid=ci0230e630c06326df&pid=poster-by-howard-scott>.

We wanted several posters to help visually demonstrate our argument regarding societal expectations for women during the war and the ways in which the war effort removed barriers socially that would return later. We used the History.com site as an archive to give us access to many propaganda posters at the time. We used this image of a woman engaging in the war effort, much to the satisfaction of her husband, to explore societal norms surrounding women

"Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry." In *The Asian-American Experience*.

American Journey. Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Media, 1999. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/EJ2210014116/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=a6e7f29>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

Lange, Katie. "Rarely Told Pearl Harbor Stories of Female Military Nurses." Department of Defense Live. Accessed February 10, 2020. <https://www.dodlive.mil/2016/11/25/rarely-told-pearl-harbor-stories-of-female-military-nurses/>.

Although this webpage is specifically about female nurses during World War Two and the bombing of Pearl Harbor, we found the site to be very helpful in furthering our

understanding of gender during the time period. The webpage had great quantitative information about the war, such as statistics of casualties, which we used in our context webpages. The site is credible as it is a Federal site and was used to understand facts of the war (such as what events occurred) instead of opinionated information, which could have a bias in the government's favor.

Layton, Edwin T. *And I was There*. Naval Institute Press, 2006. Accessed February 9, 2020. [https://books.google.com/books/about/And\\_I\\_was\\_There.html?id=bZkmLX8i6UgC](https://books.google.com/books/about/And_I_was_There.html?id=bZkmLX8i6UgC). Written by Admiral Layton, an intelligence officer during World War 2, this primary source book his Mr. Layton's recounting of his experience during World War 2. He described peers in his field including the famous female codebreaker Agnes Driscoll - his testimony to her breaking boundaries appears on our page highlighting the stories of individual women. As Mr. Layton lived through the war, his commentary is a primary source although he wrote his book after the fact.

Library of Congress. "Interview with Ann Caracristi." Experiencing War: Stories From the Veteran History Project. Last modified October 26, 2011. Accessed January 25, 2020. <https://memory.loc.gov/diglib/vhp-stories/loc.natlib.afc2001001.30844/transcript?ID=mv0001>.

This primary source interview with Ann Caracristi was done as part of the Library of Congress's Veterans history project. Her description of how she got involved with code breaking and her experience decrypting Japanese codes in Arlington Hall helped frame our Secret letters and Individual Stories page. Her direct words are credible as they are part of the Library of congress, the national records for all things related to the government .

Lycett, Andrew. "Breaking Germany's Enigma Code." BBC. Last modified February 17, 2011. Accessed February 21, 2020.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/enigma\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/enigma_01.shtml).

This article helped provide us with context surrounding codebreaking machines and the technological advances during World War Two. We used this information in our page about code breaking to try and provide website viewers with a straightforward explanation of how our website's heroines did their jobs. Although the BBC is not the most factual site, we trust this article as its author, Andrew Lycett, is a known journalist who writes for the Sunday Times.

Matsakis, Louise. "Google Employee's Anti-Diversity Manifesto Goes 'Internally Viral.'" Vice. Last modified August 7, 2017. Accessed March 28, 2020.

[https://www.vice.com/en\\_us/article/kzbm4a/employees-anti-diversity-manifesto-goes-internally-viral-at-google](https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/kzbm4a/employees-anti-diversity-manifesto-goes-internally-viral-at-google).

This newspapers source was used to inform our exploration of contemporary connections. This article served as primary source evidence that the stereotypes women faced during world war 2 still exist today and act as barriers for women in STEM.

McSweeney, Kelly. "WWII Codebreakers Secretly Hacked Military Messages." Now. Last modified May 20, 2019. Accessed April 4, 2020.

<https://now.northropgrumman.com/wwii-codebreakers-secretly-hacked-military-messages>.

This secondary article provided a primary source image of Virginia Aderholt who literally broke the code that ended World War 2 and metaphorically broke the barriers for the role of women in American society. This image helped frame our exploration of individual women's stories in our page on individual women breaking boundaries.

