

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT

UNITED STATES
MILITARY ACADEMY



1945

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WEST POINT, N. Y., 30 JUNE 1945.

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 1944 to 30 June 1945.

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. PROGRAM OF PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION, U. S. M. A.

Under date of 12 October 1943 I submitted to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, a report on permanent construction complete with sketch plans and preliminary estimates of costs and covering the principal additional buildings needed at the Military Academy to make it adequate for the Corps of Cadets at its enlarged authorized strength of 2496. Subsequently on 14 July 1944 I received an allotment of \$552,000.00 to cover the costs of an architectural competition and the preparation of plans for the most urgently needed items of construction.

The competition was a limited one, including ten of the most eminent architectural firms of the country. The program was issued on 16 August 1944 and the judgment was completed on 6 January 1945, the award going to the firm of Delano & Aldrich, New York, New York. The jury making the award consisted of

Major General F. B. Wilby, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

Colonel R. G. Alexander, Professor, U. S. M. A., Chairman of the Planning Board.

Dr. Henry T. Heald, President of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, Architect, New York, New York.

Mr. George Howe, Architect, Washington, D. C.

Following the competition Delano & Aldrich were placed under contract by The District Engineer, New York; all drawings submitted in the competition were reviewed in detail and further studies made. On 4 April 1945 I submitted a revised report with new drawings by Delano & Aldrich and revised estimates of costs prepared by the District Engineer, New York.

To date preliminary plans have been prepared and approved for the addition to the Cadet Mess, for the addition to the Cadet Gymnasium and for the New Nurses' Quarters. The preparation is in progress of the final working drawings for these three items. Study is being continued on the preliminary plans for the remaining items of the program and also on the general plot plan, the final details of which have not as yet been fully determined.

3. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS.

The class admitted in July 1944, was the third to enter with the increased numbers provided by the Act of June 3, 1942. It was not as large, however, as the two preceding classes, since the increase provided had already been absorbed in large measure by them. The class entered with 728 cadets and with others turned back to join it from the previous class it had 768 at the opening of the academic year in September. The number admitted under Section II of the above mentioned act to bring the Corps of Cadets up to full strength was also small, there being only 33 in that group. It is worth noting that the number would have been much smaller if it had not been for certain non-recurring vacancies created in connection with re-arranging the country in new congressional districts.

The class entering in 1944 was the first whose army competitive candidates had enjoyed the benefits of the preparatory study provided by the War Department at civilian colleges as a part of the Army Specialized Training Program. In the first years of the war it was found that enlisted men designated for the competition for appointment to the Military Academy had been unable to qualify for admission through lack of time and opportunity for preliminary study. With preparatory study at the colleges, Amherst, Cornell and Lafayette, this condition was corrected and the number qualifying in the Army competitive group returned to normal.

It was also the first class to qualify for admission under the new requirements, including notably the West Point Aptitude Test. Candidates with approved college certificates were required to pass this test. Since it was the first year, the Academic Board set a very low passing mark and very few candidates were eliminated on that test alone, but it was evident that the test had a high validity for eliminating unqualified candidates for whom no other mental test is prescribed and it will be continued in use in the future. In the entrance examinations conducted this year for the next entering class the Board raised the passing mark for this aptitude test and will probably place even greater dependence upon it as time goes on.

The other revisions of the requirements, United States history for all who had not already studied it, elimination of ancient history and the changed form for the regular and validating examinations all proved satisfactory.

Increased numbers taking the June examination for next year resulted from measures directed by the War Department to help army candidates returning from the war too late for adequate preparation. It was ordered that all such candidates be examined in June instead of March and kept at one of the colleges for a preparatory course in the meanwhile. This was done and the results were entirely satisfactory.

The vacancies set aside for sons of veterans killed in World War I again remained for the most part unfilled, since most candidates otherwise eligible were beyond the limit in age. There were 36 such vacancies and only 3 of them were filled. However, bills were submitted in Congress during the year providing that these vacancies be made available also to sons of veterans of World War II and it is believed the problem will be solved satisfactorily in this manner.

Candidates who chose to try to validate their secondary school certificates by the College Entrance Examination Board's scholastic aptitude test instead of by the validating examination numbered 37 this year. It has been hoped for

some years that this method of qualifying would become more popular and find a greater usefulness but so far it has not found any considerable favor with the candidates.

4. 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 (903 cadets)

5 September to 3 February —Topography

6 February to 31 May —Graphics

Fourth Class (761 cadets)

5 September to 22 December—Graphics

22 December to 3 February —Topography

6 February to 31 May —Surveying

Attendance for the Third Class was in the afternoon, one-fourth each day Monday to Friday, inclusive, the maximum number of attendances for Ground Cadets being 47 and for Air Cadets 38.

