**Works Cited**

**Primary Sources**

*Audio slideshow: Night witches*. By Paul Kerley. *BBC News*. BBC, 2 Nov. 2009. Web. 26 Jan. 2015. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8329676.stm>. This website provides a good video with a compilation of many pictures of women aviators and short clips of the women in combat during World War II. This is a reliable source. The audio clip that accompanies the video vividly explains the scenes well.

Berman, Chris. E-mail interview. 26 Jan. 2015. Mr. Chris Berman provided useful information about Marina Raskova and other female aviatrixes who participated in combat in the Red Army. The information he provided helped augment onto our website tabs and helped us answer parts of our research question.

Cottam, Kazimiera J. "Marina Raskova." *World History: The Modern Era*. ABC-CLIO, 2015. Web. 25 Jan. 2015. <http://worldhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1305438?terms=marina+raskova>. This source provides general information about Raskova's life and her accomplishments, including details of her record breaking flight. It was useful as a beginning source to give an clearer idea of the topic but it did not go into much detail about the Night Witches. It provided some information on her legacy, saying that her squadron worked especially hard after her death to become a Guards' regiment, and that their tactics became the model for Soviet bomber aviation.

Cottam, Kazimiera Janina. *Women in War and Resistance: Selected Biographies of Soviet Women Soldiers*. Nepean: New Military, 1998. Print. This book provides good information on women who participated in combat during World War II. The book provides in depth biographies of these women aviators and shows how they had influence on future women who joined combat (in the USSR and in other countries). Also, different perspectives are provided on these women who participated in combat.

Green, Kim. E-mail interview. 10 Feb. 2015. Kim Green was able to explain her first hand experience in meeting with women who flew in combat during World War II. She helped us answer our main research question, provided some useful quotes, and overall helped us complete the website.

Guttman, Jon. E-mail interview. N.d. This was not a formal interview, but Mr. Guttman provided us with information to further conduct research. He offered more sources which were helpful in finishing our research. He also explained to us the meaning behind the name "Night Witches". This didn't help with our research question but provided useful background information.

"Motherland." *Soviet Posters*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Jan. 2015. <http://www.sovietposters.com/poster/motherland.jpg>. This is an example of a propaganda poster during the time of World War II. It is especially useful because posters such as these became more popular after women started to engaged in the army. The poster shows the power and skill of the women to the Soviet public and to the Germans. It encourages more women to join the war efforts and further instills fear of the Night Witches into the German soldiers.

*Night Witches*. Dir. Gunilla Bresky. 2008. Röda Läppar, 2009. DVD. This film provides interviews with many of the women of the 588th Night Bomber regiment. It was made in 2008, many years after the war, so the women are much older and could remember details of their experiences inaccurately. It portrays a fairly positive view on the history of the Night Witches, emphasizing their successes and the progressiveness of the Soviet Union in allowing women to fly in combat. It was useful as a primary source that provided direct quotes from the Night Witches as well as emphasizing Raskova's role in the creation of the woman combat regiments.

*Night Witches*. By Rualev. *Youtube*. Youtube, 9 May 2012. Web. 21 Jan. 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnDTksmEDQk>. This video provides tribute to the women in the Soviet army during World War II. It seems like a reliable source and provides good shots of women at war and preparing for war.

"'Night Witch' Flew Bomber Planes During World War II." Hosted by Audie Cornish. Perf. Amy Goodpaster Strebe. *All Things Considered*. NPR. 15 July 2013. Print. Transcript. This broadcast was useful in the sense that it provided first hand information from one of the Night Witches, Nadezhda Popova. She reflected on her experiences as a women in combat during World War II. In addition, Popova provided reliable information on the view of the Germans on the Night Witches and other Soviet women air regiments. Also, there was an author who spoke in between, reflecting her thoughts on the women in combat during World War II.

Noggle, Anne. *A Dance with Death: Soviet Airwomen in World War II*. College Station: Texas A & M UP, 1994. Print. This was  a very reliable source which provided lots of information on Marina Raskova and on all women air regiments (such as the night witches). Anne Noggle is a reliable source, for she was in the WASPs during World War II. She also interviewed the veterans who are still alive. This book provides good primary source information on the women involved in the Soviet army during World War II, from their perspective.

Oakey, Michael. E-mail interview. 10 Feb. 2015. Michael Oakey is an expert aviation historian. This e-mail interview provided important information on the leadership and legacy of Marina Raskova and the Night Witches during World War II. He also provided us with an outsiders view on how Raskova and the women aviators impacted other countries during World War II.

*Soldiers on the March*. 1943. black and white photograph. This photo, taken during the height of the war, shows women marching alongside men. It was taken a few years after the start of the war and the forming of the all female aviation regiments, so it provides evidence for the positive impact of these regiments on how Soviet women were viewed in society.

