RECORDS DIV., U.S.C.C

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

1944

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West Point, N. Y., 30 June 1944.

SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT.

TO: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1. There is submitted below my report covering the operation of the United States Military Academy for the period 1 July 1943 to 30 June 1944.

During the year the three Classes at the Military Academy pursued the 3-year course of instruction approved by the War Department for the duration of the war.

2. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS.

This year's entering Class was the second to be admitted with the increased numbers provided for in the Act of June 3, 1942. It was even larger than the preceding Class and therefore the largest in the history of the Military Academy. A total of 1075 new cadets were admitted, of whom 15 were appointed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of Section II of the above mentioned act. With the customary losses during the summer and the addition of cadets turned back from previous Classes, the new Class started the academic year on 1 September with 1098 members.

The candidates for this year's Class in the Army competitive group had been found completely unprepared for the entrance examinations. Assuming that this was due to war conditions such as the closing of the Army's West Point preparatory schools and lack of time for study, the War Department instituted for the next incoming Class a U. S. M. A. preparatory branch of the Army Specialized Training Program in certain of the civilian colleges. Appointees who were in the military service were transferred to these units where they pursued courses of study in preparation for the entrance examinations. The result was a return to approximately the same proportion of successful Army candidates as had prevailed in the years before the war.

Changes in the admission requirements which had been under study for some time were adopted and placed in effect during the year. It had long been felt that candidates with approved college certificates should be subjected to some kind of entrance examination which would substantiate such certificates but would at the same time not require college students to take time out to prepare for a test at the high school level. Such an examination was introduced this year under the name of the West Point Aptitude Test. It was a one hour examination, half of the time being given to mathematics and the other half to a language test. The result is that all certificates are now substantiated at

examination time, high school certificates by the Validating Examination or the College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test, and college certificates by the West Point Aptitude Test.

Another important change was in the history tests. History was eliminated from the Regular Examination for the competitive groups as well as for congressional appointees, but a special examination in United States History was provided and those candidates whose educational records did not show successful study of that subject were required to take it. The results were used for qualifying purposes only, not for competitive purposes. The effect of this change was to eliminate the now little studied ancient history from the history component of the old Regular Examination. It left the United States History examination, but only for those candidates who had not already qualified in that subject in school or college.

The other important change was in the form of the Regular and Validating examinations. The old form for the Validating examination, consisting of Part I, made up of "short-answer" questions and Part II, made up of questions of the essay type, was adopted as the form for both the Validating and the Regular examinations. Candidates subject to the Validating examinations were required to take Part I only while those designated for the Regular examination had to take both parts. This new form proved to have numerous advantages over the old.

For admission by certificate a few changes were made in the credits prescribed. Among the required subjects 1 unit of United States History was substituted for 2 units of Ancient, European, English or American History. Among the optional subjects the social sciences were extended so as to include Problems of American Democracy. Physical geography was replaced by geography of any nature and foreign languages were made to include all foreign tongues.

There was a considerable drop this year in the number of candidates electing to substantiate their secondary school certificates by means of the College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test. The number choosing that method last year was 80, while this year there were only 33. It is probable that the drop was due in large measure to war conditions.

The vacancies set aside for sons of veterans of the first World War continue unfilled. This year there were 39 such vacancies and only 4 of them were filled at the March examination.

3. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

a. Department of Military Topography and Graphics.

During the year the Department of Military Topography and Graphics conducted courses as follows:

Third Class (885 cadets)
- 1 September to 4 February—Topography
- 7 February to 1 June —Graphics

Fourth Class (1088 cadets)
- 1 September to 22 December—Graphics
- 29 December to 4 February—Topography
- 7 February to 1 June —Surveying

Attendance for the Third Class was in the afternoon, one-quarter each day, Monday to Friday inclusive, the maximum number of attendances for Ground cadets being 48 and for Air cadets 38.

Attendance for the Fourth Class was on alternate days, two-sixths of the class each morning and one-sixth each afternoon, Monday to Friday inclusive, the maximum number of attendances per cadet being 97.

Instruction in Graphics remained essentially the same in scope and nature as last year, the time allotted under the three year curriculum being insufficient to cover more than the basic fundamentals of the subject.

At the request of the Tactical Department the course in Topography was divided so that instruction in elementary map reading would be given to the Fourth Class as preparation preliminary to practical map problems and field exercises in the Tactical Department. The balance of the instruction in Topography remained in the Third Class course. In view of the war situation, special emphasis was placed on familiarizing cadets with foreign maps and in particular with those used by our troops in the active war theaters. Special attention was given to the most recent methods of obtaining topographic information by air photographs and to the uses of specialized maps, mosaics and relief models by task forces in amphibious operations.

Due to general overcrowding of all academic facilities, section rooms were not available for the course in Surveying. This situation was met by increasing the number of practical exercises given in the Field House and reducing the number of class-room lessons. Satisfactory coverage of theory in the reduced time was made possible by more extended use of improved visual aids.

Under a reassignment of space in Washington Hall, as a result of the removal from the building of the Cadet Mess attendants, the Department received, just prior to the opening of the academic year, an additional drafting room with 4500 square feet of floor space. This made it possible for the Department to handle satisfactorily the large Third and Fourth Classes. The fluorescent lighting in the new room has proven very effective.

This year for the first time the Department prepared and conducted a special qualification course in Map Reading for officers to meet the requirements of Training Circular No. 6, War Department, 1944. Twenty-nine officers from various departments and detachments at the Military Academy pursued the course during April and May and all qualified successfully.

Educational trips taken during the year by personnel of the Department included the following:

Colonel R. G. Alexander	—Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lt. Col W. J. Regan	—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. Technical Mapping Conferences, Chicago, Ill.
Lt. Col. G. N. Irish	—Technical Mapping Conferences, Chicago, Ill.
Lt. Col. H. W. Ebel	—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Major M. S. Dickson	—Technical Mapping Conferences, Chicago, Ill. Engineering Board, Officer Candidate and Enlisted Specialist Schools, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Major A. M. Smith	—10th Service Staff Course, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Throughout the year two officers of the Department have served on the Planning Board for the proposed expansion of the Military Academy, and one additional officer has served as assistant. The extensive and detailed work performed by them has been in addition to their regular duties.

b. **Department of Mathematics.**

The peak load for this department under the present authorized strength occurred this year, with 1980 cadets under instruction in mathematics on 1 September 1943. The maximum number of officers on duty with the department at any time was 48. Limitations of space and personnel required that Fourth Class instructors continue to teach three sections each morning. The following changes were made in the Fourth Class course:

The order in which the various sub-courses were taken up was modified so that algebra and plane trigonometry were studied in the first term, followed in order in the second term by solid geometry and the slide rule, spherical trigonometry and analytic geometry.

A new text book was adopted for solid geometry, MacCormack's "Solid Geometry". The number of lessons in this subject was slightly reduced and there was some shift of emphasis from formal demonstration to computation.

Instruction in the theory and use of the slide rule was given for the first time to the Fourth Class in order to prepare the cadets for slide rule work in the Third Class courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and mechanics. Nine recitation periods were devoted exclusively to the slide rule and slide rule computations were required throughout most of the second term.

The change in the date of graduation from 1 June to 6 June provided time for additional instruction in applications of spherical trigonometry to terrestrial and celestial measurements which are the foundation of long range aerial navigation.

In the Third Class course, there were no major changes in content or methods. The separation of the class into upper and lower divisions was resumed, the upper sections taking longer lessons and completing the year with a short course in statistics. Ground and Air cadets took identical work until 12 April 1944 when the Air cadets departed for flying training. Air cadets in upper sections completed the calculus course but did not take statistics. Air cadets in lower sections missed instruction in differential equations and had no general reviews. Air cadets who reverted to ground status and returned individually to West Point before the end of the term were not held responsible for the work which they had missed.

c. **Department of Modern Languages.**

Foreign language instruction continued throughout the year according to the temporarily curtailed war-time program. It had been decided that the reduced two-year period allowed for foreign language study would be devoted entirely to one language by each cadet and that about 40 per cent of the cadets would be assigned to study Spanish and 20 per cent to each of the other three languages, French, German and Portuguese.

The assignment of cadets to language groups was based as far as possible on their own choice but in some cases it proved necessary to assign them according to second choice because the language elected as first choice was oversubscribed. Spanish, for example, was very popular and a number of cadets who expressed a preference for it had to be marked for the language put down as second choice. There were, accordingly, four beginning language courses in the Fourth Class and four advanced courses in the Third Class. This year the Third Class completed a 2-year course in Spanish but only 18 months in each of the other languages due to changes made at the time of the unusual

mid-year graduation the preceding year. However, the transition to the new program has now been completed and for the remainder of the war there will be four 2-year courses, one in Spanish, one in French, one in German and one in Portuguese.

The teaching staff organized to meet the requirements of the war emergency proved entirely adequate. The temporary officers have carried on the work of the Department in a very creditable fashion. A large number of them are language teachers by profession and some have risen in their former careers in the colleges as high as the position of full professor. From their long experience they have brought us new ideas and have in general provided that desirable contact with college methods and procedures that was obtainable formerly only by the visits to the colleges made from time to time by the head of the Department.