Since the latest edition of FM 21-26 "Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph Reading", did not become available until December 1944, the course in Topography for this Class had to be based on the edition of 17 September 1941. The inclusion in the course of current foreign maps, together with photo coverage and field sketches from active theater areas, proved very interesting and stimulating to the cadets.

The course in Graphics was a continuation of that given the class in Fourth Class year, but with an interval of over a year between the two. Fears entertained as to the harmful effect of this long interval, proved groundless—in fact but little time was needed for refresher work, and it is believed the spreading of the work over two years instead of concentrating it in one, resulted in better understanding and retention on the part of the cadets.

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 94.

The course in Graphics for this class remained essentially the same as in the previous year.

The Fourth Class Topography course was radically revised to make it conform with FM 21-25 "Elementary Map and Aerial Photo Reading", edition of 15 August 1944.

The Surveying course retained the same scope and subject matter as in the previous year, but benefitted by having additional transits and alidades available for cadet instruction. Although there was no increase in time, the reduction in the number of cadets per instrument resulted in more actual practice with the instruments for each cadet.

A new project was completed in June, involving the installation of acoustic tile in the drafting rooms. It is expected that this will noticeably reduce the noise in these rooms, particularly during cadet conferences.

Educational trips during the year by personnel of the department included the following:

- Lt. Col. W. J. Regan —Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- Lt. Col. G. N. Irish —Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Engineer School, Engineer Board and Enlisted
Specialist School, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- Lt. Col. M. S. Dickson—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Engineer School, Engineer Board and Enlisted
Specialist School, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- Major R. B. McLane —W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, New York.
- T/Sgt. J. J. Callahan —W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, New York.

b. Department of Mathematics.

During the year the Department of Mathematics conducted courses as follows:

Third Class (908 cadets)

Upper Sections

5 September to 14 April —Calculus

16 April to 31 May —Statistics

Lower Sections

5 September to 31 May —Calculus

Fourth Class (768 cadets)

5 September to 22 December—Algebra and Plane Trigonometry

29 December to 24 February—Solid Geometry, Slide Rule and
Spherical Trigonometry

26 February to 31 May —Analytic Geometry

The above order of subjects, initiated in the previous year, has been found satisfactory and will be continued. Written general reviews covering the work of each term were held in December and May.

In the Third Class course, Ground and Air cadets took identical work until 15 April when the Air Cadets departed for flying training. Air Cadets in upper sections completed the calculus course but did not take statistics. Those in lower sections missed instruction in differential equations and had no written general reviews in the second term. 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. They numbered approximately 20% of the Air Cadets. They took such written general reviews as they were prepared for and all completed the course satisfactorily.

As a result of a general survey of cadets' study time which indicated that the Third Class course was relatively overloaded, the lesson assignments of the second term were slightly shortened by omitting some of the applications of partial derivatives and second order differential equations. There were no changes in text books or hours of attendance.

In the Fourth Class course limitations on instructor personnel required that each instructor continue to teach three sections each morning. There were no changes in text books, content of the course or hours of attendance.

c. Department of Modern Languages.

During the year the Department of Modern Languages conducted courses as follows:

Third Class

Second year	Spanish	for	423	cadets
"	"	French	"	164 "
"	"	Portuguese	"	161 "
"	"	German	"	166 "

Fourth Class

First year	Spanish	for	264	cadets
"	"	French	"	168 "
"	"	Portuguese	"	168 "
"	"	German	"	168 "

This was the curtailed wartime program limiting language instruction to 2 years and each cadet to one language. Reflecting the relative importance of the various languages a division of each class was sought which would assign 40 per cent to study Spanish and 20 per cent to each of the other languages. The figures shown above represent the nearest approach to such a division that was possible with the prescribed size of section and number of sections per instructor. In the Third Class the slightly uneven distribution shown was due to inequalities in the number lost by the different groups during the first year.

The assignment of new cadets to language groups was made according to their own choice as far as quota limitations would permit. The preferences expressed by the cadets showed Spanish to be the most popular language among them. Many choosing it had to be given their second choices. All were advised not to choose a language in which they already possessed a thorough grounding upon which to build later. It was considered best to acquire such a foundation in a second language rather than to mark time in a study already completed elsewhere.

The teaching staff was made up of temporary officers in even greater measure than in the earlier years of the war. The few remaining Regular Army officers on the active list were reduced still further in number until only 2 such officers out of 26 in the department remained at the end of the year. Some of the temporary officers who had been commissioned from civil life for the duration of the war began to get restless to return to their civilian pursuits when the final victory in Europe was won. Three such officers asked to be released. The first two applications were forwarded with recommendations for approval but it soon became evident that the problem of replacing such instructors satisfactorily was going to be difficult and the third application was refused in the Department. It is not now intended to recommend the release of any more of these temporary officers until Regular Army officers become available for their replacement.