"Meet the female code-breakers of WWII." KSBW. Last modified November 11, 2013. Accessed April 9, 2020. <https://www.ksbw.com/article/meet-the-female-code-breakers-of-wwii/1052870#>.

This website was very helpful when we were looking for pictures of the female codebreakers, as it provided helpful images. In addition, we used this source for some preliminary research on the female codebreakers.

Mulligan, Ellen. "Visualizing Pearl Harbor 75 Years Later." The National Archives. Last modified December 6, 2016. <https://unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2016/12/06/visualizing-pearl-harbor-75-years-later/>.

This article, from the National Archives Site, payed homage to Pearl Harbor through the inclusion of many interesting maps and images of the base as well as videos of the attack. These sources were great additions to our website, as we wanted to capitalize upon the opportunities the website format gave us to include engaging material. The site is a federal archive and can be trusted to provide legitimate primary sources.

Mundy, Liza. "The Secret History of the Female Code Breakers Who Helped Defeat the Nazis." Politico. Last modified October 10, 2017. Accessed February 21, 2020.

<https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/10/10/the-secret-history-of-the-women-code-breakers-who-helped-defeat-the-nazis-215694>.

This informative article gave us lots of background information on female code breakers in World War Two. The article was written by Liza Mundy, the author of *Code Girls: The Untold Story of the American Women Code Breakers of World War Two*. We used Ms. Mundy's book as our main inspiration for our website and our most important secondary source; we also reached out to Ms. Mundy over email to learn more about her work. Due to the immense amount of research Ms. Mundy has done on the subject of female World War Two cryptologists, we trust that her work is thorough and reliable. We used this article for its inclusion of interviews with female cryptologists from the war.

Mundy, Liza. "Code Girls; Gallery." Liza Mundy. Accessed January 25, 2020.

<http://www.lizamundy.com/code-girls/gallery-2/>.

This secondary resource comes from Liza Mundy, the author of *Code Girls*, a book she researched for many years exemplifying her credibility and expertise in her subject. Many of her primary sources appear on various pages in her website and her analysis helped frame our understanding of the stories of individual women and the impact they had on code breaking efforts.

Murphy, Gail. "20 years in tech, through the eyes of 8 women: How these computer scientists made their own way in an industry dominated by men." Computing Researching

Participation Widening Participation. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://cra.org/crawp/20-years-tech-eyes-8-women-computer-scientists-made-way-industry-dominated-men/>.

This source gave us interesting information on personal stories of women in the technology industry, which we were able to contrast with the female codebreakers of World War II. While this source is secondary, it is incredibly credible because it tracked personal stories over 20 years.

The N-530 Bombe, located on the second deck of building 4. Photograph. National Security Agency. May 15, 1945. Accessed February 23, 2020. [https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing\\_the\\_burden.pdf](https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing_the_burden.pdf).

This primary source image of women using a bombe machine during World War 2 helped me understand the tedious and physical nature of their code-breaking labor. Although this image appeared in a secondary book, I was able to find the image in the NSA archives making it a primary source.

"National border changes at the end of World War II led to massive deportation of Germans living in..." In Almanac, edited by Barbara C. Bigelow, George Feldman, Christine Slovey, and Kelly King Howes. Vol. 2 of *World War II Reference Library*. Detroit, MI: UXL, 2000. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/PC3411887189/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=91962b98>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

"Navajo Code Talkers with the Marine Signal Corps during World War II." In *Gale U.S. History Online Collection*. Detroit, MI: Gale, 1943. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/XJMMHJ459312594/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=9881fb79>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

Netzley, Patricia D. "A concentration camp during World War II, where Jews were sent by German Nazis under the leadership..." In *The Greenhaven Encyclopedia of Terrorism*, edited by Moataz A. Fattah. Detroit, MI: Greenhaven Press, 2007. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/PC3205487015/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=a1dbf362>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

*New York Times*. "Confidential Work is Waiting for WACs." July 7, 1944, 12. Accessed February 2, 2020.