This Department now has four native civilians, one for each of the languages, a native of France, one of Spain, one of Germany, and one of Brazil, the latter to teach Portuguese. The practice of furnishing for each class room an officer instructor to teach mainly the structure of the foreign language and at the same time providing for visits by a native civilian to instruct in and demonstrate the spoken language has been an important and successful feature of the Department's courses since 1904. During the present war much has been written in the newspapers and magazines about the Army's modern and quick method of teaching languages in the colleges by the use of a linguist to teach the structure of the language and at the same time a native to give practice in speaking it. The method is called new and so it is interesting to note that it has been used in this Department, at least as far as this basic principle is concerned, for 40 years.

The practice of sending officers detailed as language instructors for a preliminary year of study and practice abroad has been discontinued for the duration of the war. Advantage is taken of the summer suspension of academic work, however, to afford advanced study of the languages during that period to all instructors who can be spared for such duty. Most of them are sent to the special language schools at Middlebury, Vermont, but for those teaching Portuguese there are no suitable courses at Middlebury or any other place in this country and accordingly they spend the summer studying and practicing the Portuguese language in Brazil. Two officers were sent there for such study last summer and three others have already been sent there for a similar period and purpose this year.

This summer study combined with daily instructor classes throughout the year keep the teaching staff at a high peak of efficiency and the effect during the year has been to provide entirely satisfactory language instruction to the cadets.

d. Department of Chemistry and Electricity.

Chemistry

Air Cadets (485)—This has been the first year of the 3-year course authorized for the duration of the present war. Chemistry was taught to the Air cadets of the Third Class from 1 September 1943 to 22 December 1943, during which time there were 40 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each devoted to lecture and section room work and 7 periods of 2 hours each devoted to laboratory work.

No cadet of this Class was permitted to choose air training unless he was proficient in Chemistry on 22 December 1943. No general reviews were given to the Air cadets.

Ground Cadets (399)—The course for Ground cadets extended from 1 September 1943 to 19 January 1944. After the Air cadets finished their course on 22 December 1943, there were 7 sections of Ground cadets left. Sections 1-4, the upper sections, devoted 49 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each to lecture and section room work and 7 periods of 2 hours each to laboratory work. This part of the Class took no general reviews. Sections 5-7, the lower sections, devoted 49 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each to lecture and section room work, including 5 general reviews and 7 periods of 2 hours each to laboratory work.

The text of the course used was the same as that used for the past several years, "Smith's College Chemistry" (Kendall), Third Revised Edition. Both Air and Ground cadets covered this text to include radioactivity and atomic structure. Many omissions were made and fewer partial reviews than usual were given. The lower sections of the Ground cadets were the only ones to be given any general reviews. The course was too short to produce satisfactory results but sufficient ground was covered to make it worthwhile.

A lecture on Chemical Warfare has been given in past years by distinguished Chemical Warfare officers, usually from the Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare but this year Major B. R. Bierer, C. W. S., Res., an instructor in this Department, gave the best lecture we have ever had on this subject.

Six cadets were deficient at the end of the course and were required to take the final examination. One cadet failed this examination and was discharged.

Electricity

Air Cadets (182)—The course for Air cadets of the First Class extended from 1 September 1943 to 12 May 1944. During this time 84 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each were devoted to lecture and section room work and 23 periods of 2 hours each were devoted to laboratory work. No general reviews were given to this group, neither were they divided into upper and lower sections.

Ground Cadets (295)—The course for Ground cadets extended from 1 September 1943 to 1 June 1944. After the Air cadets left on 12 May 1944, there were 7 sections of Ground cadets. Sections 1-3, upper sections, devoted 91 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each to lecture and section room work and 24 periods of 2 hours each to laboratory work. These sections took no general review written recitations. Sections 4-7, lower sections, devoted 92 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each to lecture and section room work, including 5 general review written recitations and 23 periods of 2 hours each to laboratory work.

The course in Basic Electricity consisted of 98 periods, using as texts Volumes I and II, Dawes' "Electrical Engineering", 77 periods of which were devoted to lecture and section room work and 21 periods to laboratory work.

Electrical Communication consisted of 17 periods, using as texts Chapter XIV, Dawes' Volume II, department pamphlet on "Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory", other pamphlets prepared in the department, and Signal Corps pamphlets on Telephone and Telegraph.

On 25 April 1944, Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Columbia University, lectured to the cadets on Frequency Modulation. On 30 May 1944, Doctor K. B. McEachron, who is in charge of the General Electric Laboratories at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, gave a lecture to the cadets on Lightning.

All cadets were proficient on the entire course and no cadets were required to take the final examination.

The Electro-Physics Laboratory has been completely reequipped for the instruction of cadets in the basic principles of electronics and communications. The laboratory comprises a new switchboard for distribution to cadet positions of both low frequency and high frequency power. The cadet positions have been increased from 80 to 140. There has been substituted for the single pair of terminals with an open knife switch, a multiplicity of jacks and switches controlled and fed from the main switchboard by a complex net of wires and cables, all concealed from view. In addition to the electrical power furnished by the power plant, specialized equipment, much of it furnished by the Signal Corps, provides high frequency current of such a nature that it must be confined by special coaxial type conductors for its distribution. The entire installation is of the most modern exterior design, is extraordinarily attractive and will provide an added incentive for cadets to master these difficult new subjects.

Two of the most modern 35 mm. sound projectors have been installed in the lecture room.

Eight instructors were sent to Columbia University to take a six weeks' summer course in Chemistry, preparatory to teaching in this department. The course was not satisfactory and this year all instruction will be given in the department during the summer for both Electricity and Chemistry instructors.

Members of the department made trips to 10 large laboratories for the specific purpose of obtaining information which would be of benefit in the development of the department laboratories or in the instruction of cadets.

e. **Department of English.**

During the academic year 1943-44, the Department of English gave two courses: one to the Fourth Class and one to the First Class. The Fourth Classmen were given a year's course in the fundamentals of grammar, punctuation, diction, sentence structure, expository writing, and public speaking. The objective of the Fourth Class course was to equip the cadet to meet the demands which will be made upon him as an officer for clear, logical, and forceful self-expression, both oral and written. The First Classmen, one quarter of the class at a time, were given a new course in Military Instructor Training based on War Department publications FM 21-5 and TM 21-250. This course included also a series of lessons in Military Correspondence. The objective of the First Class course in English was to develop in the cadet, through practical work, the personal and professional qualifications of a good military instructor.

f. **Department of Mechanics.**

Class of 1944—During the summer Air cadets of the Class of 1944 and "wash-outs" who had missed the course in Strength of Materials in the spring of 1943, because of their absence on flying training, were given this course in order to enable them to start even with the Ground cadets in September and avoid the necessity for running separate courses for Air and Ground cadets. The instruction for Air cadets was carried on at Stewart Field and the instruction for "wash-outs" was carried on at West Point in the evening.

During the regular academic year the Ground cadets received a total of 110 periods of instruction covering 12 periods to complete Strength of Materials, 29 periods of Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics), 30 periods of Thermodynamics including 9 periods in the laboratory, and 39 periods of Fluid Mechanics. The

instruction of the Air cadets was the same with the exception that they had only 33 periods of Fluid Mechanics, the reduction being accomplished by changing the course at the end to omit certain topics which were considered of least importance for Air Cadets, such as pumps, turbines, and hydraulic machinery in general. The Thermodynamic Laboratory work was conducted in the same manner as in the old 4-year course except that it covered only gasoline engines, Diesel engines and air compressors with 3 periods on each. There was no laboratory work in Fluid Mechanics but a series of demonstrations was given in the Hydraulics Laboratory and in the Wind Tunnel which constituted a fair substitute for the regular experimental work.

Class of 1945—The Class of 1945 divided the academic year between Chemistry and Mechanics in the same manner as the Class of 1944. The Air cadets attended Mechanics from 29 December 1943 to 11 April 1944, inclusive, when they left for elementary flying training. During this time they received 21 periods of instruction in Analytical Mechanics (Statics) and 24 periods of instruction in Resistance of Materials, a total of 45 periods.

The Ground cadets attended from 19 January to 1 June 1944, inclusive, a total of 58 periods including 22 periods of Analytical Mechanics (Statics), 24 periods of Resistance of Materials, and 12 periods of Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics).

It is planned to give the Air cadets the course in Kinematics during the summer at Stewart Field and the "wash-outs" in evenings at West Point in the same manner as Strength of Materials was given to the Air cadets and "wash-outs" of the Class of 1944.

General Reviews were reestablished for this class and it is planned to give them more laboratory work than the Class of 1944 received. This class is the first class to have received the fully integrated 3-year course.

The program for procurement of projectors and screens for section room use has been completed and more and more slides are being prepared to be used as visual aids for instruction and to add interest to the various courses.

g. **Department of Ordnance.**

The course in Ordnance was given to two halves of the Class of 1944 separately. Cadets of one half attended every other recitation day from 1 September 1943 to 15 January 1944, inclusive, Cadets of the other half attended every other recitation day from 17 January 1944 to 30 May 1944, except the Air cadets who stopped academic instruction on 13 May and moved to Stewart Field for concentrated flying training.