The work of the temporary officers continued entirely satisfactory.

The courses for cadets were the same as before, 1st year French, Spanish, Portuguese or German for the Fourth Class, and the second year of those languages for the Third Class. The instruction started with a thorough grounding in the rules of pronunciation and grammar the first year and continued with review of grammar and composition the second year. Conversation and various other oral and comprehension exercises were practiced extensively throughout both years and all courses ended with lectures in the language taught on the civilization of

the country where it is spoken. Moving picture training films in Spanish and Portuguese were shown to cadets studying those languages. All cadets made phonographic recordings from time to time in the languages studied for correction of their errors in pronunciation and for a record of their progress.

The primary objective kept in mind was a thorough knowledge of the structure of the language to be used later as a foundation upon which to build a working speaking knowledge when opportunity and necessity might present themselves; but application of this knowledge to reading, writing and speaking the language was practiced throughout the courses.

The rapidly growing importance of the Russian language was noted and a class for officers in that language was conducted throughout the year. It was not planned to recommend introducing the study for cadets but it was felt that the department should be familiar with it. The officers were given a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of the language and next year will proceed to a more advanced study.

The practice of sending prospective instructors abroad for a preliminary year of study was still in disuse during the year on account of the war but more use was made of the summer language courses at Middlebury, Vermont, in compensation. There were no summer courses in Portuguese available in this country and so officers teaching that language were sent to Brazil for summer study.

The positions for native civilian instructors of languages were all satisfactorily filled during the year. There was one for each language group and their use to give oral practice while the officer instructors taught the structure of the language proved successful, as in former years, in providing language instruction of a very high type for the cadets.

d. Department of Chemistry and Electricity.

Chemistry—Third Class

Air Cadets (393)—Chemistry was taught to the Air Cadets of the Third Class from 5 September 1944 to 30 December 1944, during which time there were 38 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.

Ground Cadets (515)—The course for the Ground Cadets extended from 5 September 1944 to 23 January 1945. After the Air Cadets finished their course on 30 December 1944, there remained 8 sections of Ground Cadets. Sections 1-4, the upper sections, devoted 48 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 5-8, the lower sections, devoted 48 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.

In both of these courses one-half of the class attended daily and recitations were held during the morning period. Smith's "College Chemistry" (Kendall, Third Revised Edition) was used as a textbook and both Air and Ground Cadets covered this text with many omissions, to include Radio Activity and Atomic Structure. The course was too short to produce satisfactory results but sufficient ground was covered to make it worthwhile.

A lecture on Chemical Warfare was given by Major B. R. Bierer, C.W.S. Reserve, an instructor in this department, with excellent results.

Electricity—First Class

Air Cadets (293)—The course for Air Cadets of the First Class extended from 5 September 1944 to 10 March 1945. During this time 62 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each were devoted to lecture and section room work and 13 periods of 2 hours each were devoted to laboratory work.

Ground Cadets (568)—The course for Ground Cadets of the First Class extended from 5 September 1944 to 29 May 1945. When the Air Cadets finished their course on 10 March 1945, there remained 12 sections of Ground Cadets. There was no division into upper and lower sections, and all Ground Cadets devoted 85 periods of 1 hour 20 minutes each to lecture and section room work and 24 periods of 2 hours each to laboratory work. There were no general review written recitations.

The course in Basic Electricity consisted of 95 periods, using as texts Volumes I and II, Dawes' "Electrical Engineering", 73 periods of which were devoted to lecture and section room work and 20 periods to laboratory work.

Electrical Communication consisted of 16 periods, using as texts Chapter XIV, Dawes' Volume II, department pamphlet on "Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory", other pamphlets prepared in the department, and a Signal Corps pamphlet on Telephony.

All cadets were proficient on the entire course and none was required to take the final examination.

A conference on the Course in Electricity at the United States Military Academy was held in the War Department under the direction of Colonel A. W. Chil-ton, Acting Director of Military Training, Army Service Forces, on 24 May 1945. The Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, and G-3 of the War Department, were represented at this conference. In addition, several civilian educators in the electrical field including President Docherty of Carnegie Technical Institute, were present. The representatives from West Point were Colonel C. L. Fenton, Lieut. Colonel P. M. Honnell, and Lieut. Colonel R. I. Heinlein, Jr. At this conference the objective of the course and its scope and content were discussed in considerable detail. The result of the conference has been reported through military channels to the Military Academy, and on the whole it is believed that good results were obtained.

Refresher training for new instructors during the past year has been handled in the department here at West Point. No suitable courses were available in any civilian educational institution.

Educational trips taken by one or more officers in the department during the year by personnel of the department included the following:

- Eastern Signal Corps Schools, Fort Monmouth, N. J.
- General Electric Company.
- Annual Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers.
- Karp Metal Products Company.
- Illinois Institute of Technology.
- Northwestern University.
- Georgia School of Technology.
- Signal Center of the War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.
- Meeting of the American Physical Society.
- Bell Telephone Laboratories.

e. Department of English.

