

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES
MILITARY ACADEMY



1943

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SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT.

TO: 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, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

The year 1942-1943 marked the transition from the normal four-year course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to the three-year course directed for the duration of the war by the Act of Congress October 1, 1942. During this same year the number of cadets at the Academy was increased by 37%. The reorganized and revitalized program of military training was put fully into operation, and flying training became an integral part of the curriculum. To meet these changed conditions with existing facilities, required changes and adjustments both numerous and extensive.

In anticipation of the possible reduction in the length of the course at the Military Academy, a tentative three-year curriculum had been prepared by the Academic Board during the summer of 1942. A Special Board of Consultants, composed of prominent civilian educators and experienced Army officers from outside the Military Academy was invited to the Military Academy in December and, after a thorough inspection and study, approved the tentative three-year curriculum in all its essential features. This three-year course was later approved by the War Department without change. Meanwhile on September first academic work was started for all the classes on special transitional schedules leading up to the three-year schedule, and providing for the graduation of the First Class in January and the Second Class in June. 206 members of the class that graduated in June received their wings, the first in the annals of the Military Academy.

2. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

This year's entering class was the largest in history. A law passed just prior to the date of admission had raised by one the number of vacancies allotted to each member of Congress and this had resulted in an increase in the total authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets from the former 1,960 to 2,496. An authorization for the Secretary of War to permit four Filipinos to receive instruction at the Military Academy places the maximum total at 2,500 cadets plus foreign cadets.

For candidates appointed to fill the vacancies added by this new law it was necessary to hold a late qualifying examination. For this purpose the customary examination of June 21st was postponed until July 1st. Candidates qualifying in this late examination were admitted on July 15th. Those who had qualified before July 1st, either by examination or by certificate, entered on July 1st according to the customary program.

The new law mentioned above was the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1942. Section 2 of that Act raised the number admitted still higher. It provided that vacancies left on the date of admission might be filled by the Secretary of War to bring the Corps to full strength by appointing qualified alternates and candidates recommended by the Academic Board, two-thirds of these appointees to be from qualified alternates and one-third from qualified candidates. It was provided that any appointment made under this Section should be an additional appointment and should not constitute an appointment otherwise authorized by law. These Section 2 provisions were put into operation for the first time and resulted in adding 114 specially chosen cadets to the entering class. As a result of these measures the class began the academic year on September 1st, 1,065 strong.

A further change made at the same time was an increase in the number of alternates to be named by each member of Congress from 2 to 3. Throughout the year the Committee acted upon certificates and examinations of candidates for the next class and they were in even greater number than those just mentioned. The reduction of the course from four years to three as a war time measure and the consequent graduation of two classes during the year instead of one, resulted in an entering class of double size for the next year. This, coupled with the change in the number of alternates, resulted in a great increase in the number of candidates to be tested. In other respects the work of qualifying candidates followed approximately normal lines except for the fact that the number electing to substantiate their secondary school certificates by means of the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test increased considerably. The number rose from 14 last year to 80 this year. It is now felt that this method of qualifying is growing in popularity among candidates in sufficient degree to justify retaining it in the system.

Much thought was given during the year to possible changes in admission requirements, especially to those made necessary by the war. Correspondence with the Director of the Army Specialized Training Division in the War Department showed the need for a study of the application of entrance requirements to enlisted men sent to the colleges by that Division for special training. The same division proposed to send soldier appointees to college for a course which would prepare them for the entrance examination, since the results of this year's examination showed that only a very few of the Regular Army candidates in the field had been adequately prepared.

There was at least one inquiry during the year as to whether the special test for admission to Army Specialized Training would be accepted for validating a secondary school certificate in place of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. This suggestion and many other points are being studied at the present time by a special committee which will recommend whatever revision of the entrance requirements seems needed to meet the changed conditions resulting from the war.

There is one category of cadetships which remains almost totally unfilled at this time. They are the vacancies reserved for the sons of veterans of the First World War. As time goes on the number eligible for these vacancies necessarily grows smaller and it is not likely that they will ever be filled to any greater extent than at present. At this year's examination there were 38 vacancies for sons of veterans and only one candidate was named to fill them.

During the year the Personnel Research Section of The Adjutant General's Office, Army Service Forces, worked in collaboration with a member of the Committee conducting experiments for the possible improvement of our qualifying

tests. Results obtained so far seem to give promise of possible improvements but the experiments have not yet been completed. It is expected that the final results will be available for study by the above mentioned special committee for revision of the entrance requirements in time to be considered before it submits its report.

3. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

a. Department of Military Topography and Graphics

This year for the first time the opening day of the Fourth Class course in the Department of Military Topography and Graphics was advanced from February 1st to September 1st. In consequence the department had, during the Fall term, the problem of instructing three cadet classes instead of the customary two, or a total of 2,067 cadets, nearly twice as many as ever previously handled by the department in any one term.

Due to war conditions it was found increasingly difficult to purchase many customary articles of supply, and practically impossible to secure drafting instruments. However, this contingency had been foreseen in time for the department to obtain a stock of books, instruments and equipment, and this stock was used in common by the cadets, this system replacing the old system of individual ownership by cadets. The extension of instruction over the entire day enabled a much smaller stock to suffice, and it was not necessary to curtail the scope of the instruction nor was its quality impaired.

The following were the courses conducted:

Fourth Class—(1,061 Cadets)

September 1 to February 3, 1943—Graphics

February 4 to May 27, 1943—Surveying

Third Class—(488 Cadets)

September 1 to December 16, 1942—Graphics

January 2 to March 15, 1943—Military Topography

Second Class—(282 Ground Cadets)

September 1 to November 23, 1942—Military Topography

Second Class—(236 Air Cadets)

September 1 to March 19, 1943—Military Topography

(Attendance only on days when bad weather prevented flying instruction)

b. Department of Mathematics

The most pressing problem in the summer of 1942 was the procurement and training of new instructors, with the release of active duty regular officers as they could be spared.

The increase in the size of the Fourth Class, resulting from the Act of Congress made it necessary to have each instructor in Fourth Class mathematics teach three sections each morning instead of the customary two from September 1, 1942 until February 1, 1943, since neither instructors nor classrooms were available for the old schedule.

No important changes were made in the content of the Fourth Class course nor in methods of instruction, but studies made during the year will result in changes for the coming year. Instruction in the slide-rule will be taken over from the Department of Physics, a new text-book will be used in the solid geometry course, and the arrangement and emphasis will be changed in certain sub-courses.

In the Third Class course, the division of the class into air cadets and ground cadets after the course had started resulted in emergency modifications of the schedule of instruction. The customary division into upper and lower sections, with the upper sections taking longer lessons and finishing the year with a short course in statistics, was temporarily suspended. All sections, air and ground cadets, took the same lessons up to April 17, 1943, completing the calculus course with minor omissions. Then, upon the departure of the air cadets, all ground cadets took the statistics course which was completed on May 27. For the coming year it is planned to return to the division into upper and lower sections. Air cadets of the upper sections will miss the statistics course; air cadets of the lower sections will miss most of the instruction in differential equations and all of the second term general reviews.

c. Department of Modern Languages

In accordance with changes adopted last year, the course in Modern Languages started on September 1st with instruction in German, Portuguese and Spanish for the Second Class (Class of June, 1943), in French, German and Spanish for the Third Class and in Spanish for the entire Fourth Class.

On account of the reduction to the three-year course, it was necessary to change the policy with regard to instruction in Modern Languages and to have cadets study languages in their Fourth and Third Class years only and to have each cadet take two years of one language rather than to study one language for two years and another for one year as before.

Schedules for the Class of June, 1943, Second Class, were modified to give cadets as much instruction as possible before January 19th, when their Modern Language course ceased.