Cadets who attended during the first half of the academic year received 55 periods of instruction, including a lecture by Colonel G. K. Heiss, Office Chief of Ordnance, on Ordnance Field Service and one by Colonel D. J. Martin, Office Chief of Ordnance, on Modern Ordnance Materiel. Ground cadets of the second half of the class received 58 periods of instruction including lectures by Lieut. Colonel G. B. Jarrett, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, on Captured Axis Materiel; Colonel W. E. House, President of the Ordnance Department Board, on Ordnance Field Service, and Colonel D. J. Martin, Office Chief of Ordnance, on The Industrial Phase of Ordnance. Air cadets of the second half received 51 periods of instruction and did not attend the last two lectures mentioned above.

All Ground cadets of the class spent the entire day of 31 May and the morning of 1 June at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, where they witnessed an outstanding demonstration of all types of Ordnance materiel, including captured enemy weapons and vehicles. The Air cadets of the class were unable to attend this demonstration because of the necessity for flying training on those days.

Throughout the course the maximum use was made of instructional aides such as models, slides, motion pictures, and sectionalized weapons and ammunition. Emphasis was placed on principles and fundamentals rather than details.

h. **Department of Military Art and Engineering.**

Under the 3-year course, as placed in effect for the first time during the academic year 1943-44, the department was allotted 138 recitation periods. Forty-seven of these periods were devoted to the military engineering course, the subcourses being as follows: Military bridges, field fortifications, roads, antitank obstacles, camouflage, demolitions. Every effort was made to take advantage of the lessons learned during the present war as applied to military engineering.

Ninety-one periods were devoted to military history. With these periods available, the department was able to give fairly good coverage to the campaigns of past wars (Napoleon's campaigns, the American Civil War, and the First World War) and at the same time to allot a generous number of periods to the campaigns of the present war. In the study of the latter, ten pamphlets prepared by the department were used as texts.

Under the 3-year course it has been necessary to eliminate the subject of civil engineering as such. However, some of the material has been incorporated in the course in military engineering in order to provide the foundation for the subcourse in military bridges.

i. **Department of Physics.**

The time allotted to this department under the 3-year course is practically the same as under the regular 4-year course; accordingly, the physics course has remained as formerly a basic course in general physics at the collegiate level, covering the fields of mechanics, sound, heat, light, and electricity, and including appropriate laboratory exercises. At the end of the first term the upper 25% of the class was given an introduction to vector mechanics while the remainder of the class took the general reviews. The departure of the Third Class Air cadets on 12 April for flying training necessitated their missing some laboratory work and all of the general reviews of the spring term. The Air cadets did, however, complete all the advanced lessons of the basic course. The Ground cadets completed all the laboratory work. Following the precedent established in 1943, the upper 60% of the Ground cadets then were given a course in modern physics, instead of the general reviews. The lower 40% of the Ground cadets were given an abbreviated course of six lessons in modern physics, followed by the customary general reviews.

j. **Department of Economics, Government and History.**

The reduction in time available for the courses of this department necessitated the elimination of several subcourses, hitherto considered vital features of the cadet's academic training, and a reduction of the courses which continued in the schedule.

First Class

The course for the Class of 1944 was completed in 47 periods of 1 hour each. The course extended over the entire year, with cadets attending 1¼ times per week. The principal difference in subjects covered between this course and that given to the classes of January 1943 and June 1943 was the transference of the course in Government from First Class year to Third Class year. The 47 periods included:

1. Five written general reviews.
2. Two motion pictures: "War Department Report" and "Japan: the Land, the People, the Empire".
3. Two lectures: Mr. Albert L. Meyers who spoke on "Some Aspects of Agricultural and Labor Problems", and Colonel Herman Beukema who spoke on "Some Problems of the Peace".

Textbooks used were:

Modern Economics, Elements and Problems—Meyers
Economics of War—Mendershausen
Modern World Politics—Kalijarvi and Associates
Strategic and Critical Raw Materials—Dept. of Economics, Government and History
Geographic Foundations of National Power—ASF Manual M 103-1
Atlas of World Maps—ASF Manual M 101

The type of instruction closely followed that of past years with the following exceptions which were necessitated by the reduction of a number of periods and by the shortening of the period from 70 minutes to 60 minutes:

Reduction in number of lectures, both by members of the Department and by visiting personnel.

Elimination of oral reports by cadets on special topics related to the daily lesson.

Increased emphasis on World geography. Geographic and economic forces which motivate or condition international relations were the basic feature of that course.

Use of slides. In the latter part of the course, slides were used on a trial basis to augment the section room instruction.

No distinction was made between Air and Ground cadets in section assignments or course of instruction given. Movement of Air cadets to Stewart Field resulted in their losing from two to four lessons in International Relations.

Third Class

The course in History under the 3-year plan resulted in a slightly increased amount of time devoted to the two segments of the course which were given alike to Ground and Air cadets. The work consisted of 92 periods of 1 hour and 10 minutes each and extended up to 12 April 1944, the date of departure of the Third Class Air cadets for flight training. Cadets attended three times weekly. The following indicates the break-down of the above time:

Modern European History	63 periods
American Government	18 periods
Governments of the Major Foreign Powers	11 periods

The course in Far Eastern History for Ground cadets consisted of 22 periods, thus making a total of 114 periods for cadets who worked under the department

for the entire year. A special and supplementary course in Far Eastern History was given for transferred Air cadets who were eliminated from flight training after 14 May 1944. For this purpose an arrangement was made with the Mechanics Department which permitted this department to instruct these cadets daily instead of every other day. This special course was conducted as a seminar discussion and research report group.

Textbooks used were:

A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe, Vol I and II—Hayes
The American Problem of Government—Maxey
Governments of the Major Foreign Powers—1944 Edition
A History of the Far East in Modern Times—Vinacke

The type of instruction resembled that of previous years. Written general reviews were given at periodic intervals throughout each subcourse. The use of motion pictures was introduced in instruction.

Lectures and conferences were reduced in number. The following distinguished educators lectured to the class: Professor Walter C. Langsam of Union College; Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University; Doctor David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California.

Special Projects—For an increased emphasis upon Geography, a complete and uniform set of maps (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America) was installed in each of sixteen section rooms; also a new disc type map stand with a uniform set of 25 maps covering the courses taught; display boards for 15 section rooms for use in mounting newsmaps, special maps, etc., and 12″ Airways globes.

Post graduate work at Columbia University for officers of the department was continued on an augmented scale. Eighteen officers pursued a total of forty graduate courses. Five officers completed the University requirements of thirty tuition points for degree, and of these two officers have complied with all other requirements and have received the degree of Master of Arts in History.

Liaison was established with the schools of Military Government and International Relations conducted by the Army and Navy respectively. Four officers of the department visited these schools as observers, and in addition observed the Provost Marshal General School at Camp Custer, Michigan.

k. **Department of Law.**

First Class

Academic Work—The course of instruction in Law was substantially the same for both Ground and Air cadets. It consisted primarily of the subcourse in Military Law, including the related subjects of Criminal Law and Evidence, the purpose of which is to equip the potential junior officers to perform any duty connected with the administration of military justice to which they may be assigned. In addition, abbreviated sub-courses in Elementary and Constitutional Law were conducted with a view to providing a general background of the more fundamental legal and constitutional principles, particularly those governing the military establishment.

Practices—The instructional methods pursued were in general similar to those employed in years past except that almost unrestricted classroom use of the Manual for Courts-Martial was permitted in connection with the solution of Military Law problems, it being felt that such use would develop greater

familiarity with the contents of the Manual. The demonstration moot court conducted by the officers of the Department of Law during the previous academic year was supplanted by the showing of the subsequently released War Department training film "Administration of Military Justice and Courts-Martial". The training film "Articles of War" was also shown for the first time to supplement the study of the punitive articles. In addition to the mentioned training and moot court instruction in which the cadets themselves performed all functions incident to the trial, further opportunity was afforded them to become familiar with courts-martial procedure by attendance as spectators at actual trials of military personnel.

l. **Military Hygiene.**

The course in Military Hygiene was conducted by 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 twelve period course was given the First Class Ground cadets and a nine period course was given the First Class Air cadets. The cadets of the Fourth Class received instruction in Personal Hygiene, First Aid, and Field Sanitation.

4. TACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

a. **Administration.**

One cadet was tried by general court-martial and found "guilty" of the charge brought against him.

b. **Military Instruction.**

General—During the period 1 July 1943 to 30 June 1944, the program of cadet military instruction conformed, with a few modifications, to that prescribed by the Three-Year Program adopted in the fall of 1942.