During the academic year 1944-45 the Department of English conducted courses as follows:

Fourth Class (647 cadets)

5 September to 23 December—Grammar and Composition
29 December to 31 May —Composition and Public Speaking

First Class (857 cadets)

Ground Cadets (27 lessons— $\frac{1}{4}$ of class at a time)

5 September to 31 May —Military Instructor Training and
Military Correspondence

Air Cadets (18 lessons— $\frac{1}{4}$ of class at a time)

5 September to 10 March —Military Instructor Training and
Military Correspondence

Instruction in both Fourth and First Class courses remained essentially the same in scope as last 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 objective of this 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 were given a course in the methods and technique of military instructor training and 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 and to familiarize him with the proper methods of conducting military correspondence required of a company officer.

f. Department of Mechanics.

During the year the Department of Mechanics conducted courses as follows:

First Class (Class of 1945)

Air Cadets (287)

5 September to 23 October—Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)
24 October to 22 December—Thermodynamics
29 December to 10 March —Fluid Mechanics

Ground Cadets (573)

5 September to 23 October—Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)
24 October to 15 February —Thermodynamics
16 February to 29 May —Fluid Mechanics

Third Class (Class of 1946)

Air Cadets (383)

1 January to 13 February—Analytical Mechanics (Statics)
14 February to 14 April —Strength of Materials

Ground Cadets (512)

24 January to 8 March —Analytical Mechanics (Statics)
9 March to 5 May —Strength of Materials
6 May to 31 May —Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics)

Attendance for the First Class was in the morning, one-half class daily, the maximum number of periods of attendance for Ground Cadets being 108 and for Air Cadets 73. This was a decrease of 2 periods from last year for Ground

Cadets but due to the fact that this was the first class taking the regular course the Ground Cadets had completed Strength of Materials and Kinematics in their Third Class year, thus releasing 22 periods. The net gains for the First Class subjects of Kinetics, Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics was therefore 20 periods. This extra time made possible the resumption of general reviews, more laboratory time and increased scope over the transition courses.

On the other hand, even though the Air Cadets had finished Strength of Materials and Kinematics, due to the change in the flying training program which took the First Class Air Cadets away for advanced training on March 10, they had available only 73 periods for Kinetics, Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics as opposed to 82 periods for the Air Cadets of the Class of 1944. This made it impossible to give the Air Cadets any laboratory work.

Attendance for the Third Class was, however, one-half class daily, the maximum number of periods of attendance for Ground Cadets being 55 and for Air Cadets 45, which was practically the same as last year.

One major change is contemplated for the Academic Year 1945-46. After two years of giving summer instruction to Air Cadets and "washouts" in order to enable them to start abreast of Ground Cadets at the beginning of the First Class year it has been found that the arrangement is so unsatisfactory for many reasons that it will be better to give separate courses to Air Cadets and Ground Cadets throughout the First Class year.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Colonel O. J. Gatchell | —Bell Telephone Co. School, New York, N. Y.
and Murray Hill Laboratory, N. J.
Fort Monmouth, Camp Coles, Eatontown, and
Camp Evans Signal Corps Labs., N. J.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. |
| Lt. Col. F. F. Groseclose | —General Electric Co. Laboratories, West
Lynn, Mass. |
| Lt. Col. H. W. Taul | —NACA Labs., Langley Field, Va. |
| Major F. A. Gerig | —Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Major D. H. Pletta | —Yale University, New Haven, Conn. |

g. Department of Ordnance.

The course in Ordnance was given to two halves of the Class of 1945 separately. Air and Ground Cadets received separate courses because of the lesser number of attendances available to Air Cadets.

First Half of Class:

- Ground Cadets (54 attendances)
Every other day 5 September to 20 January
- Air Cadets (36 attendances)
Every other day 5 September to 4 December

Second Half of Class:

- Ground Cadets (55 attendances)
Every other day 22 January to 29 May
- Air Cadets (37 attendances)
Every other day 5 December to 10 March

The course was similar in scope and methods of presentation to that of last year.

All Cadets, both Air and Ground, spent the entire day, May 30, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where they witnessed a remarkable demonstration of all types of Ordnance materiel.

During the year the Professor made several trips to training camps, laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Stevens Institute of Technology to observe methods of training and newly developed equipment. Two instructors attended Command and General Staff School courses, one visited Rock Island Arsenal and one Watertown Arsenal. Several personnel changes took place during the academic year but these were so coordinated with the termination of half courses as to create a minimum loss of efficiency in the conduct of instruction.

h. Department of Military Art and Engineering.

