

ANNUAL REPORT

June 30, 1942.

The Adjutant General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. In compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 2a (7) (d), A.R. 350-5, there is submitted herewith report covering the operation of the United States Military Academy for the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

The past year has been fraught with adjustments and modifications made necessary by the Academy's policy to bend all its efforts in meeting the country's need in the time of war. The year has been marked by plans and preparations here at the Academy to put into effect the changes brought about by legislation enlarging the Corps of Cadets and by the decision of the War Department to give flying training to the Air Cadets and to graduate them with pilot ratings. Likewise in the other branches the military training has been very much intensified and broadened in scope to keep pace with the national war effort and to keep abreast of the recent developments in weapons and tactics. By and large, the Academy is putting forth its every effort to meet the maximum responsibility placed upon it in these critical times.

Major General R. L. Eichelberger was relieved as Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, on January 11, 1942. The undersigned assumed command on January 12, 1942.

2. STEWART FIELD.

During the period covered in this report, Stewart Field has been increased from 220 acres to approximately 1200 acres. A construction program for this field was approved by the War Department February 23, 1942, which includes housing for approximately 2000 men with all the necessary shops, school buildings and facilities to take care of the training of 500 cadets. It also provides an all-over landing area of 690 acres with four runways. In addition to that, three auxiliary fields have been purchased and are being developed to provide more landing area for flying training. These auxiliary fields will add approximately 1000 acres of landing area.

The Air Force Basic-Advanced Flying School, U.S.M. A., Stewart Field, West Point, New York, was activated on May 22, 1942, for the purpose of giving pilot training to cadets of the First and Second Class who were qualified physically and who desired this training. At the same time the 657th, 658th, and 659th School Squadrons, the 320th Air Base Squadron and the 369th Material Squadron were activated from the 570th School Squadron. These organizations, plus detachments of arms

and services, will raise the enlisted strength to approximately 2000 and the officers' strength to approximately 200.

Flying training for the First and Second Classes started on June 3, 1942, at the Air Force Civil Elementary Flying Schools throughout the country. About 60% of each class was qualified and chose this training. Pilot training is being given to the cadets so that those desiring to go into the Air Corps could receive their pilot ratings at graduation and be commissioned directly into the Air Corps and qualified to be assigned to combat organizations in the Army Air Forces immediately after graduation.

3. ADMINISTRATION.

A Machine Records Unit was installed in the office of the Adjutant General in November, 1941. The purpose of the installation was to relieve all academic departments of the burden of record keeping of weekly marks, monthly reports, Class standings, order of merit, year end reports and final standings of all cadets and Classes. This has been of great benefit to the academic departments. This Unit has been utilized to benefit the Post proper by performing various functions for organizations and units.

4. PERSONNEL - COMMISSIONED

AUTHORIZED ACTUAL

Strength, Commissioned Personnel, 6-30-41-	289	252
" " " 6-30-42-	386	330

CORPS OF CADETS.

The authorized strength of the Corps was increased from 1960 to 2496 on June 3, 1942. The Corps reached its maximum strength on January 1, 1942, with a total of 1881 cadets and its minimum on June 20, 1942, with a total of 1425 cadets. The average number of cadets was 1736 and the average strength of Classes was: First, 377; Second, 412; Third, 521; Fourth, 541.

Thirteen ex-cadets were readmitted in January, 1942. The total number of cadets discharged for deficiency in studies was 69 separations for causes other than by graduation and deficiencies in studies amounted to 27. The aggregate loss of 96 was approximately 5½% of the average strength. 373 cadets (including 1 Filipino and 1 Ecuadorian) were graduated on May 29, 1942, and of this number 372 received commissions. Cadet Flor Cruz y Roxas (Filipino) was commissioned in the Army of the United States. One cadet of the Class of 1942 (not included in the above) is to be graduated upon release from Walter Reed General Hospital where he is a patient. One foreign cadet (Dominican Republic) and 3 Filipinos received instruction during the year.

CIVILIANS.

There were 1441 civilians employed at the U.S. Military Academy as of June 30, 1942.