In the Third Class, instruction was continued in the three languages throughout the academic year, but from January 20th classes were held in the afternoon instead of in the morning. From September 1st to January 18th, due to a lack of sufficient commissioned instructors, it was necessary to use four cadets of the First Class (January, 1943) as instructors in Third Class Spanish.

In the Fourth Class, instruction in Spanish for the entire class continued until January 18th when the new policy became effective. Of this class 180 cadets were then assigned to study French, 180 to study German, 180 to study Portuguese, and the remainder, 384 cadets continued the study of Spanish.

In anticipation of these changes, nine officers had been sent to summer school at Middlebury, Vermont, seven to study Spanish and two to study German. Three officers were sent to the University of Vermont during the summer to study Portuguese. In addition classes were held within the department during the summer of 1942 for newly arrived officer instructors. All during the academic year classes were held in German and Portuguese for instructors, including some teaching other languages, in order to increase the proficiency of those already teaching the languages and to provide substitutes among those who were not in case of emergency.

d. Department of Chemistry and Electricity

This has been a transition year between the regular four-year course and the three-year course authorized for the duration of the present war. Instead of having the Second Class (June 1943) for a whole year in Chemistry and Electricity, amounting to 220 periods, this department had the Second Class for only one-half an academic year extending from September 1, 1942 to January 19, 1943. This time was utilized so that approximately one-half the time devoted

to the regular Chemistry course was devoted to Chemistry, and approximately one-half the time devoted to the regular Electricity course was devoted to Electricity. After January 19, 1943, for the remainder of the academic year, Chemistry was taught to the Third Class.

Chemistry:

The course in Chemistry for the Second Class (Class of June, 1943) consisted of 44 periods for the ground cadets and 25 periods for the air cadets and extended from September 1st to October 19th, 1942, inclusive. No attempt was made to teach any laboratory during this period as the time was so short that it was thought best to devote all of it to section room instruction and lecture demonstrations. Two separate courses had to be run for the air and ground cadets and in order to keep the two air cadet groups abreast of each other, it was necessary to teach at Stewart Field a number of times.

Beginning January 20, 1943, Chemistry was taught to the Third Class (Class of June 1944), one-quarter of the class attending each day from Monday to Saturday inclusive. Twenty-seven periods were devoted to the ground cadets and 19 periods to the air cadets. No laboratory, partial reviews, or general reviews were given. The course was conducted entirely by section room recitations and by lecture demonstrations. By very extensive omissions we were able to take the class through Smith's "College Chemistry" to include Radioactivity and Atomic Structure.

Electricity:

The only electricity course given during the year was to the Second Class (Class of June 1943). This course was approximately one-half the length of that for the normal four-year course and extended from October 20, 1942 to January 19, 1943. Dawes' "Electrical Engineering" texts were used as in the past. In order to keep the air cadet groups abreast of each other, several periods had to be held at Stewart Field as was done in Chemistry. The results of these Stewart Field sessions were very satisfactory. The material cut out of the regular four-year course to provide a transition course was largely from the Direct Current text. Practically all of the Alternating Current given in the regular course was given in this course and all of the Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory taught in the regular course was also given. As a result of cutting out so much of the work in Direct Currents, the cadets were not well grounded in the principles and consequently, the course in Alternating Currents proved to be very unsatisfactory. There is a minimum amount of work that must be given in Direct Currents before the student is able to grasp the work in Alternating Currents with a satisfactory degree of thoroughness. The same is also true with Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory. A student must be well grounded in the principles of both Direct Currents and Alternating Currents, including a thorough knowledge of the solution of circuits, before he is ready to pursue a course in electronics.

Course in Radio Communication:

The department pamphlet on Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory was used as a text. The course was conducted mostly by lecture demonstrations followed by quizzes. Seven periods were utilized.

Course in Telephone and Telegraph:

This course was given as in the past, using the Signal Corps pamphlets as texts. Three periods were utilized.

Television:

The television course, consisting of one lecture and one recitation was omitted.

Electrical Laboratory:

As the course given was only half as long as the regular course, the electrical laboratory work was also very much shortened.

Plans have been drawn up and approved and money allotted for the complete renovation of the Electro-Physics Laboratory. The contract has been let to the Standard Electric Time Company, Springfield, Mass., and an AA-1 priority has been obtained for this installation. It is expected that the installation will be completed sometime in October of this year. When this work is done, West Point should have one of the finest Electro-Physics and Electronics laboratories in the country.

Very extensive use was made of summer courses during the past year, officers being sent to Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia University. This next year it is planned to send 8 officers to Columbia University to take a course in Chemistry. A great many trips were made away during the past year. One of the principal objects in making these trips was to find out how our courses were preparing the cadets for the needs of the service and to receive any recommendations from the various schools or the students themselves that they might see fit to make.

e. Department of English

During the academic year 1942-1943, the transition was made from two years of English to one year. The Fourth Classmen were given a year's course in the fundamentals of grammar, punctuation, diction, sentence structure, expository writing and public speaking. The Third Classmen were given a half year in public speaking and expository writing. Literature as such was omitted in both courses and the-time gained given to self-expression, both oral and written. The main objective of the English course during this transition period was to train the cadet in the art of talking and writing.

f. Department of Mechanics

Under authority of Act of Congress approved December 14, 1942, the title of the head of the department was changed from "Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" to "Professor of Mechanics."

During this transition year two classes were taught.

Class of June, 1943. From September 1, 1942 to January 19, 1943, the ground cadets of the Class of June, 1943 received a total of 111 periods of instruction, 48 in Analytical Mechanics, 16 in Strength of Materials, 31 in Fluid Mechanics, and 16 in Thermodynamics. Air cadets received the same instruction in Analytical Mechanics and Strength of Materials as ground cadets, but due to the fact that flying training reduced the total time available from 111 periods to 80 periods, the subject of Fluid Mechanics had to be omitted. This was partially offset by the fact that air cadets had received instruction in the Theory of Flight in Ground School. Also, Thermodynamics was omitted for air cadets and 16 periods of theoretical Meteorology were given in its place. This was done because the instruction in gasoline engines which air cadets had received in Ground School was a partial substitute for Thermodynamics, and also because there was insufficient time available in Ground School at Stewart Field to teach the theoretical part of Meteorology, a requirement for wings. In this manner the Department of Mechanics contributed to flying training and concentrated on those subjects which best would prepare air cadets for their war effort.

Class of 1944. On January 20th the Class of 1944 started its work in the Mechanics Department. From then until May 27th the ground cadets had 19 periods of Analytical Mechanics and 8 periods of Strength of Materials. The air cadets received the same instruction in Analytical Mechanics but due to their departure for flying training on April 20th received no instruction in Strength of Materials. It is planned to give them these 8 periods during Ground School at Stewart Field in July in order to put them on a par with ground cadets when they start Engineering and Ordnance in September and to enable them to continue the same work in Mechanics in their 1st Class year as ground cadets will receive.

Plans have been completed for a more integrated and thorough course for the Class of 1945 than was possible for the transition classes of June, 1943 and 1944. General reviews and some laboratory work, all of which had to be omitted this past year, will be restored. In addition steps have been taken to procure small projectors and screens for section room use as visual aids to instruction and to add interest. Also additional units of present Thermodynamics laboratory equipment have been ordered and some new pieces of demonstration apparatus for the Fluid Mechanics laboratory have been constructed and more are in process, based upon ideas obtained from visits to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Michigan.

g. Department of Ordnance

Two classes received instruction in Ordnance, the Class of January, 1943 from September 1, 1942 to January 19, 1943 and the Class of June, 1943 from January 20, 1943 to June 1, 1943.

Course for Class of January, 1943. The ground cadets of this class received 54 periods of instruction, 42 periods in Ordnance and 12 periods in Automotive. The air cadets received 6 periods of instruction in Ordnance based on a summary of the most important aspects of the subject, prepared in outline form by the Professor. Throughout these courses the maximum use was made of instructional aides such as models, slides made up in the department from charts, manuals, photographs, etc., and sectionalized weapons and ammunition. Emphasis was placed on principles and fundamentals rather than details. No visit to Aberdeen Proving Ground was practicable under the circumstances.