<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1944/07/17/83986151.html?pageNumber=12>.

This primary source article from the New York Times highlighted the mysteriousness of the code-breaking job advertising by the NSA. This information appears on the secret letters page to explain the risk women took in going for the job.

Nylind, Linda. "How did the Enigma machine work?" *The Guardian*. Accessed April 13, 2020.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2014/nov/14/how-did-enigma-machine-work-imitation-game>.

This US Navy bombe simulation showed us the technological boundaries women broke. The simulation highlights the actual machinery used to break code boundaries and gave us helpful context to the physical work of women code-breakers. It helped us analyze the difficult process women went through to fight both technological as well as societal boundaries.

*The Origin and Development of the Army Security Agency 1917 - 1947*. Laguna Hills, CA:

Agean Park Press, 1978. Accessed February 23, 2020.

[https://books.google.com/books/about/Origin\\_and\\_Development\\_of\\_the\\_Army\\_Secur.html?id=ACfHPAAACAAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/Origin_and_Development_of_the_Army_Secur.html?id=ACfHPAAACAAJ).

We used a quotation from this primary source book written about Army Security Agencies to help us understand why the army decided to start recruiting women to be code-breakers. The book, having been written in the 1920s is a primary source and provided for us a formal government opinion on why women were needed in the war effort.

*President Franklin D. Roosevelt Declares War on Japan (Full Speech) | War Archives*.

YouTube, 2011.

This primary source, a recording of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declaring war on Japan, was especially helpful in visualizing the true catastrophes of the war with a historical lens. Clearly, the question of whether or not to go to war with Japan was highly debated prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor: there were radical individuals highly in favor of declaring war. So, when President FDR officially declared war against Japan, it was surreal to see the mass support for this cause first hand. Also, this source can be considered credible because it comes from the War Archives, a federally regulated source.

Safford, Lauren. Memorandum, "Memorandum for OP-20-WP," January 1, 1942. Navy Department, Communication Security Section.

This primary source memo from Captain Lauren Safford highlighted the Navy's perspective of prioritizing integrity while recruiting code-breakers. This information provided evidence for our recruitment and training process on how normal women became code-breakers.



Showalter, Elaine. "The brilliance of the women code breakers of World War II." *The Washington Post*. Last modified October 6, 2017. Accessed February 2, 2020. <http://ThebrillianceofthewomencodebreakersofWorldWarII>.

This source was used for background information to learn some more general information on both World War II and the female codebreakers of World War II. More specifically, this website reviews Liza Mundy's *Code Girls*, so it provided us with similar information but more brevity. Although this source can be considered secondary, the *Washington Post* is a proliferating news outlet that has provided very credible information in the past, so it can be assumed that the information it is providing now is also very credible. Liza Mundy's work addressed both the technological barrier but also described the social barriers that remained. Showalter's work provided similar context for our website

Simmons, Holly Leber. "Goucher's secret 'code girls' helped end WWII." *Goucher Magazine*. Last modified June 8, 2018. Accessed February 2, 2020.

<https://blogs.goucher.edu/magazine/gouchers-secret-code-girls-helped-end-wwii/>.

While most sources overlook the role of these women codebreakers, Goucher's role providing education for women specifically provides an alternative point of view. We wanted multiple perspectives for our website and this source provided alternative view point on the social barriers that remained against women in the field and primary sources on the contributions of Ola Winslow, one of our featured codebreakers. A primary source image of the professor is used to highlight the importance of training for code breakers on our "becoming code breakers" page.

"This propaganda poster from World War II shows three leading enemy figures: Italian dictator Benito..." In *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. Economic History*, 2nd ed., edited by Thomas Riggs. Vol. 3. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2015. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/PC3611087464/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=d4e81ad7>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible. We used the image in our context for why women were needed despite the social barriers to women in technology

Thompson, Clive. "The Secret History of Women in Coding." *New York Times*. Last modified February 13, 2019. Accessed February 21, 2020.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/13/magazine/women-coding-computer-programming.html>.