At the request of the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., a classification survey for all civilian positions under the War Department at the

military Academy was conducted on February 13, 1942, by the Civilian Personnel Field Office, O.S.W., New York, N.Y. In general, positions at the Academy were found to be allocated at lower grades than the duties and responsibilities warrant. All laborers, formerly paid at the rate of \$1080.00 per annum, were increased to \$1200.00 per annum in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Manager of the New York Field Office of the Secretary of War.

ENLISTED.

The U.S.M.A. (DEML) Infantry Detachment was activated by the transfer of 59 enlisted men from Fort Benning, Georgia, on October 15, 1941, with an authorized strength of 74 men. The U.S.M.A. Military Police Detachment was increased in strength from 82 enlisted men to 100 men.

5. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS.

Appointments and admissions of new cadets were made in the usual number and by the customary methods, but toward the end of the year a law was enacted making a considerable change in the authorized number of cadets and in the manner of choosing some of them. The bill was entitled, "An Act to authorize an increase in the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the Corps of Cadets at authorized strength". It authorized the appointment of one additional cadet from each Congressional District, Territory, District of Columbia, natives of Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone and two from each State at Large. It provided, also, that the Secretary of War might bring the Corps of Cadets to full strength on the date of admission of a new class by appointing qualified alternates and candidates recommended by the Academic Board for the purpose. The increase for each district was provided as a part of the nation's war effort in the present emergency but the provision for maintaining the Corps at its authorized strength had been under consideration for many years. Coincident with the enactment of this law, provision was made for the nomination of a third alternate for each district.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill, June 3, 1942, steps were taken to effect the appointment and admission of the additional number of cadets provided for. It was necessary to cancel all arrangements for the prescribed validating examination of June 21st, and to set a later date, July 1st, for the tests so that those appointed under the new law might have time to submit educational records. Admission of those already qualified will take place on July 1st, while those qualifying at the July 1st examination will enter on July 15th. Cadets appointed on the day of admission by the Secretary of War will enter a few days thereafter. It is expected that this will result in an entering class of about 1070 cadets, by far the largest class in the history of the Military Academy. It will also raise the authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets to 2496 from the present 1960.

Several years ago the academic qualifications for admission were changed to permit candidates to choose the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board in place of the Validating Examination for substantiating approved certificates of secondary schools. This method has not been used to the extent hoped for. This year 18 candidates took the test. 13 qualified and 7 were admitted. These numbers represent only a slight increase over those of past years but it

is still felt that the test is a good one for the purpose and it is hoped and believed that its use will be more generally adopted later.

6. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

Early in the year 1942, Air Corps Branch Instruction was directed by the War Department. Special effort was made to emphasize all phases of academic instruction which could in any way aid the war effort. Continued emphasis was placed upon all technical instruction pertaining to the airplane, tank, and wheeled motor vehicles. Further improvements were made in the laboratories pertaining to this instruction.

During the month of May, cadets of the graduating class were given instruction in the following subjects: Organization of the Army, Organization of the Air Forces, Tactics, Engineering, Flying Regulations, Technical Orders, Navigation and Flying. One week during this period was spent at Air Force Stations, and during this time cadets were given practical instruction in daily operations.

Language instruction underwent two radical changes this year. The first change was a transfer of the main stress from French to Spanish on account of the shift in the relative importance of these two languages due to the present war. The 3 years given to language study, formerly divided into one year of Spanish and 2 years of French, were changed to give one year to French and 2 years to Spanish. The second change was the introduction of German, which was taught to a selected group of 112 cadets of the Third Class for whom it replaced one of the 2 years of Spanish. The resulting program of language studies for the year was French for the entire Fourth Class and Spanish for the Third and Second Classes, except for the selected group of 112 Third Classmen who took German instead of Spanish.

The above changes were made on a trial basis. Experience during the year has proved them not entirely adequate and a new program of language study has accordingly been adopted for the coming years. This new program will be based on the belief that all cadets should study Spanish, on account of its special importance, that all can and should learn the fundamentals of two of the major languages, and that each language requires at least two years of study. It will violate the long established practice of giving the same course of studies to all cadets, since after the first year of Spanish some cadets will choose two years of German, some two years of French, and the others a second year of Spanish, followed by one year of Portuguese. Limiting the study of Portuguese to one year is considered a justifiable deviation from the rule because the one year of Portuguese will follow two years of Spanish, a very similar language. The arrangement will also provide a place in the program for the language of our very important neighbor country, the Republic of Brazil.