Course for Class of June, 1943. The ground cadets of this class received 54 periods of instruction, including 12 in Automotive. The air cadets received 35 periods—no automotive. A lecture by Col. C. R. Dutton, President of the Ordnance Department Board, outlined Ordnance Field Service, and an exceptionally fine lecture by Col. D. J. Martin of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance covered the most recent new developments in Ordnance material. The entire class spent the day of May 27 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where a marvelous demonstration of all types of weapons and automotive vehicles was conducted for them.

Fourth Class Automotive Instruction. This department conducted a 12 period course of basic automotive instruction for the Fourth Class during the winter months. Attendance was from 3:15 - 4:30 p.m.

This year marks the end of the conduct of automotive instruction by this department. This instruction has been transferred to Fourth and Third Class years and will be conducted by the Post Ordnance Officer under the Commandant of Cadets. All facilities, instructional aids, notes, and files pertaining to this

subject, have been transferred to the Post Ordnance Officer, and an officer of this department placed on special duty in the Post Ordnance Office for a year to assist in organizing the new course.

h. Department of Military Art and Engineering

Course in Civil Engineering. Since each of the two classes taught during the academic year could be given only half of the normal recitations, it was decided to make the heaviest cut in the subject of civil engineering. While called civil engineering, this course as previously given was actually the normal undergraduate course in structural engineering as given in the ordinary school of civil engineering. The reason for making the heavy cut in this subject was that it was considered the least important subject for officers other than those going into the Corps of Engineers, and it was known that the latter could take it at a civil school, to which all Engineer officers are eventually sent. The number of periods was reduced from about 100 to 27. The latter periods were necessary in order to give a foundation for the instruction in military bridges, which is given the cadets in connection with the course in military engineering. These periods covered reactions and shear and moment for both fixed and moving loads, together with the design of beams and other simple members.

Military Engineering. Only a very small cut was made in this course. The number of periods was reduced from 25 to 21. The subjects covered were: Field fortifications, military bridges, demolitions, construction in war, military roads, camouflage and antitank obstacles. This subcourse is carefully coordinated with the field engineering taught the cadets by the Department of Tactics.

Military History. It was necessary to reduce the number of periods from 83 to 57. The cut was made in Napoleon's campaigns, the American Civil War, and the First World War. There was no cut in the periods devoted to the present war; in fact these were increased somewhat.

The department continued its work of preparing pamphlets on the operations of the present war, there now being 8 pamphlets in this series. It has been necessary for us to prepare our own material, since no other agency of the War Department has published the same information. Apparently, the pamphlets have aroused considerable interest out in the Service, since almost every day requests are received for copies.

Under the normal 3-year course approximately 92 periods will be used for military history, which is a greater number than the periods that were available under the 4-year course. It is necessary to use these additional periods in order to cover properly the operations of the present war and, at the same time, to study all of the important campaigns of past wars.

In addition to the special subcourse on the present war, which is given near the end of the term, the current military situation is discussed daily beginning early in the course. Designated cadets report on what has happened since the last recitation and the information is plotted on large-scale maps. This encourages the cadets to read the newspapers and keeps them up to date.

Visual Instruction. Included in this visual material are hundreds of slides, the best of which are used in connection with the various subcourses. The Department of Military Art and Engineering now has a model for every structure, or part of a structure, with which we deal in either civil or military engineering, where use can be made of a model. We also have an elaborate mapboard setup, which enables us to make every possible use of large-scale maps.

Concrete Laboratory. Recently the department's concrete laboratory has been moved from the Ordnance and Engineering Laboratory Building to the basement of the East Academic Building. This makes available to the Post Ordnance Officer a large and valuable space which can be used for automotive instruction. At the same time, this department will have a very satisfactory laboratory in a location that is more convenient for both instructors and cadets.

i. Department of Physics

The time allotted to this department under the accelerated course is practically the same as heretofore; therefore the scope of the course remained unchanged. The departure of the Third Class air cadets on April 20th for air training necessitated a rearrangement of the work in order that these cadets might gain as much as possible from their shortened course. The air cadets were able to complete all work from the text but missed most of the laboratory and all of the general reviews of the spring term. The ground cadets completed all laboratory work. The upper 60% of the class then were given a course in Modern Physics while the lower 40% took the general reviews.

j. Department of Economics, Government, and History

First Class. The transition from the four-year to the three-year was initiated on September 16, 1942. The transition course required the elimination of certain subcourses and the curtailment of others.

The ground cadets, Class of January, 1943 attended subcourses in the Problem of Government, Governments of the Major Foreign Powers, Economics of War, Economic Theory, and Economic Problems (which included Money and Banking).

The air cadets of January, 1943 attended only 7 periods with this department. The necessity for the air cadets to complete flying training before returning to West Point reduced available instruction hours so that it was only possible to complete an abbreviated subcourse, that in Economics of War.

The ground cadets, Class of June, 1943 were given the same course of instruction as those of the January, 1943 class.

The air cadets, Class of June, 1943 in contrast with the January, 1943 air cadets, were able to complete a more satisfactory course under this department because additional instructional time was available. The course pursued by the air cadets was identical with those of the two ground cadet classes of January, 1943 and June, 1943, with the exception of the subcourses in Governments of the Major Foreign Powers, and International Relations which were eliminated.

During the year increased emphasis was placed on Military Geography in both current events discussions and the pursuit of the regular subcourses. The response on the part of the cadets was most encouraging.

The emergency requirements of the early graduation of the two Classes of January, 1943 and June, 1943 necessitated the elimination of certain subcourses. In effecting the reduction of the course those subcourses deemed least essential to the education and future development of a Regular Army officer were deleted. The changes involved covered the reduction from 112 periods of instruction to 54.

Lectures and conferences: The reduced number of instructional periods made necessary a change in the normal lecture and conference procedure. Lectures and conferences by department personnel were held to a minimum. It has been standard practice to procure outstanding men in appropriate fields to lecture to the First Class; this has been continued on a reduced scale. During

the course on International Relations a number of distinguished educators were presented in lectures on appropriate topics. These men included Professor Harold Sprout of Princeton University; Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University; Professor Leo Wolman, Columbia University; Lt. (jg) Bernard Brodie, USNR, historian of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, recently professor at Dartmouth; and Dr. Leo Cherne of the Research Institute of America. All of the men are recognized authorities in their fields. An effort was made to secure both Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, for lectures, but prior engagements prevented them from appearing in the course. Both of these gentlemen appeared later under the sponsorship of the General Lecture Committee.

Third Class. The course in History opened under the four-year plan. On September 16 the transition program was put into effect. The main features of this change were the elimination of the course in Latin American history and the substitution of two subcourses from the First Class course; the American Problem of Government, and the Governments of the Major Foreign Powers.

The course in European history was reduced to 60 lessons. The courses in Government were identical for both air and ground cadets. Due to the early departure of the air cadets they received only 7 periods of instruction in Far Eastern history while the ground cadets had 22 lessons.

Lectures and conferences. Lectures and conferences were reduced in number. A number of distinguished educators, specialists in their particular fields, lectured to the class. Included were Professor J. S. M. Allison of Yale; Professors Frank Tannenbaum and Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia; and Professor Walter C. Langsam of Union College. These lectures added interest to the courses and were of considerable benefit in creating discussion.

k. Department of Law

Academic work. As a result of the transition from the four-year course to the three-year course, the department conducted courses of instruction in Law during each half-year period for both the Class of January, 1943 and the Class of June, 1943, and conducted separate courses for the ground cadets and air cadets. The total time allotted to the Department of Law for the instruction of the ground cadets of each class was about half of that previously allotted thereto. That allotted to the air cadets of each class was but a fraction thereof. The course of instruction provided for ground cadets and air cadets of each class was both compressed and curtailed to meet the requirements of the reduced hours of attendance allotted each group.