Training Hours—The loss in training hours which the adoption of the three-year course entailed has been partly compensated for through sharp reductions in cadet leave and holidays and by increasing the number of hours in the summer training day. A total of 2178 hours is now devoted to the military instruction (by the Department of Tactics) of Ground cadets, as compared with 2544 hours under a four-year program. Air cadets receive approximately 1434 hours of military instruction other than flying training. The time allotted to ceremonies and close order drill has been greatly reduced and greater emphasis is placed upon practical field training and physical training than at any previous time. From September through May cadets attend from two to five afternoon periods of Military Tactics or Weapons instruction and at least two afternoon periods of Physical Training each week. Fourth Classmen also attend from three to four morning periods of physical training per week.

Tactical Training and Firing Center (Popolopen Lake Vicinity)—The facilities of Camp Popolopen proper and of the firing ranges and training courses in its vicinity have been further developed during the past year. An improved mock village has been completed which gives more realism to the combat-in-cities course and a new field firing range has been constructed for instruction given between completion of landscape target firing and practice on the combat firing range. Acquisition in May 1944 of additional land will provide an area suitable for tactical problems for small armored units in future instruction. In addition ranges have been improved to provide for more extensive armored force gunnery courses.

Training Aids—The quality and quantity of locally produced training aids have been improved by expansion of the Training Aids Section of the Department of Tactics. Installation of new film projectors and sound-screens has been completed in all large conference rooms used for military instruction.

Annual Field Training Period and Maneuvers for the Corps of Cadets—The entire Corps, less Air cadets of the First Class, was transported by motor convoy to Pine Camp, New York for small unit training of the Infantry and reinforcing arms, and field exercises involving combined arms, during the period 9 August to 27 August 1943. Four days were devoted to combat team versus combat team problems, with the Corps divided into two opposed reinforced battalions. For the last three days cadets were assigned to units of the 5th Armored Division and participated in a problem staged by units of that division.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1944).

Summer (1943)—During July and the first week of August 1943, Ground cadets of this class received three weeks of training as instructors of the Third Class and the Fourth Class and ten days of duty as instructors of enlisted trainees at selected Replacement Training Centers. The Air cadets, upon their return from primary flying schools early in July, received further flying training at Stewart Field, New York, until the end of August.

Academic Year (1943-1944)—The military training of the Ground cadets from September through May comprised thorough courses in advanced tactical subjects, unit administration and leadership. In April each cadet received special branch training in the tactics and technique of the branch tentatively selected by class standing as of January 1944. Practical work as assistant instructors of underclassmen was required of all First Class Ground cadets. This was in addition to a theoretical course in training management and instructional methods. A new sub-course in the tactics and weapons of foreign armies was also introduced. Air cadets of this class received separate courses in unit administration, physical training and leadership. Their course in Tactics of the Combined Arms was necessarily limited to only eight periods of one and one quarter hours.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1945).

Summer (1943)—During July and the first week of August the Third Class was quartered at Camp Popolopen and received training in practical military engineering, tactics of small units of Infantry and reinforcing arms, and weapons firing with almost all weapons of the Ground Forces, (to include those of the Armored Force and Antiaircraft Artillery).

Academic Year (1943-1944)—This training was the same as that prescribed for the Third Class by the approved three-year program of military training. Cadets of this class who chose flying training, and were physically qualified and proficient in all academic subjects, departed from West Point on 13 April 1944, for primary flying schools in the Gulf Coast Training Center. Those eliminated from flying training reverted to Ground cadet status at once and were returned direct to the Academy.

Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1946).

Summer (1943)—The largest class which has ever entered the Academy, with a maximum strength of 1098 cadets, was admitted on 1 July 1943. The new Fourth Class training program, adopted in 1942, which is a modification of

the basic program prescribed for trainees at Infantry Replacement Training Centers, was successfully carried out through 10 August. On 11 August, the Fourth Class moved to Pine Camp, New York, and joined the upper classes for combined field training.

Academic Year (1943-1944)—The military training of the Fourth Class from September through May was marked by a greatly improved course in motor maintenance which was conducted by the Post Ordnance Officer. This instruction, involving both essential theory and practical work on motors, is considered to be extremely valuable training for all cadets.

Summer (1944) Training of the New First Class (Class of 1945).

On 7 June 1944, the day following graduation of the Class of 1944, Ground cadets of the new First Class departed from West Point on a training trip as follows:

7-18 June—Fort Benning, Georgia—Combined Arms Training.
19-23 June—Camp Davis, North Carolina—Antiaircraft Training.

At each of the above stations these cadets actively participated in field training, with a minimum of time being allotted to demonstrations or lectures. This training was exceedingly valuable, as unsurpassed facilities exist at both places for such training. During the last week of June the Ground cadets were given a special course of instructor training at West Point in preparation for their duties as assistant instructors of the new Third Class and Fourth Class during July and August. On 29 June, one half of these First Classmen departed from West Point for a twelve day period of duty at the replacement training centers indicated below. Their tentative choice of branch (subject to quotas established) determined the station to which they were sent for temporary duty. They were attached, on a junior officer status, to units undergoing basic training and functioned as platoon leaders over enlisted trainees.

Infantry	Camp Croft, South Carolina
Engineers	Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Coast Artillery (AA)	Camp Stewart, Georgia
Field Artillery	Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Upon completion of this period of duty they will be granted a leave of one week at the end of which this half of the Ground cadets will return to West Point and take over the conduct of summer training of the under classes while the other half departs on a similar trip, to be followed by a week of leave.

The Air cadets of this class returned to Stewart Field, New York on 30 June 1944, after completion of their primary flying training at schools in the Gulf Coast Training Center. They had a week's leave enroute back to West Point, and will continue with their flying training throughout July and August.

Summer (1944) Training of the New Third Class (Class of 1946).

On 7 June 1944, the day following graduation, this class began a two week period of training at West Point in the following subjects:

Air Observer Training—conducted at Stewart Field.
Signal Communications—conducted at West Point; additional instructors and equipment were supplied by the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
Motor Vehicle Maintenance
Motor Vehicle Operation
Practical Field Engineering

On 17 June the class departed from West Point on a two-week leave.

Preparations for Summer (1944) Training of the Class of 1947.

On 1 July 1944, the Class of 1947 will enter the Academy. During the month of June 1944 all arrangements for the reception and training of the new Fourth Class were completed. This year the Cadet Instructor Detail was composed of First Classmen only. It is contemplated that this class will accompany the Corps on its annual maneuvers at Pine Camp during August.

Training of Officer Instructors.

The Department of Tactics has continued the policy of sending its officer instructors to the various branch and staff school courses to keep them abreast of the latest in training doctrine and methods of instruction. In order to better prepare them for their summer duties as instructors of cadets in tactics and weapons, all academic officers attached to the Tactical Department for the summer received instructor training at West Point during June. Fifteen were also sent to Fort Benning for a special course of instructor training, and three were sent to Fort Knox for this purpose.

c. **Supply.**

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

The stock of training aids has been increased and improved to meet changing training requirements. A training aids storeroom has been established for the proper storage, issue and maintenance of these training aids.

d. **Physical Training and Athletics.**

The Physical Training Program as presented during the fiscal year, 1943 and 1944 is outlined in the attached chart (Annex A) entitled "Physical Training Curriculum, U. S. M. A." This program differs from that reported for the previous year in the following respects:

An additional forty hours of instruction for the Third Class.

A fifty-six hour program of instruction for the First Class Air cadets, devoted largely to team sports that provide relaxation and light exercise.

The introduction of the following new courses:

MILITARY SKIING:	Six hours of instruction for each First and Third Classman in appropriate weather in lieu of other afternoon sports.
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING:	Three hours for each cadet of each class.
PARACHUTE TUMBLING:	Two hours for each cadet of Third Class and each First Class Air cadet.
BOAT SAFETY:	One hour for each Fourth Classman.
"CREW":	Whaleboat racing, offered as an additional intramural sport.
ADVANCED GYMNASIUM ADVANCED SWIMMING	Six hours in each subject of advanced instruction for each Third Classman, continuing instruction begun in Fourth Class Year.
INDIVIDUAL SPORTS:	Six hours of instruction for each Third Classman in sports which can be played after graduation, as handball, squash and badminton.

COACHING TECHNIQUES: Two hours of instructor training for each Third Classman in each of the following activities: football, basketball, calisthenics and crew.

Changes in the Annual Physical Efficiency Test to include:

Running a strenuous obstacle course for time.

Swimming maximum distance in a given time.

A rating in posture.

All cadets are now graded in Physical Efficiency, class standings are posted and a number of points are allotted for graduation standing each year on the basis of a cadet's physical development and skill.

e. **Recreation and Welfare.**

Due to the war and consequent shortened course of instruction, all leaves and holidays for cadets continue to be greatly curtailed. A six-day Christmas leave was given to the two upper classes, and academics were suspended for the Fourth Class during this period. Members of the First Class were given a five-day leave during the summer. The Third Class was given two weeks' furlough at the beginning of the Third Class Year, from 17 June to 1 July. The only holiday observed besides Christmas was Thanksgiving. Week-end leaves were increased from six to nine for those members of the First Class qualified to receive the additional leaves.

The following changes were made in extra-curricular activities: two new activities were authorized during the year, Polo and Golf Clubs. The latter distinguished itself by winning the Intercollegiate Championship at Princeton, New Jersey, on 20 May.

