

not common to all Detachment or Unit commanders.¹³

The Office of the Director disagreed with this opinion, believing that, while subjects such as hygiene, recreation, and discipline might be identical in title for both men and women, the practical application differed at least as much as the course content in Infantry School differed from that of the Field Artillery or Armored Force School. Colonel Rice added:

The only two new jobs added to the Army by the inclusion of the WAC have been those of WAC detachment officer and WAC Staff Director. While these carry the same MOS numbers as similar jobs for men, the actual duties, and therefore the elements in successful accomplishment, are somewhat different. . . . *The personnel administration of women is now an Army job* and I fail to see how an officers' school for that training is a different idea from an officers' school for any other specialized job such as QM School, Signal, CWS, Ordnance, or any technical and professional job.¹⁴

Nevertheless, Director Hobby decided to ask the opinion of the three major commands concerning the appropriateness of the school and of its proposed course of study. This was done, and two of the three commands proved receptive.¹⁵ The Army Air Forces stated:

. . . it would be of particular value to secure by this means a digest of the best practices which have been developed in the administration of female military personnel over the past two and a half years, and thus to lay the foundation for a manual or guide to be used in the training of future WAC administrators.¹⁶

The Army Ground Forces likewise agreed, saying that the school "will be of real military advantage in the command and administration of members of the WAC."¹⁷ AGF suggested that the course

include especial help in guiding women's recreation and physical training activities, education, and preparation for demobilization. On the other hand, in the ASF, Military Training Division alleged that there were plenty of Army schools already in existence. General Dalton added that the development of women leaders was no proper concern of the War Department: "After assignment, the efficient administration of a WAC company is one responsibility of command. . . ." ¹⁸

Director Hobby offered the opinion that no Army school, even The Adjutant General's School, included courses on women's health, jobs, recreation, and physical, moral, and social problems. She also pointed out that she was not asking a women's school but an Army school, for the instruction of any Army officer whose business happened to be that new Army specialty, the personnel administration of women.¹⁹ Male officers were therefore eligible to attend if interested in this specialty, or if assigned to WAC recruiting and similar fields.²⁰

G-3 Division and the Chief of Staff both agreed with this statement, and establishment of the School for WAC Personnel

¹³ Memo, MTD ASF for CofS ASF, 23 Oct 44. SPTRP 352 WAC (10-12-44), in SPAP 352.

¹⁴ Memo, Dep Dir for Dir WAC, 20 Nov 44. WDWAC 352 WAC Pers Admin.

¹⁵ Memo, Dir WAC for CGs AAF, AGF, 28 Dec 44. WDWAC 353, in WDWAC 352 (1945-46).

¹⁶ Memo, ACofAS Pers, Hq AAF, for G-1, 4 Jan 45. WDWAC 352.

¹⁷ Memo, Ground AG, Hq AGF, for CofS, Att: G-1, 3 Jan 45. 353 GNGAP-W, in WDWAC 352.

¹⁸ (1) Memo, MTD ASF to Dir Pers ASF, 4 Jan 45. SPTRP 353, in SPAP 352 WAC. (2) Memo, Dir Pers ASF for G-1, 10 Jan 45. SPAP 352 WAC (1-4-44), in WDWAC 352.

¹⁹ Memo, Dir WAC for G-3, 20 Jan 45. WDWAC 352.

²⁰ None did.