This highly informative, clear, and detailed article by the *New York Times*, a source we believe to be extremely credible, gave us a deeper look into the social barriers surrounding female cryptologists and connected their struggles to modern female coders. The site had ample primary images of women operating cryptology machines and interesting quotes from female coders. Clive Thompson, the author of the article, is a journalist who has written for the *New York Times* and *Smithsonian*, and has written a

book called *Coders: The Making of a New Tribe and the Remaking of the World*; we believe him to be reputable due to the news sources he has written for as well as informed on the subject of code.

Thompson, George Raynor, Dixie R. Harris, and Pauline M. Oaks. *The Signal Corps: The Test*. Washington DC: Office of the Chief of Military History, Dept. of the Army, 1957. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-17/index.html>. This primary source book was a report written by the United States Army. This report detailed what was included in the training of new code-breakers and this information appears on our "becoming code breakers" page and helped us prove the technological barriers the women broke.

Treadway, Chris. "Pow! Learn about women comic book artists of World War II at Richmond talk." East Bay Times. Last modified September 15, 2017. Accessed February 29, 2020. <https://www.eastbaytimes.com/2017/09/15/pow-learn-about-women-comic-book-artists-of-world-war-ii-at-richmond-talk/>. While the database was a secondary source, the primary image on this source was used to demonstrate how women were drafted into the workforce during World War II. The primary source image helped us prove the historical context that made it possible for women to enter into the technological field.

Treadwell, Mattie E. *The Women's Army Corps*. Washington D.C., 1953. Accessed February 23, 2020. <https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/Wac/index.htm>. After being part of the WACS during World War 2, Ms. Treadwell became a historian for the Office of the Chief of the Military History. Her book is a primary source as she draws from her own experiences as well as her observations as head of women's activities. Her testimony helped us better understand the living conditions of female code-breakers and how they adapted to the army lifestyle.

"U.S. Coast Guard. A recruiting poster from World War II." In *Dictionary of American History*, 3rd ed., edited by Stanley I. Kutler. Vol. 2. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/PC3401887315/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=117e3e4b>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible. We used this primary source to demonstrate the social barriers that were removed for women during this time allowing them to enter into new spaces

United States War Department, Military Intelligence Division. *Tactical and Technical Trends, No 1 - 20*. By United States War Department General Staff. Report no. 12. Accessed February 2, 2020. <https://archive.org/details/TacticalAndTechnicalTrendsNos1-20/page/n373/mode/2up>.

This primary source book contains many volumes of army reports on the technical strategies used while code-breaking, revealing how the women broke technological

barriers. Volume 12 includes information on the katakana Japanese language that codebreakers at the time used for intercepting messages. This information appears on our becoming code breakers page as evidence of the extensive training women received.

*War Manpower job flyer promoting women to register for War Jobs.*

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/wwii-women.html>.

This primary source was very helpful in learning more about the types of outreach different companies used to attract women into the workforce. Because this document comes straight out of the National Archives, a federally regulated database, it can be considered very credible.

"War of Secrets: Cryptology in WWII." National Museum of the United States Air Force.

Accessed February 21, 2020. <https://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196193/war-of-secrets-cryptology-in-wwii/>.

This site was created by the National Museum of the United States Air Force, a government organization that we trust to produce reliable information surrounding wartime events. We used this site for the many interesting visual sources of machinery used by cryptologists during the war, to help us understand what code-breaking looks like and to help our website's viewers do the same.

*We Can Do It!* Accessed February 21, 2020. <https://www.history.com/news/world-war-ii-propaganda-posters-photos-united-states-home-front>.

We wanted several posters to help visually demonstrate our argument regarding societal expectations for women during the war and the ways in which the war effort removed social barriers that would return later. We used the History.com site as an archive to give us access to many propaganda posters. We used this propaganda poster of Rosie the Riveter to visually explore societal norms surrounding women during World War Two in our page about the pushback against women cryptologists.