With a view to equipping these classes to perform law-connected duties of Regular Army officers of the combatant arms, the subcourse of Military Justice Administration, reshaped and enlarged for the purpose, was made the vehicle for the accomplishment of this end. The basic text for this course was the Manual for Courts-Martial, amplified by related subject-matters of the subcourse of Criminal Law and that of Evidence, the whole, for the ground cadets, preceded by certain highly useful portions of the subcourse textbook on Elementary Law and the subcourse textbook on Constitutional Military Powers.

Practices. The instructional methods pursued in the department were in general similar to those employed in years past, except as altered by frequent class lectures by the head of the Department, and greater classroom use of the

Manual for Courts-Martial. Another innovation was a demonstration moot court conducted by the officers of the Department at the beginning of the study of Military Justice Administration; not displacing, however, the long-established practice of having the cadets themselves conduct moot courts at the end of the course of instruction.

4. TACTICAL DEPARTMENT

a. Administration

Discipline in the Corps of Cadets has been satisfactory. The inauguration in June of 1942 of a demerit system which included credits, as well as the usual debits, has had a thorough trial and has had a beneficial result on discipline. The consideration of remissions of a portion of special punishment awards has produced a desirable effect on the majority of cadets receiving special punishment. A new system of enforcing customs for Fourth Classmen, as well as awarding punishment for violations of these customs, was put into effect in January, 1943. To date this new system has functioned satisfactorily; however, it is believed that further trial will bring out the full merits of the system.

In February, a study was commenced to develop a new and complete system for determining the aptitude for the service of all cadets of all classes.

Two cadets were tried by general court-martial and both found "guilty" of the charges brought against them.

The graduation of two classes within one year and the inauguration of flying training for a portion of each first class increased the administration and training problems. Added responsibilities and duties were placed on the members of the 1st and 2nd Classes as the result of these major changes and the manner in which these responsibilities were met was highly gratifying.

b. Recreation and Welfare

Due to the war and the consequent shortened course of instruction, all leaves and holidays for cadets were greatly curtailed. A 5 days' Christmas leave was given to the three upper Classes and academic work was suspended for the Fourth Class during this period. The First Class was given one week from August 28th to September 5th and the Third Class received 2 weeks' leave at the beginning of the Third Class Year. The only holidays observed besides Christmas were Labor Day and Thanksgiving. A study was made during the year in an attempt to reduce the time and funds spent by cadets on extra-curricular activities. As a result of this study, extra-curricular activities were reduced from 42 to 34. This reduction was made without loss in the recreational value of these activities. Three activities were suspended for the duration of the war and five were abolished. The functions of the abolished committees were taken over by other cadet committees to provide greater efficiency. The 34 extra-curricular activities remaining were reduced in their scope. Activity trips away from the Academy were limited in most cases to two, and funds to be expended by cadets on the activities reduced accordingly.

Time was allowed for the hops and motion picture showings in addition to athletics and other extra-curricular activities, except that summer hops were greatly curtailed due to absence of the upper classes on summer training. The Cadet Lecture Committee sponsored 13 lectures and other entertainments during the academic year. There were 4 band concerts and several organ recitals attended by cadets during the academic year. Ten theatrical productions, including the annual cadet shows, were presented for the enjoyment of the cadets and the garrison.

Cadets of the First Class were granted privileges this year by the Officers Service Committee of New York City, giving them services normally granted only to junior officers. After a tryout of several months, the Officers Service Committee were obliged to reduce these privileges to some extent due to the volume of business handled; however, their assistance, especially in securing theater tickets, remains very helpful to members of the First Class going on week-end leaves.

c. Military Instruction

Introduction. During the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, the program of cadet military training was considerably intensified, as compared to that of the preceding year, by the adoption of the three-year course and the inclusion of sufficient flying training to permit air cadets of the Class of January 1943 and that of June 1943 to graduate with their pilot's rating. A great number of modifications in the program of training have resulted from the above-mentioned departures from the pre-war courses and also from the frequent revision of the scope of the military subjects taught, which is necessary in order to keep all instruction abreast of the latest developments.

The most important changes which have been made in the past year are covered briefly below:

(1) General.

Reorganization of Corps of Cadets. In August, the organization of the Corps was changed from a regiment of three battalions to a brigade of two regiments, each composed of two battalions. This change was made in order to keep the size of cadet companies at their normal strength despite the increase in the size of the Corps which was effected by 1942 legislation.

Early Graduation. In September, the War Department directed that the course of instruction be reduced to three years during the war period and that the First Class be graduated in January, 1943. Consequently, the fall training of that class was revised to incorporate all subjects that would normally have been taught during the spring. Likewise the training of the Second Class (Class of June 1943) was compressed to provide for coverage during the spring of subjects normally taught in the First Class year. Air cadets of the Class of January 1943 were not returned to West Point from their flying schools until December, when their flying training had been completed. Prior to their graduation they were given a condensed course in the general subjects taught the ground cadets during the fall. For the remainder of the war period there will be no Second Class at the Academy.

Training Hours. The loss in training hours which the adoption of the three-year course entailed has been partly compensated for through reductions in cadet leave and holidays and by increasing the number of hours in the summer training day. A total of 2,178 hours is now devoted to military instruction of ground cadets as compared to 2,544 hours under a four-year program. In the future air cadets will receive 1,434 hours of military instruction other than flying training. The time allotted to ceremonies has been further reduced and greater emphasis has been placed upon field training than at any previous time.

Physical Training. Increased stress has been placed upon physical hardening of all cadets. The course in military calisthenics has been allotted more time between the suspension of intramural athletics in the fall and their resumption in the spring. All cadets now receive instruction in wartime watermanship and unarmed combat. A "Fit-to-Fight" course of outdoor training was incorporated in the military calisthenics program under the Master of the Sword.

Armored Force and Tank Destroyer Training. An Armored Force Detachment has been permanently established at West Point during the year; hence, it is no longer necessary that all instruction with armored equipment be conducted at other stations. Basic training with this equipment is now given to the entire Third Class and to First Classmen who tentatively select the Armored Force or Tank Destroyer commands as their assignment upon graduation.

Combat Team Communications. Greatly improved instruction in signal communications has resulted from utilization of a temporary training detachment sent periodically to West Point from the Signal School at Fort Monmouth. This instruction is received by the entire Third Class and those members of the First Class who tentatively select the Signal Corps.

Tactical Training and Firing Center. The local field training facilities have been rapidly expanded during the year. In the Popolopen Area there are now 24 separate ranges, or courses, and 12 training areas, all of which will be utilized for combat training of the Third Class during the summer of 1943.

Cadet Camp. With the completion of the new cadet camp at Lake Popolopen effected, Camp Clinton (on the post proper) is no longer used during the summer. The new camp is contiguous to the tactical training and firing center development and will accommodate the entire Third Class and attached cadet assistant instructors detailed from the First Class. It was first occupied for a two-week period during July and August, 1942. Its capacity has been doubled during the past winter and the camp was again occupied on June 27, 1943.

Annual Field Training Period (Maneuvers). The Corps of Cadets (less air cadets of the First and Second Classes and the second echelon of the 4th Class which entered the Academy July 15, 1942) was transported by rail and motor to the Pine Camp, N. Y., reservation for combined arms field exercises during the period August 8-16, 1942. The first half of the period was devoted to combat team versus combat team problems, with the Corps organized into two reinforced battalions. During the latter part of the period the cadets were incorporated with organizations of the Fourth Armored Division for a division field exercise. It is planned to utilize the Pine Camp reservation, and troops stationed there, again this year for an even longer period and to precede the combined arms maneuvers with small unit problems. As the entire Fourth Class will enter this year on July 1st, all of this class will receive the Pine Camp training this summer.