Timofeyeva-Yegorova, Anna. *Red Sky, Black Death: A Soviet Woman Pilot's Memoir of the Eastern Front*. Ed. Kim Green. Trans. Kim Green and Margarita Ponomariova. Bloomington: Slavica, 2009. Print. Margarita Ponomariova. This primary source provides first hand information on the experiences of being a Soviet women in combat during World War II. It is written by Anna Yegorova, who participated in combat alongside Marina Raskova. This book is informative and resourceful. It provides important information, which partly answers the research question, and provides good evidence for the website tabs.

**Secondary Sources**

Childs, David. "Nadezhda Popova: Soviet Pilot Known as 'the Night Witch'r." *Independent* [Independent Print Limited] 16 July 2013: n. pag. *The Independent*. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/nadezhda-popova-soviet-pilot-known-as-the-night-witch-8711677.html>. This source mainly focuses on a pilot in the Night Witches named Nadezhda Popova. The article provides information on the missions of the Night Witches and the Russian's view on women pilots during this time period. (This is a secondary source)

Dowdy, Linda. "The Night Witches: The True Story of an Incredible Group of Women." *Seize the Sky*. Linda Dowdy, 2008. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://www.seizethesky.com/nwitches/nitewtch.html>. This source discussed the Night Witches, a group of Soviet Women who flew bombing missions during World War II. The tactics used by the Night Witches is explained in this article. In addition, it discusses Marina Raskova and her accomplishments as a pilot. In addition, this website does a good job in describing the role of women in World War II. The author, Linda Dowdy, was an experienced pilot and engineer herself. She was committed to learning and teaching about influential women in aviation, hoping to inspire some women to fly. Because of this viewpoint, this source might be biased in favor of the Night Witches.

Garber, Megan. "Night Witches: The Female Fighter Pilots of World War II." *Atlantic* 15 July 2013: n. pag. *The Atlantic*. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2013/07/night-witches-the-female-fighter-pilots-of-world-war-ii/277779/?single\_page=true>. This article discussed the limited technology available to female Soviet pilots and how they overcame this challenge. It also mentions how the
women faced discrimination. Although it gave general information and it was a brief article, it was helpful because the information on the "flimsy" planes that the women had to fly was not provided in many other places.

Green, Kim. "Dive Bombers." *Woman Pilot Magazine*. N.p., 18 July 2012. Web. 16 Feb. 2015. <http://womanpilot.com/?p=123>. This source provides information on how Marina Raskova and her all-female air regiments pioneered the entrance of women in the combat during World War II. Also, this source provides quotes on how Raskova's subordinates viewed her.

Hunt, David. "About World War 2: Night Witches-- All-Female Night Bomber Regiment." *Hubpages*. Hubpages, 3 June 2013. Web. 21 Jan. 2015. <http://hubpages.com/hub/About-World-War-2-Night-Witches-All-Female-Night-Bomber-Regiment>. This article by David Hunt is a reflection on women's involvement in the Soviet Union combat forces during World War. This website seems relatively reliable and agrees with the information we found in other sources. It gives an alternate perspective on Soviet women in combat, the perspective of the Germans.

Kathryn Spurling. Review of Pennington, Reina, Wings, Women, and War: Soviet Airwomen in World War II Combat. H-Minerva, H-Net Reviews. July, 2002. This source was helpful in the sense that it provided good information about the Night Witches and other all-women air regiments. It provides detailed statistics about how many missions the soviet women dropped and how many missions they flew. It also provides different views on how these women aviators were viewed.

Lance Janda. Review of Cottam, Kazimiera J., ed., Women In Air War: The Eastern Front of World War II. H-Minerva, H-Net Reviews. December, 2001. This book provides personal experience of many Soviet women who were aviators during World War II. This book consists of stories which describe the experiences of being a women and participating in combat in one of the squadrons formed by Marina Raskova. This book provides the perspective of the women who participated in combat and also how these women viewed Raskova. Overall, an reliable primary source.

Markowitz, Mike. "Night Witches: Soviet Female Aviators in World War II." *Defense Media Network*. Faircount Media Group, 7 May 2014. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://www.defensemedianetwork.com/stories/night-witches-soviet-female-aviators-in-world-war-ii/>. This source provided specific information on the type of planes that Soviet airwomen flew as well as providing detailed information on the early life of Marina Raskova. It was helpful because it provided evidence on Marina Raskova's leadership and legacy by discussing how she was able to form the three all-female air combat regiments. However, like many of our sources it was a secondary source that only provided sparse primary sources through short quotes. Defense Media Network is a network of websites, blogs, newsletters, etc. that talk about defense, homeland security, and medicine.