During the year this department conducted two courses for the First Class: Military History and Military Engineering.

Ninety-three periods were allotted to Military History, the sub-courses being great captains before Napoleon, the campaigns of Napoleon, the American Civil War, the First World War, and the Second World War. In the study of the latter, special emphasis was placed on the operations of the American Forces. The instructional material used included a number of monographs prepared by the department and some of the excellent war films produced by the Signal Corps. Throughout the subcourses emphasis was placed on the strategic principles illustrated by the campaigns studied.

Forty-three periods were devoted to Military Engineering, the subcourses being bridges, roads, field fortifications, demolitions, land mines and camouflage. Emphasis was placed on the lessons of the present war.

The course for Air Cadets was shortened so as to enable them to complete their flying training, the total number of periods being reduced by about 30 per cent.

i. Department of Physics.

During the year the Department of Physics conducted the following course:

Third Class (905 cadets)

5 September to 1 June—Physics

Attendance was in the morning, one-half class each day, Monday to Saturday inclusive, the maximum number of attendances for Ground Cadets being 90 and for Air Cadets 110.

The time allotted to this department having been practically unchanged, the Physics Course has remained, as in pre-war years, 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 14 April for flying training ne-

cessitated their missing all the laboratory work and 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 Atomic Physics, while the lower 40% of the Ground Cadets were taking the customary general reviews.

Two officers of the department took graduate courses at Columbia University during the year, one in Electronics during the summer and one in Molecular Physics during the spring term. Several officers of the department attended a special course of six lectures on Nuclear Physics at Columbia University during the spring term. Educational trips were made by members of the department to the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and the annual meeting of the American Physical Society.

j. Department of Economics, Government and History.

Courses were conducted as follows:

First Class (861 cadets)

Ground Cadets (568 cadets)

5 September to 23 February	—Economics
26 February to 10 April	—Economics of War
11 April to 30 May	—International Relations

Air Cadets (293 cadets)

5 September to 23 February	—Economics
26 February to 9 March	—International Relations

Third Class (864 cadets)

Ground Cadets (615 cadets)

5 September to 3 February	—European History
5 February to 14 April	—Government
16 April to 31 May	—Far Eastern History

Air Cadets (279 cadets)

5 September to 3 February	—European History
5 February to 14 April	—Government

No fundamental changes in methods of presentation or course content occurred during the year except for a further reduction in First Class Air Cadets' course, noted below. The policy of giving the cadets surveys of fundamentals deemed necessary as a background for a future Army officer rather than one of concentration on a more limited number of courses will be continued.

First Class Courses

The course for Ground Cadets was completed in 46 periods of one hour each, amounting in practice to 55 minutes each. The course extended through the period 5 September 1944-31 May 1945, with cadets attending 1½ times per week in the afternoon. The course for Air Cadets terminated with their departure for Stewart Field, 14 March 1945.

No distinction was made in instruction or attendance as between Ground and Air Cadets until 26 February 1945. From 26 February through 9 March, Air Cadets attended a special 3-lesson course in International Relations.

The allotment of periods was as follows:

	<i>Ground Cadets</i>	<i>Air Cadets</i>
Economics	29	29
Economics of War.....	8	—
International Relations.....	9	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	46	32

From the above it is evident that the further curtailment of academic work for Air Cadets, over and above the reductions made in the previous year, is cutting seriously into the educational preparation of this group for their duties as army officers.

The 46 periods for Ground Cadets included the following:

1. Four written general reviews in Economics; One written general review in Economics of War.
2. In addition to two lectures by the Head of the Department, Dr. Theodore Abel of Columbia University gave a lecture on "Planning for Peace."

Textbooks used:

Economic Principles in Practice—Knight, 1942

Economics of War—Mendershausen, 1943

Modern World Politics—Kalijarvi and Associates, 1943

Geographic Foundations of National Power—Army Service Forces Manuals: M 103-1, M 103-2, and M 103-3.

Atlas of World Maps—Army Service Forces Manual M 101

Strategic and Critical Materials—Army Service Forces Manual, M 104 (prepared by Department of Economics, Government, and History)

Methods of instruction closely followed those used the previous year except as follows:

Written recitations were prepared by a different instructor for each lesson, checked by the officer in charge of the course, and finally checked and discussed by all instructors in conference. Ambiguity in the wording of questions was thus eliminated.

The new text in Economics was much better adapted to the three-year course than its predecessor. Chapters were assigned in toto and all chapters in Economic Theory were assigned. Use of the old text had necessitated omissions within chapters and also the omission of vital chapters in Economic Theory.