To make the transition from the old to the new program without having some cadets repeat a course already taken and others omit a course entirely will take two years so that the new schedule will not be completely installed until the year 1944 - 1945. The important features, however, such as Spanish for the entire Fourth Class, two years for each major language, and the introduction of Portuguese will go into effect this fall.

Greater emphasis was placed on public speaking by the use of impromptu discussion of some phase of the work for the day in Third Class recitations in English.

In Third Class History a survey course in Latin American history was introduced. The time required for the work was gained by eliminating parts of the course in the History of Modern Europe and by increasing the length of lesson assignments for the parts retained.

In Military History in the First Class year emphasis was continued on the campaigns of the present war.

In the Department of Mathematics a course in mathematical analysis of statistics was substituted for the subject "Least Squares" which was previously given as a special course for upper sections during the latter part of the second term of the Third Class year.

The program of general lectures was continued in the same manner as last year. These lectures are considered to be very valuable. The deficiency in lecture room facilities is becoming more and more serious. There is no satisfactory auditorium at the Military Academy which will accommodate more than one class and next year it will be possible to accommodate only half of the new Fourth Class.

During the past year the system of using cadets as academic instructors was continued, 36 cadets being used for this purpose. Special arrangements were made whereby these cadets could continue their own studies to a limited degree, but it was not possible to give them the same amount of work in their First Class subjects as other cadets receive. They made excellent instructors and their use was amply justified as an emergency measure. It is hoped to obviate altogether the necessity for the use of cadet instructors during the coming year by the use of retired officers called to active duty, officers of the Army of the United States for limited duty, etc.

7. MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

During the past year cadet military training has been considerably intensified and broadened in scope in order to keep pace with the national war effort and to include the additional instruction considered necessary as a result of recent developments in weapons and tactics.

Among the changes and innovations made in cadet training since July 1, 1941, the following warrant special mention:

GENERAL-

More time for tactical work during the summer has been gained by the adoption of a seven-hour training day for all classes, instruction now being scheduled from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., daily, except Sundays, and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. However, Wednesday afternoon training of the upper classes is usually carried on only when necessary in connection with field exercises and maneuvers or in order to compensate for interruptions, train instructors, or provide extra instruction for cadets requiring same. This constitutes a pronounced change from the pre-war days when all upper class training during the summer was restricted to morning hours, the afternoons being utilized only for recreation and ceremonies.

As combat training has been intensified, the amount of time devoted to military ceremonies and drills has been decreased. Last summer parades were held only four evenings a week. This summer they are held only twice a week after training hours, and a regimental review is held each Saturday morning before inspection. Dismounted drills for the upper classes are conducted for forty-five minute periods on Wednesday mornings only.

Greater emphasis has been placed upon training in leadership and instructional duties. To this end all ground cadets of the First and Second Classes and all Third Classmen selected for duty in connection with Fourth Class training were given a brief, intensive course in instructor training during the current summer. First and Second Classmen are being employed to a greater extent than ever before as instructors of the lower classes in all phases of training and they are receiving valuable experience instructing enlisted men in various training centers, as hereinafter mentioned.

Short periods of military calisthenics for all classes have been introduced. These are held in connection with the dismounted drill periods during the summer and are also conducted in the areas of barracks two after-noon weekly, weather permitting, between the suspension of intramural athletics in the fall and their resumption in the spring.

A program was adopted and put into effect for the progressive training of the cadet in the weapons, equipment, technique, and tactics of armored forces, this training to begin during the Third Class year and to include practical instruction during the summers at armored force training centers, pending the establishment at West Point of an armored detachment capable of providing the instruction required.

Upon the completion of the new ranges and training areas now under construction, it will be possible to conduct firing with all types of ground weapons, except antiaircraft artillery, on the West Point reservation. During the current summer it has been necessary to continue the use of the Camp Smith reservation at Peekskill for known-distance firing with the rifle and automatic rifle.