Wei-Haas, Maya. "How the American Women Codebreakers of WWII Helped Win the War."

*Smithsonian Magazine*, October 5, 2017. Accessed February 10, 2020.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-women-codebreakers-wwii-helped-win-war-180965058/>.

This very informative and clear article from the Smithsonian Magazine provided us with great primary source images as well as basic information we needed to get a grasp on the overall accomplishments and journeys of the women cryptologists. Smithsonian is a widely trusted source where the article's author, Ms. Wei-Hass, is the assistant editor for science and innovation. We used the information from this website for our page about Pearl Harbor.

Wilcox, Jennifer. *Sharing the Burden: Women in Cryptology during World War II*. Center for

Cryptologic History National Security Agency, 2013. Accessed February 2, 2020.

[https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing\\_the\\_burden.pdf](https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/wwii/sharing_the_burden.pdf).

Wilcox provides important information for the technological barriers, the context of the military at the time, and for the female codebreakers themselves. We used primary source

photos and quotes to describe the women's process for becoming code-breakers, the stories of individual female code breakers and the context that women entered code breaking. Wilcox provided important secondary information on the ways in which barriers for women were both literal, in their breaking of codes, and metaphorical in redefining the roles assigned to them by society.

"Within Striking Distance." In *The Asian-American Experience*. American Journey. Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Media, 1999. *Gale In Context: U.S. History* (accessed January 25, 2020). <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/EJ2210014127/GPS?u=palo88030&sid=GPS&xid=9933b063>.

This source was used as a primary image to depict World War II. This source was obtained from Gale database, an online research and publishing service. Because this database was found from Castilleja high school's library, it can be considered credible.

*Women in the War: We Can't Win without Them*. Accessed February 21, 2020.

<https://www.history.com/news/world-war-ii-propaganda-posters-photos-united-states-home-front#&gid=ci0230e630c06326df&pid=poster-by-howard-scott>.

We wanted several posters to help visually demonstrate our argument regarding societal expectations for women during the war and the ways in which the war effort removed barriers socially that would return later. We used the History.com site as an archive to give us access to many propaganda posters at the time. This specific poster, depicting a woman engaging in the war effort, visually explores the unprecedented role women were asked to take on during the war.

"Women in the Workforce during World War II." National Archives. Accessed February 26, 2020. <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/wwii-women.html>.

This source was extraordinarily helpful in learning more about the advertisements that women were attracted to, because it taught us more about their internal motivations as mothers and members of the society. This source broke barriers because women were needed in a way they never were before, so the rise of women in the workforce exponentially increased.

"Women in the Workplace." McKinsey and Company. [https://wiw-report.s3.amazonaws.com/Women\\_in\\_the\\_Workplace\\_2019.pdf](https://wiw-report.s3.amazonaws.com/Women_in_the_Workplace_2019.pdf).

This secondary source was incredible helpful with background information on women in the workplace. It can be considered credible, although it is a secondary source, because McKinsey and Company is a well established research firm who focuses on large scale research projects similar to this one. McKinsey's research demonstrates the pervasiveness of the social barriers facing women and why the female codebreakers faced such a formidable task to break them.

Women's colleges in the 1940s were a mix of cerebral inquiry, marital ambition, and hallowed rituals. The 1942 May Court at Goucher College included Jacqueline Jenkins and Gwyneth Gminder who both received secret summons from the US Navy. 1942.

Photograph. Accessed January 25, 2020. <http://www.lizamundy.com/code-girls/gallery-2/>.

This primary source image of a women's college tradition is collected by Liza Mundy from the Goucher College Archives, a credible source being the college these women attended. The primary source symbolizes the societal barriers that the women codebreakers dismantled through pursuing codebreaking. This source helps frame our understanding of what it was like to be an educated women recruited to the Navy and appears on our secret letters page.