There was no curtailment in either hops or motion picture showings for cadets during the academic year. Hops, however, during the summer were greatly curtailed due to the more intensive summer training instituted with the three-year course. A second cadet reception room, supervised by an assistant cadet hostess, located in Cullum Hall, has proved to be very popular with the cadets and their guests. A new class club, occupying Mahan Hall, was opened for the Third Class in October. This provides a club for each of the three classes now at the Academy. A second cadet restaurant was opened in January, located in the U. S. Hotel Thayer. Hours were specified for members of the Fourth Class to use this restaurant, a noteworthy change in the traditional Fourth Class Customs. A number of entertainments were provided for cadets during the year. The Cadet Lecture Committee sponsored eleven lectures and similar entertainments. There were eighteen band concerts and six organ recitals. Six theatrical productions, including the annual cadet 100th Night Show, were given for the enjoyment of the cadets and the garrison. Cadet publications reached their highest circulation with approximately 4,000 copies sold of both Bugle Notes and the Howitzer. The Pointer reached an all-time high in paid subscriptions. A larger number of cadets than heretofore participated in acting as hosts and escorts to visiting athletic teams and special visitors. Over three hundred cadets availed themselves of this opportunity.

Cadet recreation at Camp Popolopen was organized during the year along the lines followed in cadet extra-curricular activities. Cadet committees were formed to promote and supervise, under the direction of the Special Service Office, all aspects of camp recreation.

The housing of cadet guests was given considerable attention during the year. During June Week, male guests of cadets were housed in both Washington Hall and in New North Barracks, greatly relieving the crowded conditions at the hotel and in the surrounding villages. Allocation of space during June Week, at the U. S. Thayer Hotel, was successful, eliminating complaints from cadets not securing hotel space. Considerable study was given to the problem of securing space for cadet guests in surrounding villages.

5. INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

Participation and Competition—More than 900 different cadets participated in at least one intercollegiate sport. Intercollegiate teams engaged in over 300 contests in 16 sports. Athletic schedules brought over 4000 young men to West Point on visiting teams to meet the cadet teams in athletic competition. The cadet teams made 47 trips to the Naval Academy, the Coast Guard Academy and civilian institutions.

Trips—Due to transportation difficulties there were no games involving long team trips.

The Corps of Cadets made two trips by chartered river boat to New York City in order to witness Army football games. The cadets made no train trips for this purpose.

Results—The football team lost to the U. S. Naval Academy and the University of Notre Dame. The basketball and lacrosse teams both won national championships. The boxing team won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship. The track team won the I. C. 4A., Indoor Championships and the Heptagonal Meet. The baseball team lost only one game.

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.
Recreation—Both for participants and spectators.
Opportunity for association between cadets and young men of the same age from other Service Academies and civilian institutions.

Finances—The 1943 Army-Navy football game was played in Michie Stadium, West Point, before 12,000 spectators as compared to the attendance of 105,000 when the game was played in Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia. This has resulted in materially reduced income. The budget for this fiscal year was $170,000 under the budget for fiscal year 1941-42, (most recent normal year). This economy was accomplished principally by the following:

Use of inventories of athletic goods and equipment, etc., rather than purchase of additional items.

Use of officers and enlisted men as coaches in addition to their other duties instead of civilian coaches.

Loss of civilian employees due to Selective Service and war industry with consequent curtailment of our payroll.

Performing minimum maintenance on plant and equipment consistent with preservation and continued use.

Deferment of building projects.

6. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The officer strength at the hospital, exclusive of Stewart Field, has been eighteen (18) medical officers, eight (8) dental officers, two (2) medical administrative officers, one (1) veterinary officer, and one (1) warrant officer. The nurse corps has been decreased to twenty-two (22) nurses, and there is one (1) physical therapy aide and one (1) dietician. The USMA Medical Detachment has been decreased in strength to 156 men. The work of the detachment has been entirely satisfactory.

The general health of the command has been excellent.

The time lost by cadets on account of sickness was as follows:

	Total Number on Sick Report	Total Days Lost on Sick Report	Monthly Non-Effective Rate per 1000
1943			
July	401	2404	32.2
August	183	2356	31.4
September	183	1948	26.5
October	246	2120	28.1
November	250	1622	22.3
December	475	2869	38.3
1944			
January	393	2552	34.2
February	298	2186	31.7
March	301	2040	27.8
April	245	1820	25.8
May	250	1768	24.4
June	82	566	9.7
	3307	24251	27.7

Admissions of reportable communicable diseases were as follows:

Diseases	Total No.	USCC Only
Common respiratory	943	693
Measles, German	6	2
Mumps	8	2
Pneumonia, primary	30	14
Pneumonia, secondary	1	1
Gonorrhea (new)	41	1
Gonorrhea (old)	32	0
Common diarrheas	625	506
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	0
Tuberculosis	1	0
Meningitis, type undetermined.	1	1
Malaria	3	0
Malaria acquired outside U. S.	3	0
Syphilis (new)	9	0
Chancroid (new)	1	0
Influenza	516	279
Chickenpox	1	0
Scarlet Fever	2	1
Meningitis, Meningococcic	1	0
	2225	1500

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

Officers	10
Cadets	53
Enlisted Men	50

Retirements and discharges for physical disability were as follows:

Officers	0
Cadets	20
Enlisted Men	39

Deaths occurring during the fiscal year were as follows:

Officers	
Aortic Stenosis	1
Cadets	
Natural causes	1
Suicide due to strangulation	1
	2
Enlisted Men	
Peritonitis	1
Coronary insufficiency	1
Vegatative endocarditis	1
Carbon monoxide poisoning	1
Fracture of skull	1
	5

Hospital Construction—The hospital construction reported in the last annual report has been entirely completed. Plans have been drawn up and approved for the enlarging of the X-Ray Department and the Eye Clinic.

Scope of 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 including Greene, Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange Counties.

7. QUARTERMASTER.

The activities of the Post Quartermaster organization, in general, decreased slightly during Fiscal Year 1944 due to shortage of labor, restrictions imposed on operations in order to conserve critical material and labor, restrictions imposed on sales to individuals, rationing restrictions, and reduction in the amount of funds made available. The total funds allotted to the Quartermaster during the Fiscal Year 1944 was $2,665,190.00 as compared to $4,023,090.00 allotted during the Fiscal Year 1943. Considerable difficulty was experienced during the Fiscal Year 1944 in maintaining sufficient personnel for regular operations, and it was necessary to curtail some scheduled work due to the lack of sufficient personnel.

A general reorganization of the Quartermaster activities was initiated during the Fiscal Year 1944 in order to conform in general to the organizational requirements of the Army Service Forces. This reorganization was effected gradually and is expected to be completed during the early part of the Fiscal Year 1945. In general, this reorganization involved the consolidation of all activities normally performed by Post Engineers, the consolidation of storerooms and the segregation of repair and utility material from the C. & E. and Q. M. supplies, the establishment of a Cost Branch, and the consolidation of all

accounting activities applicable to the repair and utility activities. This change also required the physical moving of all repair and utility materials to central storerooms and the corresponding alterations to buildings, storage facilities, etc.

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:

A new low-pressure steam distribution system was constructed for Grant Hall, the Post Hospital and Central Apartments in order to utilize the exhaust steam from the turbines.

The high-pressure steam distribution system was extended to provide central heat to Quarters 28 to 35, inclusive.

A new tunnel was constructed between the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Buildings and new piping installed, in order to replace old piping, for steam, water and air.

A new addition was constructed for the Dry Cleaning Plant building in order to provide additional operating space.

The new hangar, Building No. 781, was completed during the year and used for storage of Cadet property and miscellaneous supplies.

Utilities, including water, sewer, electric, steam and gas lines, were completed for the new housing areas for the Infantry, Armored, and Coast Artillery.

Rehabilitation of the basement of the Enlisted Men's Club was completed to provide additional recreation facilities for enlisted personnel.

The new million-gallon tank for additional clear-well storage was completed and the connecting water main installed.

A new 12" water main was installed between the million-gallon tank and the existing main in the vicinity of Grant Hall in order to provide more flexibility in the water distribution system and for additional water for fire protection.

A new public address system was installed in the Central Area and Cadet Barracks.

A number of changes, alterations and major repairs were made to roads on the Post.

Major repairs were required to Quarters 105 which was seriously damaged by fire.

A comprehensive study and report covering water and sewer facilities at West Point was completed during the year. This report was prepared by consulting engineers in order to provide a broad program for improvements and additions to these utilities as required by the continued expansion of the Post and the resulting increase in demand for these facilities. Near the end of the Fiscal Year an acute shortage of water developed due to a drought season and the need for additional capacity in the Filtration Plant and raw water storage facilities was emphasized. These additions have been included in a long range program.

In addition to regular landscaping work, new landscaping was completed in the following areas: on north and south sides of Post Hospital, along the new road in the vicinity of the Cavalry Barracks, in the area occupied by the new housing facilities for Infantry, Armored and Coast Artillery, around the new Post Chapel, on moving target range No. 1 to reduce erosion, improvements to bank along Merritt Road, and major repairs to shade trees throughout the Post.