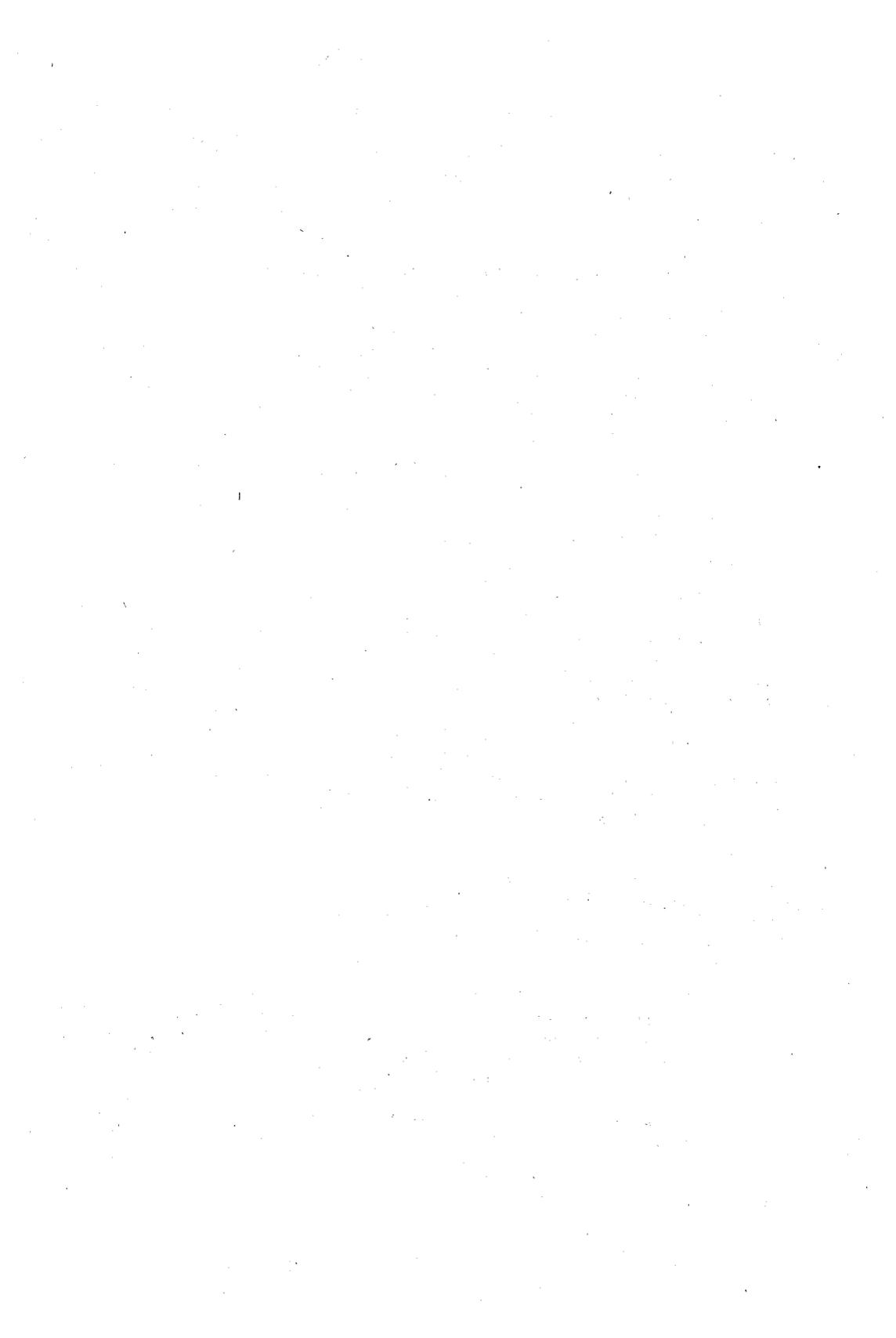
The new cadet camp at Popolopen Lake, which will be ready for occupancy on July 26th, will provide a training and recreation center adjacent to the new ranges, and the eventual abandonment of Camp Clinton for summer encampments is contemplated.

FIRST CLASS-

A short refresher course in rifle marksmanship and field firing with the M1 rifle was given the First Class in September, as the Corps was not equipped with the new type rifle at the time this class received its original rifle training.

The course in unit administration was increased from twelve to eighteen hours and held later in the first-class year than formerly.

