

tions than male and female replacements on the same ships, and at the same time showed a certain tendency to regard the enlisted personnel as servants rather than as fellow passengers. Again, the Wacs' special objections concerned baby-sitting and other unmilitary work details often deemed especially suitable for enlisted women. In both cases, there appeared to be no solution as long as the Transportation Corps was required to carry civilian dependents while troops were still being transported, and to give civilian women better accommodations than those authorized for military women and men.

#### *Evaluation*

In discussions of a permanent women's corps, the Transportation Corps requested that from two to three and a half percent of its Regular Army strength be made up of Wacs in a variety of skills, principally clerks, postal workers, stenographers, typists, and communications experts.<sup>82</sup> Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of Transportation, stated:

The Wacs have demonstrated thoroughly their value to the Transportation Corps. They have become an integral part of our ports, not only because of the quality of their work, but also because of the enthusiasm they have displayed and their loyalty to the Transportation Corps.<sup>83</sup>

However, with the placing of ocean transport for all services under the jurisdiction of the Navy, the Wacs on shipboard were scheduled for peacetime replacement by Waves, who had not previously been permitted to serve on ships.

#### *The Adjutant General's Department*

Although duties of The Adjutant General's Department were almost without

exception suitable for women, that Department—like the other administrative services—did not have a number of Class II installations under its command as did the technical services, but merely provided personnel for station overhead. The AGD was co-operative in the matter of training, first admitting officers and then enlisted women to its schools at the request of the WAC. Such training was sometimes desired to qualify women for positions in WAC administration, and at other times to enable them successfully to replace male AGD personnel in various commands. WAC officers attended both the administrative and the classification courses at the AGD school and later the personnel consultants' course.<sup>84</sup>

Possibly the largest single group of AGD WAC employees was that assigned to the Classified Reproduction Section in the Pentagon, with the particular assignment of reproducing the weekly minutes of the General Council as well as other material for the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff—ordinarily top secret in nature. Of this work, the Deputy Chief of Staff, General McNarney, stated in 1944:

WAC personnel were assigned to the Classified Reproduction Section in order to solve a most difficult problem. I feel that their performance has been a fine tribute to the Women's Army Corps, and I am extremely grateful for their fine work and loyal service.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>82</sup> Memo, CofT for TAG, 14 Jan 47, (Rpts Contl Symbol WDGPA-(OT)-78) file TCPER-MPB-320; in reply to Ltr, TAG for CofT, 26 Dec 46, A6AM-PM-320 (11-27-46).

<sup>83</sup> ASF WAC Summary, TC sec.

<sup>84</sup> (1) Memo, Dir WAAC for TAG, 17 May 43; (2) Memo, Exec WAAC for TAG, 4 Jun 43. SPWA 210.63, in AG file. (3) Memo, AGO Tng Br for Dir WAAC, 25 May 43. AG 210.63 (AG Sch) OT-S. (4) Memo, Exec WAAC for TAG, 23 Jul 43. SPAP 352 (5-19-43).

<sup>85</sup> ASF WAC Summary.