Third Class Courses

The work for the Third Class did not differ from that of the preceding year, thus representing a stabilized condition under the three-year course. It was again deemed advisable to dispense entirely with the course in Far Eastern History for Air Cadets, thus allowing both Air and Ground Cadets to pursue like courses under the department through 14 April 1945, the date of separation of Third Class Cadets for flight training. This portion of the work consisted of

90 periods of 1 hour and 10 minutes each. The courses given and time devoted to each were as follows:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Periods</i>	
Modern European History	60	
American Government	19	
Comparative Government	11	
(Sub-total for Air Cadets)	90	
Far East History (Ground Cadets Only)	20	
(Total for Ground Cadets)	110	

It was again necessary to present a special and supplementary course in Far East History for returning Air Cadets who were eliminated progressively from flight training after 8 May 1945. For this purpose an arrangement was made with the Department of Mechanics which allowed these men to receive daily instruction under this department. This work was conducted in the manner of seminar discussion and research reports.

Textbooks used:

A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe, 2 vols.—Hayes

Essentials of American Government—Ogg & Ray

Governments of the Major Foreign Powers—1945 edition, Department of Economics, Government, and History, U. S. Military Academy

A History of the Far East in Modern Times—Vinacke

An innovation in instruction methods was made by the introduction of objective techniques in grading and testing, both daily written recitations and written general reviews. Selected instructor personnel were sent to the Institute of Educational Research, Columbia University, to study modern procedures in this field. The program was inaugurated tentatively and the results checked closely. It is believed that the method is well suited to the work in the field of History and Government. The performance was gratifying and the task of grading each cadet daily was better controlled and rendered more instructive.

Frequent lectures and conferences expanding text assignments were given by department personnel. In addition the following educators lectured to the class:

Dr. Robert Ergang of New York University, "The Congress of Vienna."

Dr. Walter C. Langsam of Union College, "Twenty Years' Armistice, 1919-1939."

Professor Arnold Wolfers of Yale University, "The German Problem, Past, Present, and Future."

Professor George B. Cressey of Syracuse University, "Report from Asia."

A thorough revision of the department text, Governments of the Major Foreign Powers, was carried out before sending the sixth (1945) edition to press. Public demand for copies has in recent years become so heavy that it was decided to put it on general sale through the Book Department, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Two features distinguish it from the standard texts in comparative government: (1) as a result of the complete cooperation of military and civilian agencies of the Federal Government it is possible to present an up-to-date survey of foreign political institutions: (2) the power factor in politics is given due weight.

k. Department of Law.

During the year the Department of Law conducted courses as follows:

First Class (862 Ground and Air Cadets)

5 September to 7 March—Military Law

First Class (570 Ground Cadets)

8 March to 10 April —Constitutional Law

11 April to 29 May —Elementary Law

In view of the existence of wartime conditions there was included in the course in Military Law a brief sub-course in Rules of Land Warfare. The War Department Basic Field Manual (FM 27-10, 1 October 1940) was used as a text in this subject and a copy thereof issued to each cadet.

The instructional methods pursued in all courses were in general similar to those employed during the preceding year. Greater uniformity in instruction has resulted from the fact that all instructors in the department, including the Assistant Professor, have now taken the Special Officer Course at The Judge Advocate General's School at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Although the recently completed War Department Technical Manual (TM 27-255, 23 February 1945) relating to Military Justice Procedure was not received in ample time to be utilized as a text in the Military Law course this year, copies of the publication were procured and distributed to all cadets of the First Class prior to graduation.

l. Department of Military Hygiene.

During the year, the Department of Military Hygiene conducted courses as follows:

First Class (852 Ground and Air Cadets)

5 September to 9 November 1944—Military Hygiene

First Class (280 Air Cadets)

2 May to 18 May 1945 —Aviation Hygiene

Third Class (894 cadets)

8 July to 5 August 1944 —Military Sanitation

Fourth Class (690 cadets)

6 July to 10 August 1944 —Military Sanitation and First Aid

The course for the First Class Air and Ground Cadets consisted of 12 periods. There were 5 written recitations covering text assignments and lectures. 8 motion pictures, with sound tracks, were added to supplement the text and lectures.

The First Class Air Cadets, in addition to the 12 period course, received special instruction in Hygiene pertaining to aviation. This instruction was given by the medical officers stationed at Stewart Field, Newburgh, New York, and consisted of 4 periods of 1 hour each, as part of air training.

Apart from the regular academic course in Military Hygiene, 8 hours were allotted by the Department of Tactics for instruction to the Fourth Class in Military Hygiene and First Aid. An additional 2 hours were allotted by the Department of Tactics for instruction to the Third Class in Military Sanitation.

5. TACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

a. Administration.

Discipline in the Corps of Cadets has been satisfactory. The system of demerit credits inaugurated in 1942 has been eliminated and a modification made in the demerit debits. The system of enforcing cadet customs for Fourth Classmen

with the awarding of punishment for violations of these customs has continued to function satisfactorily.

