



MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAINING. *Students standing in formation alongside reconnaissance command cars, 1/2-ton pick-up trucks, and carryall trucks.*

and surgical technicians and medical clerks. Wacs had long received such training on a coeducational basis at Army medical schools, where they had completed men's courses successfully. The WAC course was merely a transplantation of these courses to Fort Oglethorpe in order to instruct centrally the thousands of recruits obtained by the General Hospital Campaign in the spring of 1945.

At the instigation of the War Department, and because of the immediate need for technicians, Military Training Division in this one instance reversed its usual policy and shortened rather than lengthened the training time. Basic training was reduced from six to four and a half weeks, and the men's twelve-week medical technicians course was given in six weeks.⁵⁵ Nevertheless, the training was pronounced highly successful by using agencies, and The Surgeon General informed training

authorities that the manner of performance of its graduates was "admirable."⁵⁶

Miscellaneous Courses

In addition to the regular basic military training and basic technical courses, WAC training centers from time to time gave various minor courses to meet particular needs or emergencies. Of these, perhaps the most significant were the Opportunity School and its successor, the Special Training Unit. These illustrated again the fact that unskilled women of low aptitude were a particular problem to the Army, especially since they could not be trained for heavy labor as could men in like categories.

Opportunity School

Although recruiting standards recognized this difference and kept the Wac

⁵⁵ Course described in ASF Hist of WAC Tng, pp. 185-97. Subjects, (C-1 to MTP 35-10).

⁵⁶ SPMCT, 13 Sep 45, cited in ASF Hist of WAC Tng, p. 190.