MARTIN, DOUGLAS. "Nadezhda Popova, WWII ‘Night Witch,’ Dies at 91." *New York Times* 14 July 2013: n. pag. *New York Times*. Web. 16 Feb. 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/15/world/europe/nadezhda-popova-ww-ii-night-witch-dies-at-91.html?ref=todayspaper&\_r=4&%C2%A0&>. This article commemorates Nadezhda Popova, a Night Witch during World War II. It provides information about the Night Witches and about Popova's experiences during combat. It is a reliable source for the information is based off an interview done with Nadezhda Popova.

McDermott, Roger. "The Role of Women in Russia's Armed Forces." *Eurasia Daily Monitor*. Jamestown Foundation, 26 Nov. 2013. Web. 7 Jan. 2015. <http://www.jamestown.org/programs/edm/single/?tx\_ttnews%5Btt\_news%5D=41680&tx\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=685&no\_cache=1#.VK0-qhaNUlI>. This source explained the position of women in the Soviet Army and combat forces today. It explained the general trend of participation of women in the armed forces. The website seemed reliable and the author as well. The author, Roger McDermott specialized in Russian defense and security issues and follows Eurasian Military Studies.

Myles, Bruce. *The Night Witches: The Untold Story of Soviet Women in Combat*. Novato: Presidio, 1981. Print. This source gives many interviews with former Night Witches and even Marina Raskova herself. It seems to glorify the accomplishments of these women, despite being written during the Cold War, by an American author.

Naughton, Russell. "Marina Raskova and the Soviet Women Pilots of World War II." *Hargrave the Pioneers*. CTIE, 20 Sept. 2002. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://www.ctie.monash.edu.au/hargrave/soviet\_women\_pilots.html>. This website provides information about Marina Raskova as a Soviet pilot in World War II. It shows the women pilots in a very positive light and describes that various missions that women pilots (such as Raskova) were a part of. This source also describes many of the awards that Marina Raskova earned throughout her career as a Soviet pilot.

Nikitin, Vadim. "Tale of Two Night-Witches." *Foreign Policy Association*. N.p., 2 Nov. 2009. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <http://foreignpolicyblogs.com/2009/11/02/tale-of-two-night-witches/>. "Tale of Two Night-Witches" discusses the harsh treatment that Night Witches received not only from the their Nazi captors but from the intelligence force in their own country. It talks about a BBC documentary on two former Night Witches, and how they were treated by their country after the war. This helps to contrast the forward-thinking that the Soviet Union showed by allowing female pilots, but also the demobilization of these units and how that was regressive. The Foreign Policy Blog is a network of global affairs blog that is related to the Foreign Policy Association's Great Decisions program. The specific author, Vadim Niktin, is a Harvard graduate who is currently focusing on the topics of USSR, US-Russia Relations, Culture and Society, Civil Society, and Politics.

Rule, Wilma, and Norma C. Noonan. *Russian Women in Politics and Society*. Westport: Greenwood, 1996. Print. This book, by Wilma Rule and Norma C. Noonan, was an informative and reliable source. It provided good information about pre-war situations which the Soviet women faced. It then shows a vague profile of Marina Raskova's accomplishments, but is very detailed when talking about how the lives of Russian women changed after World War II (and Raskova's actions). Overall, it is helpful in answering our research question.

Stahel, David. *Operation Typhoon: Hitler's March on Moscow, October, 1941*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2013. Print. This book provided a quote from Nadezhda Popova, a pilot in one of Raskova's regiments. It was a useful for providing information about the personal hardships faced by the Night Witches. However, much of the book was not relevant to the research question.

"Stalin objects to putting off invasion of Europe." *World War II Today*. World War II Today, 2008. Web. 21 Jan. 2015. <http://ww2today.com/11th-june-1943-stalin-objects-to-putting-off-invasion-of-europe>. This source was especially useful in the pictures it provided of women and men armed forces. There were pictures which showed women integrated into the combat units. It also provides a list of events between certain dates and explains reasons behind Stalin's decisions.

Strebe, Amy Goodpaster. *Flying for Her Country*. Westport: Praeger Security International, 2007. Print. This source compares the WASP aviation units of the United States with the all-female aviation regiments of Soviet Russia during WWII. It provided detailed information on the sexism that both of these groups had to face. However, it was more focused on the American women than the Soviet women.

Vajskop, Samantha. "Elena's War: Russian Women in Combat." *Ashbrook Statesmanship Thesis* (2008): 1-31. Print. This source provided quotes from Soviet military officials about the capability of Soviet women pilots as well as evidence for the competence of these women pilots, and how their achievements helped grant other women the opportunity to partake in combat.

"World War II." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, 2015. Web. 26 Jan. 2015. <http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/110199#>. This source summarized the cause of the start of World War II in the Soviet Union as well as placing it in a more global context. It did not provide much information on Marina Raskova or the Night Witches but it was helpful for gaining historical background information and photographs from the time period.