The system for determining "Aptitude for Service" has been amended and it is now believed that the proper ratio has been applied between the cards submitted by officers and those submitted by cadets. The rating periods have also been amended to conform with the academic year which makes it possible to definitely determine during their third class year the aptness of all cadets in order that action under the provisions of paragraph 118a, Regulations of the United States Military Academy, 1931, might be completed while they are Third Classmen.

One cadet of the class of 1945 was tried by general court-martial and acquitted.

The system of authorizing First Classmen additional privileges between January 1 and Graduation, inaugurated in 1943, is beneficial in assisting First Classmen in their transition from cadet status to officer status. It permits more latitude in arranging their personal affairs and places more responsibility on the individual. It authorizes them to visit Highland Falls, N. Y., on week-ends and holidays; to have a bank account; to have money in their possession; and lowers the eligibility requirements for week-end leave.

First Classmen were authorized 9 week-end leaves during the academic year.

b. Recreation and Welfare.

Due to the war and consequent shortened course of instruction, all leaves and holidays for cadets continue to be curtailed. A seven-day Christmas leave was authorized for the two upper classes, and the academic curriculum suspended for the Fourth Class during this period. The only holidays observed were Christmas and Thanksgiving.

During the spring of 1945 the status of the Golf Club was changed from cadet extra-curricular status to Corps Squad status. The Cadet Picnic Committee, a sub-committee under the 1st Class General Committee, was organized to handle the numerous June Week picnics.

In addition to regular and special hops scheduled during the academic year and the regularly scheduled motion pictures, several current Broadway plays were presented for the Corps of Cadets. These presentations were sponsored and arranged by the Special Services Officer, U. S. M. A.

Housing of cadet guests during June Week, 1945, was greatly improved over preceding years. The June Week Housing Committee, functioning under orders of Headquarters, U. S. M. A., centralized and controlled guest accommodations, thereby relieving the cadets from the necessity of making outside civilian contacts. The housing of male guests in barracks was limited to fathers and brothers of cadets. The plan for cataloguing all available accommodations by a permanent housing committee and permitting cadets to draw for such accommodations on a schedule, with First Classmen given preference, will further control these assignments and ensure a workable and equitable system for housing of guests.

c. Military Instruction.

General—During the period 1 July 1944 to 30 June 1945 inclusive, the program of cadet military instruction conformed, with a few modifications, to that prescribed by the "Three Year Cadet Military Training Program" adopted in the fall of 1942. Some of the more important phases of the training year are covered below.

Organization of the Corps of Cadets—The Brigade organization, with two regiments of two battalions (each with four companies), has been retained without change. The three classes are designated in order of seniority as First, Third, and Fourth. (There is no Second Class during the Three Year Course).

Tactical Training and Firing Center (Vicinity of Lake Popolopen, West Point Reservation)—The facilities of the Lake Popolopen summer encampment and of the firing ranges and miscellaneous training courses in that general area have been further improved during the past year. Additional improvements are currently under way.

Annual Field Training Period and Maneuvers for the Corps of Cadets—The entire Corps (less Air Cadets of the First Class) was again transported, by motor convoy, to the Pine Camp, N. Y., Military Reservation, for small unit field training of Infantry and reinforcing arms, and field exercises involving combined arms, during the period 14 August to 30 August 1944. The excellent facilities of Pine Camp will be utilized again for similar training during August 1945.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1945)

Summer (1944)—During July and the first eleven days of August 1944, Ground Cadets of this class received three weeks training as instructors of the Third and Fourth Classes, and twelve days of duty as instructors (with junior officer status) of enlisted trainees at selected Replacement Training Centers. The Air Cadets, upon their return from primary flying schools early in July, received basic flying training at Stewart Field, N. Y., until the end of August.

Academic Year (1944-1945)—The military training of the Ground Cadets from September through May comprised courses in advanced tactical subjects, unit administration, practical military engineering, leadership and physical training. In April each Ground Cadet received specialized training in the weapons, tactics, and technique of the branch in which he was to be commissioned upon graduation. Practical work as assistant instructors of Fourth Classmen was also required of the First Classmen. This duty was in addition to a theoretical course in training management and instructional methods. Air Cadets of the class attended separate courses in unit administration, leadership and physical training. A new course for the Air Cadets was conducted, consisting of thirty-eight hours instruction in tactics and technique of the combined arms. The time for this course was obtained due to a change in the method of attendance at maintenance flying from September through March.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1946)

Summer (1944)—During July and the first eleven days of August the Third Class was quartered at Camp Popolopen and underwent 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 Anti-Aircraft Artillery).