(2) First Class (Class of January, 1943).

Summer training. During July and August, 1942, ground cadets of this class received training at West Point as instructors of the 3rd and 4th Classes, training in field engineering, combat team communications (including demonstrations by a signal unit sent here for several days from the Signal School), tactics and command post exercises. The class also received one week of field artillery combat practice firing and amphibious training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and anti-aircraft artillery instruction at Camp Davis, N. C. At the termination of the maneuvers at Pine Camp, each cadet was attached to a tactical unit for a ten-day period and functioned as a junior officer with a company. Insofar as was practicable, cadets were assigned to organizations of the branch for which they had expressed a preference.

Fall training. In addition to specialized branch training in the tactics and technique of the branch tentatively chosen, each first class ground cadet received a new 56-hour course in tactics and technique of the combined arms. Instructor

training in the form of practical work in the training of underclassmen was required of all First Class ground cadets. This was in addition to a theoretical course in training management and instructional methods.

(3) Second Class (Class of June, 1943).

Summer Training. During July and August, 1942, the ground cadets of this class received ten days of Armored Force and Tank Destroyer training with the Fourth Armored Division at Pine Camp, N. Y., followed by instructor training and duty as instructors of the 3rd and 4th Classes at West Point. Prior to the August maneuver period, the class was sent to Camp Croft, S. C., for ten days of duty as instructors of enlisted trainees at the Infantry Replacement Training Center at that station. (This class was given only a 25-day furlough in June, 1942, as compared to the 2½ months furlough customary, prior to the war, for each 2nd class.)

Academic Year Training. The military training of this class during the academic year was revised so as to include, prior to June, 1943, the most essential subjects normally covered in the last two years of the four-year program. Practical work as instructors of under classes was stressed. Air cadets of this class received special courses in tactics of combined arms, unit administration, and leadership during the spring of 1943.

(4) Third Class (Class of 1944).

Summer Training. Up until July 17, 1942, the entire class continued the training (begun in June) with the M1 rifle and the automatic rifle, aircraft observer training, automotive instruction, pioneer training, seacoast and anti-aircraft artillery, machine guns, field artillery communications, riding, bayonet and grenades. The period July 19-26 was spent at Pine Camp, N. Y., on armored force and tank destroyer training with the 4th Armored Division. On returning to West Point, and just prior to the maneuver period, the class received two weeks training at Camp Popolopen consisting of tactics of small units and weapons firing, to include field firing with all weapons in the infantry regiment.

Academic Year Training. This training, with a few exceptions, was practically the same as that prescribed for the Third Class under the approved three-year program of military training. In the future, training from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. will be conducted throughout the academic year for one-fourth class daily instead of one-half class attending daily at that time after March 15th, as was the case this year. Cadets of this class who chose flying training departed from West Point on April 20, 1943, for elementary flying schools in the Gulf Coast Training Center. They are scheduled to report to Stewart Field for their basic flying training on July 3, 1943.

(5) Fourth Class (Class of 1945).

Summer Training. The largest class ever to enter the Academy entered in two echelons, the first on July 1, 1942, and the second on July 15, 1942. Each echelon received separate training. The first echelon had progressed sufficiently by August 8, 1942, to accompany the Corps during the maneuver period at Pine Camp. The second echelon received all of its training at West Point. The new 4th Class training program, which was based upon that prescribed for trainees at infantry replacement training centers, proved so satisfactory that a similar schedule will be used for the still larger class due to enter on July 1, 1943.

Academic Year Training. The military training of the Fourth Class during the academic year was the same as has been prescribed for that class under the approved three-year program of military training.

(6) Summer training (1943) of the new First Class (Class of 1944).

On June 2nd, the day following graduation, this class departed on a training trip as follows:

- June 2-8, Ft. Knox, Ky.—Armored Force training.
- June 9-19, Ft. Benning, Ga.—Combined Arms training.
- June 20-23, Camp Davis, N. C.—Anti-aircraft Artillery training.

At each station the cadets performed practical work with a minimum of time allotted to demonstrations or lectures. During the last week of June, one-half of the class had a five-day leave while the other half received instructor training in preparation for conduct of summer training of underclasses. The remainder of the summer, prior to the field training period at Pine Camp, will consist (for each cadet) of about 19 days of instructor and command duty with 3rd or 4th Classes and a ten-day period of duty at a replacement training center of the branch for which each cadet expresses a preference, insofar as branch quotas will permit. The half which had no leave in June will take a five-day leave the first week of August.

(7) Summer training (1943) of the new Third Class (Class of 1945).

On June 1st one-half of this class departed on a two-week furlough while the half remaining at West Point received training in the following subjects:

- Air observer training
- Combat team communications
- *Motor vehicle maintenance
- *Motor vehicle operation
- Pioneer training

The regiment that returned from furlough on June 15th began two weeks training in the above subjects on June 16th, while the other regiment was granted its furlough from June 13th to 26th, inclusive. (The sending of this class on furlough by halves was necessitated by the large size of the class.) The entire class moved from West Point to Camp Popolopen on June 27, 1943. It will receive training there, through August 6, 1943, in practical military engineering, tactics of small units and weapons firing with almost all weapons of the ground forces (to include those of the armored force and anti-aircraft artillery).

Training of officers in contemporary methods of instruction in the Army. It is believed that the current policy of sending officers of the Department of Tactics to other service schools and training centers as students and observers of training methods has contributed toward a marked improvement in the conduct of cadet military training. In line with this policy, 13 tactical officers and 26 of the academic officers attached to the tactical department for the summer months accompanied the new First Class on its training trip to Forts Knox and Benning in June, 1943. Those officers of the tactical department and attached academic officers who remained at West Point (engaged in preparation for their summer training duties) attended a special course in Military Instructor Training during June. Special arrangements have been made with several different types of army training centers by which this department is regularly furnished with copies of all training aids currently used by those centers. As a result, up to date training aids are now being used in cadet instruction to a greater extent than formerly.

*Note: An increase of 16 hours has been made in the total of 24 hours originally allotted those two subjects under the three-year program.

a. Supply

Normal maintenance and repair of cadet barracks has been carried out throughout the year. The following alterations or changes are, at present, being undertaken:

(1) Mahan Hall is being altered so as to provide a third class club similar to the present first class club in Church Hall.

(2) All bathtubs are being removed from rooms in the 8½ Division of barracks and replaced by showers.

(3) Public address installation being made in all divisions of all sections of barracks.

(4) All class halls being completely redecorated.

Increased quantities of weapons were obtained for use in cadet instruction. It is now possible with the weapons on hand to carry on the training of the larger classes, in accordance with currently established schedules.

All cadet field equipment has been exchanged for Class A equipment, thereby bringing supplies up to the latest standards.

Training aids of various types have been procured for cadet instruction. These aids cover practically the entire field of instruction as given to cadets, and constitute a very great addition to the equipment and supplies now available for cadet instruction.

All supplies and equipment coming under the jurisdiction of this office are being inspected and, where necessary, repaired or exchanged, so as to keep these items in the best possible condition at all times.

e. Physical Training and Athletics

This program consists of Fourth Class physical training, intramural athletics, mass calisthenics and intercollegiate 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 intercollegiate 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.

Effective April 21st, all cadets are required to attain a minimum standard of Military Physical Efficiency. Under new regulations, all cadets will be given four Physical Efficiency tests during their three years at the Academy as follows:

Immediately upon entrance.

Approximately one month before the end of the academic year for Fourth Classmen.

Approximately three months before the end of each academic year for upper classmen.

After the second and subsequent tests, a period of special instruction for those cadets who have failed to meet the standards will be prescribed. Those cadets who fail to meet the prescribed standards, after attending the specified period of special instruction, will be reported by the Commandant of Cadets to the Academic Board as of doubtful proficiency in Military Physical Efficiency.

5. ATHLETICS

Participation and Competition.