The following projects were initiated in the latter part of Fiscal Year 1944 and will be completed in the early part of Fiscal Year 1945: installation of acoustic tile in the ceiling of West Gymnasium, installation of new roof on Smith Rink, construction of high level pumping station and pertinent utilities, construction of additions to Cadet Laundry, construction of additional building space for storage and salvage activities, installation of new water systems for several buildings on the outlying section of the Reservation including drilling wells, installation of pumps, etc., and a thorough inspection and necessary repairs to all elevators on the Post.

The following major projects were completed in the training area in the vicinity of Camp Popolopen: improvements to Ranges Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24 including clearing areas, removal of rock, construction of control towers, the installation of communication systems, the construction of pits, seeding and sodding slopes, construction of latrines, construction and alterations to targets, etc., the purchase and erection of new portable bleachers, improvements to bridge over Popolopen Creek, the installation of street lighting system in Popolopen Camp, improvements to sewage disposal plant at Camp Popolopen, alterations to increase capacity of electric substation, alterations to headquarter's building at Camp Popolopen, the construction of an ammunition loading building and a chemical ammunition magazine, alterations to mess hall, construction of an incinerator, additions to the Popolopen Camp garage to provide quarters for enlisted men, the construction of an outdoor laundry, alterations and additions to the bathhouse, the construction of a storage building for athletic equipment, repairs and alterations to buildings and wharves on White Oak Island, completion of tennis courts and recreation areas, miscellaneous improvements to roads, grounds, parking areas and walks in the vicinity of Camp Popolopen, and the construction of a semi-permanent base camp for enlisted detachments near Popolopen Lake including the construction of a mess hall, a latrine with showers, a sewage disposal plant, water supply and electric facilities.

The following additional construction projects were initiated or completed during the Fiscal Year 1944 under the jurisdiction of the District Engineer:

Seven (7) new buildings at Popolopen Camp including four (4) new barracks for enlisted men and civilian employees, one (1) two-story building for Camp Headquarters, a new supply building and conference building.

Rehabilitation of Post Hospital.

New Housing and Training Facilities for Infantry, Armored, and Coast Artillery Detachments including barracks, mess halls, recreation buildings, administration buildings and weapons buildings.

New Moving Target Range, including grading, landscaping, car shed, control tower, electric railway, cars, generators, etc.

New Post Chapel.

Rehabilitation of Hotel Thayer.

New Engineer Equipment and Shop Building.

Alterations to Field Artillery Stables.

Reconstruction of Wilson Road.

New Ordnance Building.
New Training area and rehabilitation of Lacrosse Field.
Rehabilitation of Lighting System in Cadet Barracks.

Salvage activities increased during the year due to the intensification of the conservation program which resulted in a drive for the collection and sale of all critical material. The total sales for salvage during the Fiscal Year 1944 was $34,395.28 as compared to $22,031.80 for the previous Fiscal Year.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division activities increased during the year due to the addition of one new requisitioning agency—the Department of Athletics.

The activities in the Post Commissary decreased to a minor extent during the Fiscal Year due to the extension of the Rationing System and the reduction in the number of persons authorized to purchase. The total number of Garrison Rations furnished during the year was 706,394 as compared to 785,491 furnished during the previous year. The total number of customer accounts during the Fiscal Year was 1,296 as compared to 1,431 for the previous year.

The Property Division activities increased during the year due to the establishment of new stock control procedures. Most items of Quartermaster stock are reported monthly and all items are reported at least quarterly. Quartermaster stock was greatly reduced during the year under the new stock control system. A new Property Turn-in Section was established in the Property Division during the latter part of the Fiscal Year. This section receives, classifies and disposes of unserviceable items of Quartermaster and Military Academy property by delivery of items to the Salvage Officer or by shipping items to Quartermaster Repair Depots in accordance with ASF policies.

8. STEWART FIELD.

Installations.

During the year most of the major construction work was accomplished at Stewart Field. Sixteen buildings were completed, consisting of two WAC barracks, a WAC Administration Building, Service Club, Library, Bomb Trainer, Gunnery Trainer, Reclamation, Gas Instruction, Radio Range, Hypochlorinator, Hospital Garage, Hospital Ward, Beacon Tower, Utilities Warehouse, and a Motor Repair Shop for third echelon motor maintenance. The Air Corps gasoline system was installed and roads, walks and steps in the building area were completed. Additional construction work remains to be accomplished on the flying field.

U.S.M.A. Cadet Instruction.

On 1 July 1943 the 222 Air cadets of the Class of 1944 started basic flying training at Stewart Field, having completed primary training at other fields. Advanced single-engine and twin-engine training followed. One hundred seventy of these cadets graduated with wings from the Academy on 6 June 1944. Of the total number of this class who started primary flying training, 67% were graduated with wings.

In addition to obtaining an average of 210 hours in the air, each cadet received approximately 190 hours of Ground School instruction. The following courses were covered: Navigation, Weather, Radio Communication, Radio Code, Aircraft Recognition, Instruments, Bombing, Naval Craft Recognition, Pilots'

Information File. Each cadet accomplished an average of 30 hours in the Link Trainer. In addition, fighter students accomplished an average of 2 hours in the Gunairstructor, while bomber students accomplished 3 hours in the Bomb Trainer.

In June 1944 an Observers' Course was conducted for the 930 members of the new Third Class. The purpose of this course was to familiarize the cadets with some of the problems, capabilities, and limitations of aircraft operating on observation missions. Three air missions were scheduled to total approximately 6 hours of flying time together with appropriate pre-flight briefs and post flight critiques.

Aviation Cadet Instruction.

In order to better utilize personnel and facilities at Stewart Field during a part of the time when Air cadets were using Stewart Field only on a part-time basis, a program of advanced flying training (twin engine) for Aviation Cadets assigned to this Field by the Eastern Flying Training Command was arranged. Between 7 December 1943 and 15 April 1944, three such classes of 75 Aviation Cadets each were conducted.

Meanwhile, 467 Air cadets of the Class of 1945 had departed on 17 April 1944 for primary flying training at other schools. A total of 348 completed this training and returned to Stewart Field to start basic training on 3 July 1944.

General Activities.

On 1 September 1943 the WAC Detachment was activated with a cadre of 31. This has since been increased to a strength of 136.

On 1 January 1944 the 301st Sub-Depot was incorporated into the station organization by orders from Headquarters, Army Air Forces.

Under orders from the Training Command, the entire station underwent a major reorganization program as of 1 May 1944, dividing the station into its present setup of Administration and Services, Training and Operations, Supply and Maintenance, and the Air Inspector. The troops for each activity are under the direct control of the head of each of the above sections, to be known as Deputies. The unit is known as the 2002d AAF Base Unit (Pilot School, Basic-Advanced), exclusive of Arms and Services personnel who constitute detachments of their respective arms and service.

Action on transfer of ASF personnel assigned this station to ASWAAF, instituted on 20 April 1944, has not been completed.

Personnel.

Authorized strength of enlisted personnel was reduced from 1857 to 1691. Authorized officer personnel was raised from 167 to 243.

In September 1943 a Classification Officer was appointed and the mal-assignments of personnel have been reduced to approximately 2% of the command.

Transfers from this station to technical schools throughout the fiscal year have averaged 14 enlisted men per month. Shipments to overseas replacement depots were made about bi-monthly, with as many as 51 in a single group.

Air Inspection System.

During the year a new Air Inspection system was set up at this Field, consisting of the Air Inspector and his assistants, Air Inspector Administrative,

Technical, and Training, who provide constant inspections of all activities of Stewart Field in order to meet the high standards required by USMA, and who also act in an advisory capacity to the Commanding Officer with reference to pertinent and current Inspection Manuals, War Department, AAF, and Post Regulations and Directives.

9. TREASURER.

Cadet Mess.

Approximately 2500 cadets have been served throughout the year in the Mess Hall. Seating arrangements were too crowded for satisfactory service.

1100 cadets and camp personnel were served by the Cadet Mess at Popolopen Camp during the summer of 1943 and hot meals were served cadets of the Fourth Class in the field during their preliminary training period.

Exhaustive analyses of costs of operation of the Cadet Mess were made during the year and a policy was established whereby the cost of the mess to cadets will not exceed the amount of the ration allowances. The amount charged cadets sick in hospital for mess was correspondingly reduced from $1.00 per day, the amount formerly authorized, to $.85 per day, the current value of the cadet ration allowance.

In spite of numerous restrictions and shortage of labor due to war conditions, the Cadet Mess met every demand placed upon it.

Cadet Laundry.

Just prior to the beginning of the Fiscal Year, an officer with practical laundry operating experience was detailed as Officer in Charge of the Cadet Laundry. Under his direction the Laundry was reorganized; unsatisfactory conditions experienced during the previous year were overcome; the Laundry was placed on a profitable basis; and laundry charges were reduced. Laundry service has been adequate and satisfactory.

Cadet Dry Cleaning Plant.