In May, after all members of the graduating class had made their final choice of branch, they were attached to various selected



tactical units for a one-week period, during which they were generally assigned such duties and responsibilities as normally devolve upon junior officers in connection with unit training and administration. This type of training for First Classmen, first inaugurated in the spring of 1941, has proven of great value in providing practical experience in command and leadership, and in acquainting the cadet with the type of duties he will be expected to perform as a second lieutenant. It has met with widespread approval from all higher commanders who have observed it, and its continuance as a definite phase in the training of each First Class is contemplated.

Immediately after the close of the academic year, all ground cadets of the new First Class were taken to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for one week's practical instruction at the Armored Force School under the new armored force training program for cadets which was referred to above. From Knox the class proceeded to Fort Benning, Georgia, where approximately two weeks were spent in practical training in the weapons and tactics of the combined arms.

Plans to take the First Class ground cadets to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for field artillery combat practice firing and observance of division amphibious training and to Camp Davis, South Carolina, for antiaircraft artillery instruction and firing have been approved by the War Department.

SECOND CLASS -

Due to the inauguration of pilot training, this summer, for those members of the First and Second Classes who desired to be commissioned in the Air Forces, and the necessity of more fully utilizing all available training time, it was decided to grant only twenty-five days' leave to the Second Class instead of the usual two and one-half months' furlough.

This leave for the ground cadets was from May 29th to June 23d, inclusive. Upon their return to West Point, all were sent to Pine Camp, New York, for two weeks of armored force training and duty with armored units in conformance with the armored force training program hereinbefore mentioned. Following this, the class will be returned to the Military Academy and given a brief period of training as instructors in basic military subjects. There-after, each Second Class ground cadet will serve for approximately three weeks at West Point as an assistant instructor in connection with Third and Fourth Class training and for a period of two weeks as an instructor of enlisted trainees at the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Croft, South Carolina.

THIRD CLASS -

Due to an increased amount of time being allotted for instruction of the Third Class in antiaircraft and seacoast artillery last summer, the usual fall course of that branch was eliminated and the additional hours made available were devoted to a more comprehensive course in the tactics of small units.

During the present summer, new courses have been introduced: anti-aircraft firing with the rifle and machine gun; chemical warfare training to include the use of chemicals in the attack and defense; aircraft observer training; the nomenclature and functioning of motor vehicles, and armored force training to include armored vehicle driving and crew maintenance, operation and firing of armored vehicle weapons, and tactics of small armored units. The armored force training mentioned will be conducted by the Fourth Armored Division during a one-week's visit of the Third Class to Pine Camp, New York.

Due to restrictions on the use of motor transportation, the course in motor vehicle driver training, which was instituted in the summer of 1941, could not be given this year, although proper motor vehicle driving and convoy operation is being stressed incidental to the use of motor vehicles in other training.

FOURTH CLASS -

The summer training schedule for the new Fourth Class is based upon the mobilization training program for an infantry enlisted replacement training center. Its scope is such as to provide a broader, more complete course of recruit training than has been given new cadets in the past and it will permit more advanced training for the Fourth Class during the academic year than heretofore.

Last summer, (1941) the annual cadet field exercises and maneuvers were held in the Schunemunk Mountain area, west of the Military Academy reservation. They consisted of company problems in the attack and defense, motorized and mechanized patrolling, night movements by motor and marching, the occupation and defense of a position under cover of darkness, the attack of a river line by a reinforced infantry battalion, and a two-sided (combat team against combat team) maneuver featuring the employment of motorized detachments, delaying action; and the attack and defense of a hastily organized position. Camping, sanitation, and march and bivouac discipline were stressed.

Restrictions on the use of private land in this vicinity, which make it impossible to carry out free maneuvers to the extent desired, and the desirability of employing armored units in connection with our tactical problems led to the decision to hold the cadet maneuvers this year on the Pine Camp Military Reservation in conjunction with certain detachments from the Fourth Armored Division. They will terminate in a two-day combat command versus combat command problem during which the cadets will be attached to various units of the Armored Division.

8. PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ATHLETICS.

This program consists of Fourth Class physical training, intramural athletics, mass calisthenics and inter-collegiate competition. The First Class did not participate in intramural athletics, that time being devoted to branch military instruction. However, the First Class did receive instruction in conducting mass calisthenics. During the interval between the fall and spring intramural athletic periods, all cadets except those on inter-collegiate squads attended two periods of mass calisthenics per week. This training was held in the area of barracks and conducted by First Classmen.

A physical efficiency test was administered to all Fourth Classmen in connection with the Fourth Class gymnasium course. The tests were given the class upon entrance and again upon completion of the course. A comparison of results showed a high degree of improvement and development. The tests also proved conclusively that the medical examination required for entrance fails to measure physical efficiency; a considerable number of entering cadets being physically weak, uncoordinated and awkward.

9. RECREATION AND WELFARE.

Cadet extra-curricular activities, of which thirty are authorized at the present time, make an important contribution to the development of the broad background with which the Military Academy endeavors to equip each cadet. These activities, requiring as they do a wide variety of facilities, have been carried on during recent years in spite of increased difficulties, stemming particularly from lack of space. There is pressing need for a building suitable for general assemblages, dances, theatricals, lectures, and concerts. By the time the present new cadets become upper classmen, it is clear that this situation will have reached an acute stage unless steps are taken in the near future to provide additional room for extra curricular activities.

In anticipation of increased responsibilities because of war conditions, efforts were directed in various ways to provide relaxation in a broader manner whenever time and conditions permitted. For example, all members of the three upper classes were permitted to have some Christmas leave, the duration being determined by good conduct. Likewise, a 3-day spring vacation leave was provided for all upper classmen. Eligibility for such leaves was relaxed to enable almost all cadets of the three upper classes to qualify. Members of the First Class were authorized to operate personally-owned automobiles off the post during the six-week period just prior to graduation. Commencing April 30th, it became necessary to issue pass cards for the personal guests of cadets. The system employed caused a minimum amount of inconvenience to the cadets and their guests and is being continued.

10. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The general health of the command continued to be excellent, Worthy of comment are the following items:

a. Gastro-intestinal Disturbances - There were several outbreaks of common diarrhoea among the cadets (357 cases), and among enlisted personnel (42 cases). All cases recovered. Investigation failed to identify a specific cause, common to all, but greater precautions were initiated against all possible avenues of food contamination; these precautions included the sealing of milk cans until just before meal-service, and the prompt discharge of any mess attendant presenting a history of intestinal disturbances.

b. Jaundice - There were 124 cases of acute jaundice among officers and enlisted men who were immunized against yellow fever with

lot No. 368 of the Yellow Fever Vaccine. Most of the cases were mild, a few were severe, but there were no deaths. The First Class of Cadets were inoculated with another lot of the Yellow Fever Vaccine prior to their graduation, but no information concerning the occurrence of jaundice among them is available because the cadets scattered to widely separated places immediately after graduation. It can be said however, that the officers and enlisted men who were inoculated with vaccine from the same lot as was used for these cadets did not develop jaundice.

c. Scarlet Fever - There were 15 cases of scarlet fever in a small outbreak; 8 of these occurred among cadets and 7 among enlisted men. There were no deaths.

d. Poison Ivy - The West Point Reservation and vicinity is heavily infested with poison ivy, poison oak and sumac. During the maneuver season many susceptibles, principally cadets, suffer from skin inflammation due to contact with these plants. These inflammations cause considerable suffering, much loss of time in hospital, and tax the hospital personnel and facilities to the limit. Investigation will be made to provide, if practicable, a method to rid the maneuver areas of the reservation of these objectionable plants.

e. Transfers to General Hospitals - There were 26 transfers to general hospitals; 4 officers, 12 cadets and 10 enlisted men. It is proposed that, when the hospital capacity and staff are expanded, transfers, except in isolated instances, will be unnecessary.

f. Retirements and Discharges for Physical Disability - Officers, none; cadets, none; enlisted men, 3.

g. Deaths - There were 5 deaths; one officer, due to heart failure; one cadet, due to gastro-intestinal hemorrhage following appendectomy; three enlisted men, one, suicide by carbon monoxide inhalation, one suicide by gun-shot wound of the skull, and one heart failure.

h. The common respiratory diseases, colds, coughs, etc., accounted for 711 admissions, of which 551 were cadets, and 160 were among officers and enlisted men.

i. Venereal Diseases - 47 cases of gonorrhea; 7 of syphilis, and 2 of chancroid, total 56, all among enlisted men.

j. Expansion of Station Hospital Facilities - Because of the increases in the Corps of Cadets to 2496, and of officer and enlisted personnel in proportion, an increase in hospital bed capacity to 232 is contemplated and will be provided by construction which should be completed in January, 1943.