More than 900 different cadets from a strength of 1,900 (both figures exclusive of the Class of January, 1943) participated in at least one intercollegiate sport. Our teams engaged in over 200 contests in 16 sports. During the year golf was dropped because of transportation difficulties. Polo was dropped because of the lack of intercollegiate competition.

Our schedules brought over 2,000 young men here from civilian colleges to meet the cadets in athletic competition.

Trips

Due to transportation difficulties, schedules were revised cancelling all games involving long team trips.

All football trips which the Corps of Cadets (spectators) previously made by train were abandoned except those to three football games in New York City. These trips were made by chartered river boats.

Results

Members of the fourth class were made eligible for varsity competition. Numerically, they were well represented on all teams.

It is felt that the intercollegiate program contributed importantly in its following phases:

Physical training and conditioning

Development of leadership and competitive spirit

Development of future coaches and officials for soldier athletics

Morale—both for participants and spectators

Finances

No appropriated funds were used in connection with the athletic activities above or in the maintenance and operation of the above listed facilities.

Due to transportation restrictions, bad weather conditions, and principally because of the transfer of the Army-Navy football game to Annapolis, our 1942 football receipts were \$205,000.00 under our expectations based on the experience of previous years. In December, the budget was reduced to meet this situation. This economy was accomplished principally by (a) using inventories of athletic goods, equipment, etc., rather than purchasing additional items, (b) by the use of officer coaches in addition to their other duties instead of civilian coaches, (c) by curtailment of the civilian payroll.

6. HEALTH AND SANITATION

The general health of the command has been excellent.

Admissions of reportable communicable diseases were as follows:

Diseases	Total No.	U.S.C.C. Only
Common respiratory	1193	802
Measles, German	48	27
Mumps	42	37
Pneumonia, primary	111	63
Pneumonia, secondary	1	0
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	0
Common diarrhea	359	286
Gonorrhea (New)	78	0
Gonorrhea (Old)	2	0
Syphilis (New)	15	0
Scarlet Fever	3	3
Chancroid	1	0
Jaundice	6	0
Chickenpox	2	2
Meningitis tuberculous	1	1
Malaria	1	0
	1864	1221

Transfers to General Hospitals during the fiscal year were as follows:

Officers	7
Cadets	14
Enlisted Men	37
	58

Deaths occurring during the fiscal year were as follows:

Officers	
Crushed skull, airplane crash	1
Cadets	
Meningitis, tuberculous	1
Fracture, compound, skull due to airplane crash	2
Enlisted Men	
Addison's disease	1
Uremia	1
Peritonitis	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1
Fracture, skull	1
	9

Hospital Construction. This report would be incomplete if no mention were made of the structural changes in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1943. The increase in the Corps of Cadets and a proportional increase in the military operating personnel of the Academy focussed attention on the need for an increase in the bed capacity of the hospital. The number of beds required were estimated at 235 (125 beds for cadets and officers, and 110 for enlisted men). The former normal authorized capacity was 158.

The following construction was initiated:

a. The completion of an additional story on the roof of the Cadet Hospital to provide a much needed enlarged Operating Section, a Dental Section, a Fracture Section and a Cystoscopic Section.

b. The addition of two stories to the Cadet Hospital annex to provide two wards (each complete with private rooms, wards, nurses' station, doctor's office, diet kitchen, toilets, lavatories, porter's closet, linen closet and clothing room).

c. The reconstruction of the basement of the Cadet Hospital to provide a Physical Examination and Immunization Section, an Outpatient Clinic, a Registrar's Office, an improved Morgue and a Clinical Laboratory.

d. The reconstruction of the old Enlisted Post Hospital to provide two wards (each complete with private rooms, wards, nurses' station, doctor's office, diet kitchen, toilets, lavatories, porter's closet, linen closet, clothing room), one convalescent ward, a dining room for ambulant patients, and a sun parlor reception room.

e. The extension of each of three stories of the Detachment Medical Department Barracks so as to provide additional day room space, dining room space and sleeping room space to accommodate 60 additional Medical Department enlisted men.

At the present time all of these facilities, except those listed in sub-paragraph *d*, have been completed, are occupied and operating. The construction mentioned in sub-paragraph *d* is now under way and may be completed about September 1, 1943.

Poison Ivy Prophylaxis. The greatly increased area of the West Point reservation is famous for its rich yield of poison ivy. With the greater amount of cadet field training and the use of the Popolopen area for that purpose and as a summer camp, there occurred last summer a greater incidence of severe poison ivy dermatitis. The new DuPont plant killer spray, ammonium sulfanate, was used against the discoverable poison ivy on the most used portions of the reservation. The poison ivy areas have been sprayed and the poison ivy dermatitis incidence has been greatly reduced.

Acute Respiratory Infections. Early in the fall of 1942, it was noted that cadets spent many study hours in their rooms, clustered three and four in a room, about desks so arranged that their heads were separated by less than five feet of distance. Since this sanitary defect is conducive to the rapid spread of respiratory diseases, the Surgeon suggested a rearrangement of desks so that only two cadets faced each other at any one time and urged the installation of a suitable baffle or barrier to prevent the passage of droplet infection from one cadet to another during sneezing, coughing, laughter, etc. For this purpose, plywood screens were installed on the desks between each two cadets. These screens were quickly dubbed "Sneezeboards" and it is believed that their use greatly reduced the incidence of respiratory diseases.

Food Sanitation. Among the various detachments of enlisted personnel, there has been only an occasional mild outbreak of gastro-enteritis due to food-poisoning, and their prevention involved only accentuation of the observance of the principles of food sanitation. In the Cadet Mess there were a number of oft-recurring outbreaks. The cadets affected usually exhibited similar symptoms: abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and moderate prostration. Since in each instance the causative foods were either consumed or discarded prior to

the outbreak, definite identification of the contaminated food was a practical impossibility. There were, however, certain more or less constant imperfections in the handling of food, and when they were corrected, the outbreaks of gastroenteritis ceased.

Eye Strain. It has been a matter of general knowledge among medical officers on duty here, that a considerable number of cadets who enter the Academy with normal vision, cannot satisfy the visual requirements for commission in the Regular Army at the time of graduation. This was thought to be due entirely to the eye strain involved in close application to study, etc., during the four years of academics. This, no doubt, is partially true, but because faulty lighting of barracks and of classrooms were suspected as having major roles in this deterioration of eyesight, an investigation was conducted. The board found that the present electric light fixtures in the barrack rooms provided too few light units, and in too limited study areas, and that in general the arrangements of students' desks and chairs was such that students were compelled to gaze into the bright light and glare from windows, and that the light provided for desk work was inadequate. A new lighting system is being installed which is believed will be satisfactory.

Scope of the Medical Service Provided. Besides serving the military reservation of West Point with the U. S. Military Academy and its various detachments, this hospital accepts military patients from an area bounded by lines joining Hancock, Margarettsville, Middleburg, Catskill, Great Barrington, Ridgefield, Peekskill, Suffern and Port Jervis.

Stewart Field (Newburgh, New York) now has its own Station Hospital, and takes care of its own medical needs, although it sends certain types of cases to this Station Hospital by transfer.

The course in the Department of Military Hygiene was conducted by its Professor, Colonel W. B. Meister, the Commanding Officer of the Station Hospital. The textbook used was the Basic Field Manual 21-10 "Military Sanitation and First Aid." A nine period course was given the First Class and the cadets of the Fourth Class received instruction in Personal Hygiene, First Aid and Field Sanitation.