The amount of work processed at the Cadet Dry Cleaning Plant has shown a considerable increase during the year. Service has been satisfactory, but more space is urgently needed for efficient operation. Steps are being taken to provide increased floor space for this activity.

Cadet Barber Shop.

The Cadet Barber Shop provided barber service for cadets in cadet barracks, at Popolopen Camp, and for Air Cadets while undergoing flying instruction at Stewart Field.

Cadet Store.

The Cadet Store has successfully adapted itself to war conditions. It has substantially reduced the time required for issue of initial equipment and supplies to cadets of incoming classes, thus adding appreciably to the time available for basic training.

U. S. Hotel Thayer.

Rehabilitation of the hotel property was completed during the year and it is now in first class condition as contemplated when taken over by the Government.

Moderate rates for rooms, meals and other services have been established, and the hotel is now fulfilling the need for suitable accommodations for the relatives and friends of cadets and officers stationed on the Post.

General.

The finances of the Treasurer have become stabilized and the amount of working capital available during the current year has been adequate without recourse to loans from commercial banks. All official, semi-official and fiduciary funds have been wholly secured in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 11 June 1942 by the deposit of U. S. Treasury Bonds with the Treasury Department by all depositaries.

10. THE LIBRARY.

During the past year the library accessioned 2,604 books and bound volumes of periodicals, bringing the total to 120,338 on hand as of 30 June 1944. The circulation increased from 29,601 the previous year to 41,796.

A plan has been worked out with the Stewart Field Librarian whereby the personnel of that Post can avail themselves of the resources of this Library.

A special selection of a thousand books of general and military interest, chosen from recent accessions, was sent to Camp Popolopen for the use of the cadets. Members of the staff of this Library made weekly visits there to keep the collection in order and provide additional volumes. This arrangement is very promising as a means of supplementing the limited time available for outside reading during the academic year, and will be continued.

Much of the increased circulation was due to the greater use of the Library made by the Department of English and the Department of Economics, Government and History in assigning research topics to cadets.

The presence of instructors from other institutions has lead to a larger use of the Library by members of the academic departments—not only for departmental work but also for the preparation of theses and papers for publication.

The history of West Point, now in preparation by a member of the library staff, will soon be completed. It should prove of great value to the Academy for reference as well as of interest to readers. An important byproduct of its preparation has been the discovery of new original sources and the improved accessibility of the manuscript collection.

Assistance has been extended to several historians and biographers who have visited the Library and material has been furnished to others who have made their requests by mail.

The volume and variety of inquiries directed to the Library continues large. Aside from the tremendous number coming from cadets there is a flood of them from all over the country. In this respect the service of the Library is nationwide. A considerable amount of research work is constantly in progress in order to furnish facts and data required by the various offices and departments of the Academy.

The efficient work of the library staff continues to emphasize the wisdom of the decision, which was made some years ago, to employ qualified civilian librarians rather than enlisted men.

11. REAL ESTATE PROJECTS.

At West Point, 15 tracts containing 691 acres were acquired during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944. These acquisitions brought the cumulative total of lands acquired under the peacetime project, authorized by Act of Congress approved 3 March 1931, to 163 tracts containing 10,520 acres. Additionally, under War Department authority dated 13 April 1944, possession was obtained of 7 tracts containing 1,270 acres on 31 May 1944, in time for the summer training of the Corps of Cadets. On 30 June 1944, a directive was issued for the relocation of the West Shore Railroad at Target Hill, which will make available an additional area of about 34 acres. The total area now available at West Point is 15,085 acres, or 23.57 square miles.

At Stewart Field, 17 tracts containing 396 acres were acquired during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944, increasing the total holdings to 45 tracts containing 1,674 acres acquired in fee at a cost of $249,561.00. Also, there was acquired during the fiscal year a drainage ditch easement over 1 tract of 0.344 acre.

At Montgomery Auxiliary Field, there were acquired, during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944, avigation easements for the free and unobstructed passage of aircraft across the air space above 3 tracts containing 119 acres, at a cost of $2,450.00. Also, permits were obtained during the fiscal year for the removal of flight hazards from 22 tracts surrounding the field, at a cost of $7,945.00. The field itself consists of 4 tracts containing 349 acres previously acquired in fee at a cost of $63,050.00.

At Wallkill Auxiliary Field, there were acquired, during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944, avigation easements for the free and unobstructed passage of aircraft across the air space above 2 tracts containing 311 acres, at a cost of $1,200.00. Also, permits were obtained during the fiscal year for the removal of flight hazards from 16 tracts surrounding the field, at a cost of $4,210.00. The field itself consists of 9 tracts containing 628 acres previously acquired in fee, plus an easement over 8 acres, at an aggregate cost of $89,100.00 for the land and easement.

At New Hackensack Auxiliary Field, 9 tracts containing 333 acres were acquired during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944. These acquisitions brought the cumulative total of lands acquired in fee at this field to 14 tracts containing 495 acres. Also, there were obtained during the fiscal year an obstruction light easement over 0.011 acre at a cost of $250.00, and permits for an obstruction light affecting 2 other tracts containing 0.033 acre, at no cost to the Government. Additionally, during the fiscal year, permits were obtained for the removal of flight hazards from 23 tracts surrounding the field, at a cost of $10,775.00, and authority was requested for the acquisition of a permanent easement for an access road over 1 tract containing 0.2 acre, at an estimated cost of $400.00.

12. STRENGTH REPORT.

As of 1 June 1944, the strength of the U. S. C. C. was as follows:

Ist Class	477
3rd Class	885
4th Class	1088
	2450

OFFICERS

With reference to the commissioned personnel of this command, it is recorded that in the carrying out of War Department policy, I have continued the practice of releasing as many Regular Army officers as possible for active field duty, wherever their release could be effected without serious detriment to the mission of the Military Academy. As in the previous war-time years the positions held by Regular Army officers released have been filled with qualified retired officers, reserve officers, officers for limited service, National Guard officers, and officers from the Army of the United States. A progressive recapitulation follows:

West Point—On 1 January 1942, 87% of the 274 officers on duty at the Military Academy were Regular officers. On 30 June 1942, 50% of the 330 officers on duty at the Military Academy were Regular officers. On 30 June 1943, 34% of the 349 officers on duty at West Point were officers of the Regular establishment. On 30 June 1944, 30% of the 364 officers then on duty at West Point were Regular Army officers.

Stewart Field—On 1 January 1942, Stewart Field had not been activated and there were but 13 Air Corps officers stationed at West Point. On 30 June 1942, 39 officers were stationed at Stewart Field, of whom 13 (33.3%) were Regular Army officers. On 30 June 1943, 157 officers were assigned to Stewart Field, of whom 10 (6.4%) were Regular officers. On 30 June 1944, there was a total of 234 officers on duty at the Field, of whom but 3 (1.2%) were Regular officers.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

West Point—Records show that on 1 January 1942, 1578 enlisted men were stationed at West Point; on 30 June 1942, 1662; on 30 June 1943, 1929, and on 30 June 1944 a total of 2317.

Stewart Field—On 1 January 1942, Stewart Field had not been activated and there were 54 Air Corps enlisted men on duty at West Point. On 30 June 1942, there were 149 enlisted men on duty at Stewart Field. On 30 June 1943, the enlisted strength of Stewart Field was 1501, and on 30 June 1944 it was 1655, exclusive of personnel attached for temporary duty at the Field.

As to the enlisted strength of this command, the foregoing totals include many men overage for general service or otherwise classified for limited service only. These totals also include replacements, principally from overseas, and men on transfer lists awaiting assignment to duty in the field. As to personnel on duty at Stewart Field, the enlisted strength for 1943 and 1944 includes a substantial number of enlisted women, members of the Women's Army Corps. Consistent with requirements for the practical training of cadets, the policy of releasing as many able-bodied men as possible for duty in the field is being carried out at the Military Academy.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

West Point—On 1 January 1942, 888 civilians were employed at the Military Academy; on 30 June 1942, 1269; on 30 June 1943, 1490; and on 30 June 1944 a total of 1222, or 18% less than the total number employed in 1943.

Stewart Field—There were no government employees at the sub-post of Stewart Field on 1 January 1942 or on 30 June of that year. On 30 June 1943 there were 632 civilian employees at the Field and on 30 June 1944 a total of 600.

There is in effect a continuing policy for the holding at a minimum level the number of civilians essential to the operation, maintenance and administration of the Military Academy, and of the Basic-Advanced Flying School at Stewart Field. The conservation of manpower, both civil and military, is at all times a primary consideration.

13. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Distinguished United States visitors, in chronological order, to the Military Academy were: Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, 20-21 November 1943; the following members of the House Board of Visitors: Honorable J. Buell Snyder, Honorable D. Lane Powers, and Honorable Albert J. Engle, 8 May 1944; the following members of the Senate Board of Visitors: Honorable Harley M. Kilgore, Honorable Chapman Revercomb, and Honorable George A. Wilson, 26-27 May 1944; Honorable J. E. Sheridan, House of Representatives, Major General R. M. Danford, Major General H. C. Ingles and Major General James G. Harbord, 6 June 1944.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order, included: Air Commodore A. C. H. Sharp, R. A. F., Deputy Chief of Staff, 8th Air Force, and party, 18 August 1943; His Excellency Major General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War of Brazil, and party, 15 September 1943; Colonel L. Wansbrough-Jones, British Army Staff, 17-18 September 1943; Brigadier General Vasquez Benavides, Superintendent Peruvian Military Academy, and party, 1-9 November 1943; Honorable Sir Frederick C. Bovenschen, British Government, Under Secretary of State for War, 15 January 1944; Colonel Walton Ojeda, Commandant, Cavalry School in Chile, and party, 4-5 February 1944; Brigadier F. A. V. Copland-Griffiths, British Army, 21-23 February 1944; Major General Phillips and Major General Butler, British Army, and party, 24 March 1944; His Excellency General Alberto Romero, Ecuadorean Minister of National Defense, and party, 20 April 1944; Major General A. M. B. de Saint Didier, Chief of the French Military Mission, and party, 12 May 1944; Doctor H. L. Guy, member British Air Commission, and party, 29 May 1944; Brigadier General Milton de F. Almeida, Brazilian Army, and party, 30 May 1944.

14. GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The graduation exercises for the Class of June 1944 were held on Tuesday, 6 June 1944, in the Field House. Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, delivered the address and presented the diplomas to 474 graduates and commissions to 472 graduates. At a special ceremony held at Battle Monument, Major General R. W. Harper, Asst. Chief of the Air Staff, Training, addressed 171 cadets being commissioned in the Air Corps who received their pilot diplomas and "wings".

Major General,
Superintendent.

1 incl.
Annex "A"—Physical Training Curriculum—U. S. M. A.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CURRICULUM - U.S.M.A.

IST YEAR OBJECTIVE:

INDIVIDUAL ATTAINMENT BODY DEVELOPMENT and BASIC PHYSICAL SKILLS

NOTES:

(a) Circled Figures Indicate Number of lessons (1 hour unless otherwise specified)

(b) All Subjects are Presented by the MASTER OF THE SWORD Except Those Marked by Symbol - #

(c) Corps Squad Sports, Which are Voluntarily Engaged In Instead of Afternoon Subjects Are.

Baseball
Basketball
Boxing
Cross Country
Fencing
Football
Gymnastics
Hockey
Lacrosse
Pistol
Rifle
Soccer
Swimming
Tennis
Track
Wrestling

FOURTH CLASS

JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE

BASIC TRAINING PERIOD - SUMMER

1–7: PHYSICAL TRAINING (20)
- Calisthenics
- Group Games

ATHLETICS (10)
- Swimming
- Volleyball
- Softball
- Touch Football

#BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE (10)

PE TEST (2)

8–30: #MANEUVERS
- Active Field Duty
- 2 1/2 Weeks

ACADEMIC YEAR - - - - - - A. M.

1: GYMNASTICS (34)
- High Bar (6)
- Parallel Bar (6)
- Side Horse (3)
- Long Horse (3)
- Rings (6)
- Tumbling (3)
- Rope (2)
- Vault Bar (3)
- Stall Bar (2)

SWIMMING (17)
- Basic Strokes (7)
- Life Saving (7)
- Boat Safety (1)
- Diving (1)
- Water Soccer (1)

BOXING (17)
- On Guard
- Foot Work
- Left Hand { Jab, Body Blows, Hook
- Counter Blows
- Right Hand { Straight Rt, Hook
- Upper Cut & Clinch

WRESTLING (17)
- Basic Moves
- Take Downs
- Escapes
- Reversals
- Rides
- Pinning Holds
- Competitions

FENCING (17)
- Saber Guard
- Foot Work
- Parries
- Attack & Returns
- Counter-Returns
- Exchange Action
- Combat Practice

CALISTHENICS (114) (10 min lessons)
Regular Calisthenics, Mass Command, Grass Drill
Marching Exercises, Army Dozen, Guerilla Exercises

— NOTES —
a 30 minute lessons except for calisthenics
b Tests and grades are given in all subjects
c 6 lessons are given in sequence in any subject

1/2 Class daily, Entire class on Saturday
1/6 or 1/3 Class each period 8:15 AM 9:20 AM 10:50 AM
Training unit 30 man platoon

15–16: ANNUAL TESTS (4)
- PE Test (2)
- Obs Course (1)
- Endurance Swim (1)

1–17: M'TN CLIMBING (3)
- Rappel
- Belaying
- Ropes

18–31: MILITARY TRACK (22)
- Shot Put (3)
- Running B J (3)
- High Jump (3)
- Hurdles (3)
- 100 Yard Dash (3)
- 880 Yard Run (3)

or (in inclement weather)

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
- Squash (1)
- Handball (1)
- Badminton (1)
- Weight Lifting (1)

Individual Sports
Swimming
Tennis
Golf

P. M.

1–2: INTRAMURAL SPORTS (18)
- Football or
- Track or
- Lacrosse or
- Basketball or
- Cross Country
- Crew
- (In lieu of Corps Squad)

4–10: MILITARY CALISTHENICS and GROUP GAMES (10)
- Relays
- Push Ball
- Cage Ball
- Action Ball
- Tug of War
- etc

13–29: MILITARY CALISTHENICS (10)
- Group Games
- Calisthenics
- or

WINTER INTRAMURAL (10)
- Squash or Handball or Basketball or Swimming

RIDING (10)

2–4: MILITARY CROSS COUNTRY MARCHING (10)
- Three mile hike for time, daily

6–30: INTRAMURAL SPORTS (16)
- Soccer or
- Softball or
- Water Soccer or
- Crew or
- Tennis
- (In lieu of Corps Squad)

2–28: #DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)
- Posture
- Command
- Discipline

6#–30: DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
- Posture
- Command
- Discipline

THIRD CLASS

JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE

2ND YEAR OBJECTIVE:

ATTAINMENT of ADVANCED MILITARY PHYSICAL and INDIVIDUAL SKILLS

1–7: # CAMP POPOLOPEN
- 6 Weeks Active Military Training

Mountain Climbing (4)

8–30: #MANEUVERS
- 2 1/2 Weeks Active Field Duty

1–14: COACHING TECHNIQUES (8)
- Football (2)
- Basketball (2)
- Calisthenics (2)
- Seamanship (2)
- (2 Hour Classes)

4–5: PHYSICAL TRAINING (26)

ADVANCED GYMNASTICS (6)
- H Bar
- P Bar
- Tumbling
- Obstacle Course
- Parachute Tumbling

ADVANCED SWIMMING (6)
- Diving
- Water Soccer
- Water Safety
- PE TEST (2)

UNARMED COMBAT (6)

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS (6)
- Squash or
- Handball or
- Badminton or
- Skiing

PE TESTS (2)

2–24: INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS (18)
- Football or
- Lacrosse or
- Track or
- Cross Country
- Crew

4–5: #RIDING 10

MILITARY CALISTHENICS (10) or WINTER INTRAMURAL (10)
- Calisthenics
- Group Games
- Basketball or
- Squash or
- Handball or
- Swimming

6–30: INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS (16)
- Soccer or
- Softball or
- Water Soccer or
- Crew or
- Tennis

#TRAINING TRIP To ARMY CENTERS
- 3 weeks Active Military Training

2–28: #DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command

1#–30: DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command

FIRST CLASS - Ground Cadets

JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE

3RD YEAR OBJECTIVE:

ATTAINMENT of INDIVIDUAL and MILITARY PHYSICAL SKILLS WHICH POSSESS CONDITIONING and RECREATIONAL VALUE AFTER GRADUATION, and TECHNIQUE OF COACHING and INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL TRAINING

1–7: # INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PERIOD
- Practical experience conducting physical training while acting as leaders at
- a New Cadet Bks
- b Replacement centers

8–30: # MANEUVERS
- 2 1/2 Weeks Active Field Duty

1–24: # RIDING (18)
or
INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

2–28: # DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command

4–7: PHYSICAL TRAINING (41)
-and-

UNARMED COMBAT (8)

SWIMMING (12)
- Military Watermanship (8)
- Lifesaving (4)

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TEST (4)
- PE Test (2)
- Obstacle Course (1)
- Endurance Swim (1)

SKIING (6)
- In Appropriate Weather

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING
- Basic Tactics
- Military Calisthenics
- Calisthenics
- Group Games
- Cross Country
- Marching

7–30: # RIDING (15)
or
INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

2#–30: DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command

FIRST CLASS - Air Cadets

JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE

2–28: # DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command

3–14: PHYSICAL TRAINING (56)

UNARMED COMBAT (8)

MILITARY WATERMANSHIP (8)

BASKETBALL (9)

SQUASH (9)

HANDBALL (8)

SKIING (6)
- in appropriate weather
- in lieu of other subjects

PARACHUTE TUMBLING (2)

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING (3)

TESTS (4)
- P.E (2)
- OBS. COURSE (1)
- SWIM (1)

NOTE - Physical Training alternates during this period with Flying Training - 1/2 Class Daily 3:15 - 4:15 P.M.

1–30: # DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
- Discipline
- Posture
- Command