II. DISCIPLINE.

Discipline in the Corps of Cadets has been generally satisfactory. Action was initiated under Paragraph 118, Regulations, U.S.M.A. in the case of one cadet which resulted in his separation from the Academy because of inadaptability. Three cadets were discharged on ac-

count of deficiency in conduct. No cadets were tried by court-martial. The increased responsibility of all classes, because of our entrance into war, has been accepted with mature enthusiasm and the attitude of the present First Class toward its accountability for the continuance of traditional customs under the regulations has been highly gratifying.

12. INSTALLATIONS.

The largest single project was the initiation of the development of the Popolopen Area, a tract of land of approximately 10,300 acres taken over by the Government for the protection of the water supply and as a training area for the Corps of Cadets. Surveys are well advanced. Clearing of land, the construction of a semi-permanent cadet camp of 500 capacity and the construction of a variety of target ranges have all progressed satisfactorily and if sufficient funds can be made available, will be completed by spring, 1943.

Construction on the new laundry has been suspended for the duration of the emergency. The absolutely necessary rehabilitation work, the replacing of obsolete equipment, the construction of a 500,000 gallon storage tank and the construction of steam lines from the power plant to the laundry have been authorized and much of this work is well along toward completion.

The Post road system has been improved by widening and paving the road in rear of Michie Stadium, Lee Road was resurfaced from Lee Gate through the Junior Officers' Area and Merrit Road was completed to Washington Gate. The remaining roads were maintained in a presentable condition.

A camp for 500 enlisted men was constructed at Stewart Field until the new barracks are completed. Prior to awarding contracts for rapid construction work at Stewart Field, this Post continued paving runways on the original portion of the field and completed such work. The State Highway completed plans for the construction of an access road from Vails Gate to the Little Britain Road, thence to Stewart Field. This road, when completed, will afford easy and rapid access to the flying field for those cadets undergoing flying instruction.

The South Dock, which was deteriorating rapidly and was becoming quite dangerous, has been completely rebuilt. Repairs were also made to the North Dock, which also is now in serviceable condition.

In view of the increased activities of the Post, and due to the increase in the Corps of Cadets, it became necessary to make improvements in the Post water supply. The dam at Weyant's Pond has been rebuilt, raising the level of the lake approximately two feet, thereby increasing the reservoir of water against dry weather. Funds have been secured and plans are being formulated to rehabilitate the dams at Mine Lake and Popolopen Lake. Funds were also secured for the erection of a 1,000,000 gallon water tank for the Post low level system.

14. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Distinguished United States visitors, in chronological order,

to the Military Academy were: Major General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, October 10, 1941; Major General Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, March 26, 1942; Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, May 5, 1942; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, May 29, 1942.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order, included: Colonel Fidel A. Garay, Assistant Secretary, War, Navy & Aviation, El Salvador, July 3, 1941; General Lopez, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Venezuela, and party of Venezuelan Army Officers, September 11, 1941; Senor Don Jose Luis Cantilo, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Argentine Republic, and party, November 6, 1941; General Newton Cavalcanti, Chief, Brazilian Army Mechanized Forces, and party, December 8, 1941; Lieut. General David Toro R. Bolivian Army, and party, January 31, 1942; Captain Luis Miqueles, Chilean Army, March 13, 1942, Colonel Ilia Sarayev and party of Soviet officers, April 17, 1942; His Excellency Manuel Prado, President of Peru, and party, May 15, 1942; His Majesty George II, King of the Hellenes, and party, June 20, 1942.

15. GRADUATION EXERCISE.

The graduation exercises for the Class of 1942 were held on Friday, May 29, 1942, in the field house.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, delivered the address and presented diplomas to 374 graduates and commissions to 373 graduates.

F. B. WILBY,
Major General,
Superintendent.