7. QUARTERMASTER

The activities of all departments of the Post Quartermaster organization have increased considerably during the past year due to the increase in the Corps of Cadets and broadening of other Post activities. This increase in Quartermaster activities is indicated by the comparison of funds expended during the Fiscal Year 1943 in the amount of \$4,023,090.00, as compared to \$2,475,000.00 expended during the Fiscal Year 1942. This demand for increased activities in this organization was met by the employment of approximately 300 additional personnel on a temporary basis, and by increased effort on the part of all members of the Quartermaster force. This organization was faced with labor difficulties during the year due to the increasing number of eligible personnel who were inducted into the armed forces, which required employment of new personnel or the transfer from other organizations to fill these vacancies. Difficulty was also experienced in securing an adequate number of employees to perform the additional work required.

In addition to the routine maintenance work performed by the various departments, the following major projects were initiated and completed, or will be completed within the near future:

The South Boundary dispute, which had been under litigation for several years, was settled during the year and a new fence was erected on the correct property line.

A new steam line was completed to provide high pressure steam from the Power House direct to the Laundry and other buildings on the south end of the Post.

A number of changes, alterations and additions were made to the existing water supply system in order to improve and increase the capacity of the supply system and furnish additional service where necessary. This work included a new 6" cast iron water line from the Fort Putnam tank to Michie Stadium in order to supply water from the high level system to the Stadium, the AAA Garage and the new Concrete Mixing Plant; the installation of a new 12" water main from the present main on Thayer Road to the Power Plant in order to provide an additional and independent supply to the Power House; the installation of a new water main along the east side of the Artillery and Cavalry Stables in order to provide additional fire protection to these buildings and to improve the service; new water lines to the Infantry, Armored Force and Coast Artillery housing areas which are being constructed by the District Engineer; the cleaning of the entire 20" water supply main from Popolopen Creek Intake to Lusk Reservoir and the older sections of the distribution water mains on the Post; the installation of a new water line on Pitcher Road from the Seaplane Hangar to the existing main at the foot of Howard Road; the reconstruction of the dams at Weyant's Pond and Popolopen Lake to improve and insure adequate storage for the water supply system; the preparation of plans and necessary preliminary investigations for proposed repairs to Mine Lake Dam and for an addition to the Filter Plant in order to increase the treating capacity, and the purchase and erection of a 1,000,000,000 gallon steel tank in rear of the Cadet Chapel (the erection of this tank will be completed in the fall of 1943).

Many roads were regraded, improved or paved.

Surveys and maps of approximately 5,000 acres of newly acquired land have been completed.

In the Popolopen Area a camp has been completed to accommodate 1,000 cadets. This camp is complete with barracks, utility buildings, water supply, sewers, drainage, electrical facilities and roads. In the development of this camp approximately 24 target ranges of various types have been constructed and approximately 100 acres of land cleared in order to provide an impact area for the Field Artillery.

In addition to the water supply, sewer systems, electric, steam and gas lines are being installed for the new housing areas for the Coast Artillery, Infantry and Armored Force.

Old Hangar No. 4 in the Non-commissioned Officers' Area has been demolished and new hangars have been constructed near the rock crusher and in the vicinity of the old Magazine Area to house the Highway Division Blacksmith and Tool Shops and to provide additional Quartermaster storage.

The Cadet Class Day Rooms have been reconditioned and improved.

The basement of the Enlisted Men's Club is being rehabilitated in order to provide adequate recreational facilities for the enlisted men on the Post.

New refrigerators were purchased or constructed and installed in the Commissary, Hospital, and West Point Army Mess.

New fluorescent lighting systems were installed in the Finance Office, Chief Clerk's Office, Adjutant's Office, Civilian Personnel Office and Cadet Tailor Shop.

Alterations were made on the fourth and fifth floors of Washington Hall to provide a new location for the Cadet Tailor Shop and additional space for the Department of Military Topography and Graphics.

A temporary camp was constructed at Camp Clinton to house the Armored Force Detachment and a part of the Infantry Detachment until permanent barracks under construction are completed. Temporary camps were also constructed near the Popolopen Area for use of the Armored Force and Coast Artillery Detachments.

A new floor was installed in the South Gymnasium.

New transformers were installed and alterations were made to the electric feeders in the vicinity of the Cadet Laundry to provide additional capacity required for the operation of the Laundry.

Street lights were installed along Merritt and Washington Roads from Mills Road to Washington Gate and in the vicinity of the Skating Rink.

In addition to the increase in activities required by the projects indicated above, additional services were required by the Quartermaster organization during the Fiscal Year due to the following factors:

a. Additional rangers were required to patrol and protect the new land which was acquired during the year.

b. The conservation program required the collection and disposal of all types of material of a critical nature in order to assist in the conservation of these materials. The total amount received during the current fiscal year was \$22,031.80, as compared with \$16,688.74 for the previous fiscal year.

c. The increase in activities of the Post Commissary is indicated by the comparison of the number of garrison rations furnished organizations. A total of 785,491 garrison rations was furnished during the Fiscal Year 1943, as compared to 508,576 supplied during the Fiscal Year 1942.

8. STEWART FIELD

Installations

During the year, construction work on Stewart Field was brought to within approximately 90% of completion. One hundred forty-five buildings were built during the year including 29 Enlisted Men's barracks and messing facilities, 5 Bachelor Officers' quarters, 8 Hangars, 6 School buildings, a Sub-Depot unit comprising two warehouses and two Engineering buildings, Post Theater, Post Exchange, etc. WAC quarters, Bombing and Gunnery Trainer buildings, Enlisted Men's Service Club, a Library, and an additional hospital ward are now under construction, and a considerable amount of work also remains to be done on the roads, runways, and flying field. Completion of the entire project is scheduled for November 1, 1943. At that time, flying facilities to train 500 cadets and other facilities to accommodate military personnel in excess of 2,500 will be available.

Approximately 700 acres of land were added to the field during the year, increasing the total to about 2,900 acres. The building area on Stewart Field covers roughly 950 acres, the flying and hangar area 725 acres, and the landing area at three auxiliary fields 1,230 acres.

Cadet Instruction

Simultaneously with the dedication of the Field on August 25, 1942, the first course of flying instruction for cadets was started. On that date, 245 cadets commenced basic training, after having completed elementary training at other fields. Advanced single-engine and twin-engine training followed. Out of the number of cadets commencing their basic training, 206 finished both basic and advanced training courses. These cadets were graduated from the Academy with wings on June 1, 1943. Thirty-nine of the cadets who commenced the course failed to complete it at Stewart Field. Of this 39, 15 were eliminated because of flying deficiency, 16 withdrew at their own requests, 2 were eliminated for physical deficiencies, and 2 were transferred elsewhere after graduation for completion of the flying training, and four were fatalities. Of the cadets who started their primary training, therefore, 66.5% were graduated with wings. Some cadets, not fully realizing that flying training obligated them to choose the Air Corps as their final branch, resigned this training at their own request. Had this not been considered, the percentage finishing the course would have been 71.3%.

In addition to obtaining an average of 150 hours in the air, each cadet received approximately 93 hours of Ground School instruction. The following courses were covered: Code, Navigation, Meteorology, Aircraft and Naval Identification, Communications, Gunnery (Single-Engine students), Bombing (Twin-Engine students), and Pilot's Information File. Each cadet also received a total of approximately 20 hours of Link Trainer instruction. Single-engine students were given 15 hours of actual gunnery practice as well, and an average of one hour of transition flying in combat planes. Bomb Trainer and Gunnery Trainer buildings are now under construction, and future courses will include these additional phases of instruction. During the training period, several miscellaneous missions were made by the cadets in connection with their Academic tactical training, such as spotting, observation work in connection with the Coast Guard, and some Radar tactical work.

In June 1943, an observers' course was held to give 913 Second Class Cadets five hours of flying. The purpose of the course was to familiarize them in a general way with the problems, capabilities, and limitations of aircraft operations on observation missions. In addition to this, seven hours of ground work instruction was given in orientation, navigation, and airplane identification.

On June 11, 1943, there were dispatched to Stewart Field from the U. S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, 34 Air Force Officers who had completed a course at Jacksonville on PBV ships. These officers were assigned to Stewart Field on detached duty and have been maintaining their proficiency since they have been assigned to this field and have materially assisted in the observers' course given to the Second Class cadets and have otherwise aided in instructing students.

On June 3, 1943, Colonel George F. Schlatter relieved Colonel John M. Weikert as Commandant of the Flying School and Commanding Officer of Stewart Field.

9. TREASURER

Cadet Mess

To accommodate the increased number of cadets authorized just prior to the beginning of the current fiscal year, re-arrangement of seating arrangements in the Mess Hall became necessary and considerable additional dining room and kitchen equipment was purchased to serve 2500 cadets.

To overcome the difficulty in securing competent civilian personnel for waiters in the Mess Hall, the U.S.M.A. DEML Detachment (Mess) was organized on November 25, 1942. The members of this organization are colored and their services as Mess Hall waiters have been very satisfactory.

To properly house the personnel of the Cadet Mess, a new Mess Attendant's Building was erected during the year and was occupied on February 23, 1943. This building not only provided room for the increased number of employees, but also eliminated many objectionable conditions which previously existed in the dormitory in Washington Hall.

The Cadet Mess operated a kitchen and Mess Hall at Popolopen Camp during the training period in the summer of 1942 for approximately 600 cadets and officers. It contemplates operating enlarged facilities for approximately 1000 men during the summer of 1943.

Cadet Laundry

The Cadet Laundry was completely rehabilitated, all antiquated and worn out equipment replaced and much new equipment installed. Due to the construction work during this period, the normal operation of the laundry was greatly hampered and service was not satisfactory. It became necessary to send all laundry for enlisted men at West Point and Stewart Field to the Brooklyn Army Base Laundry from September 1942 to May 1, 1943. In addition, the shortage of labor has still further aggravated the situation at the Cadet Laundry. This condition still persists, but steps are being taken to overcome the difficulties experienced.

Cadet Dry Cleaning Plant

During the year a complete new dry cleaning unit was installed in the dry cleaning plant, and an addition to the building, including the installation of suitable toilet facilities, was completed.

Cadet Barber Shop

To meet the increased demand for barber service, a new Barber Shop was installed in the basement of the 19th Division. The cost of new fixtures and equipment was absorbed during the fiscal year.

U. S. Hotel Thayer

The Thayer-West Point Hotel was constructed on the Military Academy Reservation by a private corporation under a fifty year lease authorized by an Act of Congress, approved March 30, 1920. It was opened to the public on June 3, 1926 and operated as a public hotel by the owners until March 10, 1943.

Under date of February 26, 1943, the Thayer-West Point Hotel Corporation gave formal notice to the Secretary of War that it intended to close the hotel at 9:00 a.m., March 10, 1943. Acting under the terms of the lease between the Secretary of War and the hotel owners, the Secretary of War annulled the said lease and by letter, dated March 9, 1943, directed the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, to enter and take possession of the buildings, appurtenances and equipment of the Thayer-West Point Hotel Company on that date and to operate it with appropriate available funds, in accordance with the intent of Congress that first class hotel accommodations be available at West Point for the public and more especially for families and friends of cadets.

During the 17 years of private ownership and operation, insufficient funds were spent on the maintenance and repair of the property with the result that

extensive rehabilitation was found to be necessary by the War Department to put the hotel into first class condition for efficient, sanitary and economical operation. This rehabilitation is now under way and should be completed about December 1, 1943.

The hotel is being operated under the supervision of the Superintendent in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War. The operating organization is composed entirely of civilian personnel paid from hotel operating receipts. It is open to the public and it also provides accommodations for rent to the military and civilian personnel on duty at the Military Academy for whom government quarters are not available. Non-profit rates have been established which it is expected will be sufficient to make the operating receipts defray all normal operating costs.

General

With the reduction in the course of instruction at the Military Academy from four years to three, the amount of working capital available for the Treasurer has been greatly reduced, due to the smaller amount of equipment funds accumulated by each cadet. For this reason, it has been necessary to provide special financing from banks to liquidate the accounts of graduating classes and to purchase equipment and supplies for incoming classes. It is anticipated that advances will be made from appropriated funds for the Fiscal Year 1944 to meet this situation.

10. STRENGTH REPORT

In closing, I wish to state that in order to make available as many Regular Army officers as possible for active field duty, I have gradually released all I could spare without detriment to the Academy. Their places have been filled with qualified retired officers, officers for limited service, and officers from the Army of the United States.

On January 1, 1942, 87% of the 274 officers on duty at the Military Academy were Regular officers. On June 30, 1942, 50% of the 330 officers on duty at the Military Academy were Regular officers. On June 30, 1943, 34% of the 349 officers on duty at the Military Academy were Regular officers. On June 30, 1943, 6% were Regular officers of the total number of officers on duty at the AAF B-A Flying School, Stewart Field, West Point, New York.

There were 1490 civilian employees at the Military Academy as of June 30, 1943.

11. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Distinguished United States visitors, in chronological order, to the Military Academy were: General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, November 13 and 14, 1942; the following members of the Board of Consultants: Major General H. R. Bull, U.S. Army, Brigadier General C. R. Huebner, U.S. Army, Brigadier General I. H. Edwards, U.S. Army, Colonel George F. Schlatter, U.S. Army, Doctor Ernest M. Hopkins, President, Dartmouth College, Doctor Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, December 7 to 10, 1942; Mr. Joseph C. Grew, ex-Ambassador to Japan, December 22, 1942; Lieut. General Leslie J. McNair, Chief of the Army Ground Forces, January 8, 1943; Mr. Elmer Davis, Director, Office of War Information, January 11, 1943; Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, October 10, 1942 and January 19, 1943;

Major General V. L. Peterson, Inspector General, January 20, 1943; Lieut. General B. B. Somervell, Chief, Army Service Forces, April 22 and 23, 1943; the following members of the Board of Visitors: Hon. J. Buell Snyder, Hon. D. Lane Powers, Hon. A. B. Kelley and Hon. Overton Brooks, May 20, 1943; General H. H. Arnold, Chief, Army Air Forces, December 21, 1942 and May 29 to June 1, 1943.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order, included: His Majesty King Peter of Yugoslavia, and party, July 6, 1942; Major General F. A. M. Browning, British Army, July 28, 1942; Colonel Antonio Parodi, Argentine Military Attache, and party, August 19, 1942; Major General Belyaev, Soviet Army, and party, October 10, 1942; Brigadier P. D. W. Dunn, British Army, October 15 and 16, 1942; Colonel Alcio Souto, Brazilian Army, November 2, 1942; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British Army, and party, November 13 and 14, 1942; Brigadier G. K. Bourne, British Army, and party, November 17, 1942; His Excellency Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio, President of the Republic of Ecuador, and party, December 1, 1942; Major General King Dai-Fung and Major Li-Ta-Wei, Chinese Military Mission, December 18, 1942; Major General Marie Emile Bethouart, French Army, and party, March 20, 1943; General Sir Walter K. Venning, British Army, and party, April 22 and 23, 1943; Colonel Wlodzimierz Onacewicz, Polish Embassy, May 13, 1943; His Excellency General Enrique Penaranda, President of Bolivia, and party, May 14, 1943.

12. GRADUATION EXERCISES

The graduation exercises for the Class of January 1943, were held on Tuesday, January 19, 1943, in the Field House. The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, delivered the address and presented the diplomas to 409 graduates and commissions to 406 graduates.

The graduation exercises for the Class of June 1943, were held on Tuesday, June 1, 1943, in the Field House. General H. H. Arnold, Chief, Army Air Forces, delivered the address and presented the diplomas to 514 graduates and commissions to 512 graduates. At a special ceremony held at Battle Monument, General Arnold also addressed 206 cadets being commissioned in the Air Corps who received their pilot diplomas and "wings," the first ceremony of its kind in the annals of the Military Academy.



MAJOR GENERAL,
SUPERINTENDENT.