Academic Year (1944-1945)—During the period September through May, the Third Class was given courses in Military Intelligence, Organization and General Orientation of all arms and services, tactics and technique of the separate arms and services, Signal Communications, Field Fortifications, Field and Anti-Aircraft Artillery, and Physical Training. The Ground Cadets of this class received Field Artillery Service Practice during May. Those members of the class who

had elected air training departed from West Point in April for Primary Flying Schools located at Lakeland, Fla.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Brady, Texas; Uvalde, Texas; and Chickasha, Okla.

Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1947)

Summer (1944)—This class entered the Academy on 1 July 1944 with a maximum strength of 729. The Fourth Class summer training program adopted in 1942, which is a modification of the basic program prescribed for trainees at Infantry Replacement Training Centers, was conducted through 11 August. The program included a revised and enlarged course in orientation which was designed to thoroughly indoctrinate the new cadet in the customs and traditions of the Military Academy and of the Army. On 14 August the Fourth Class joined the upper classes for the field training period at Pine Camp, New York.

Academic Year (1944-1945)—The training of the Fourth Class from September through May included courses in Fire Control Instruments, Basic Weapons, Basic Tactics, Automotive Vehicles, and Physical Training. A review of the summer course in Customs of the Service was given in December, prior to the Christmas vacation period.

Training of the New First Class (Class of 1946)

Summer (1945)—On 6 June 1945, the day following the graduation of the Class of 1945, Ground Cadets of the new First Class departed from West Point on a training trips as follows:

- 6-17 June—Fort Benning, Ga.—Combined Arms Training.
- 18-21 June—Camp Stewart, Ga.—Anti-Aircraft Training.

At each of the above stations these cadets actively participated in valuable field training. Half of the class returned to West Point for a week of instructor training preliminary to assuming the duty of assistant instructors of the underclasses during July. The remaining half proceeded directly from Camp Stewart to the following Replacement Training Centers:

- Infantry.....Camp Wheeler, Ga. and Camp Croft, S. C.
- ASF (Engineers).....Fort Belvoir, Va.
- ASF (Basic).....Camp Lee, Va.
- Field Artillery.....Fort Bragg, N. C.
- Armored Force.....Fort Knox, Ky.

For a period of 12 days these cadets functioned as attached junior officers of training units at one of the Replacement Training Centers named. They performed the instructional duties of platoon leaders and gained valuable experience in the handling of enlisted trainees which it is not possible to obtain during any other phase of their cadet life. Upon completion of this duty, the cadets will be granted a leave of one week at the end of which (on 13 July), they will report to West Point and on 20 July take over the summer training of the two underclasses while the first half of the Ground Cadets departs on a similar tour of duty at the same Replacement Training Centers, to be followed by a week of leave.

The Air Cadets of this class will return to Stewart Field on 1 July following completion of their training at the several Primary Flying Schools, and a week of leave. (Basic flying training will be completed during July and August.)

Training of the New Third Class (Class of 1947)

Summer (1945)—On 6 June, the day after graduation, this class departed on a two-week leave. It returned to West Point on 19 June, moved to Camp Popolopen and began a period of training which will continue until 10 August. This training includes courses in: Air Observation (conducted at Stewart Field), Signal Communication, Motor Vehicle Operation, Weapons, Armored Force, Practical Military Engineering, tactical training and miscellaneous subjects. Increased stress is being placed upon marksmanship with the M1 rifle, the basic weapon of the Infantry.

Preparations for Summer (1945) Training of the New Fourth Class (Class of 1948)

On 2 July, the Class of 1948, expected to total about 900 cadets, will enter the Academy. During June the necessary arrangements for the reception and training of this class were completed. The New Cadet Instructor Detail will be composed of First Classmen as outlined on preceding page.

Training of Officer Instructors.

As has been the policy for several years, officers of the Department of Tactics are being sent to the several branch and staff school courses to keep their professional knowledge abreast of the latest teachings in tactical doctrine and methods of instruction, including the use of visual training aids. In order to prepare them for their summer duties as instructors of cadets, sixteen Academic Department officers received a special instructor training course at Fort Benning and two received such training at Fort Knox, during June.

Post-War Curriculum

The training section has prepared, during the past year, recommendations covering the objectives and scope of military training in the Post-War Curriculum.

d. Supply.

Maintenance of Cadet Barracks—Normal repair, upkeep and reconditioning of all barracks was maintained throughout the year. The projects underway as indicated in the last report have been completed. In addition, the hallways and basements of Central Barracks and of New North Barracks were painted.

Individual Equipment—All cadets' field equipment has been exchanged for Class A equipment. During the year the Corps has been equipped with the latest type of entrenching tool, the new field pack, and the new individual shelter half.

Camp Popolopen—Normal repair and maintenance of the camp has been maintained.

Supplies and Equipment—All supplies and equipment are being inspected periodically and, where necessary, repaired or exchanged, so as to keep these items in the best possible condition at all times.

e. Physical Training.

The Physical Training Program as presented during the fiscal year 1944-45 is outlined in the attached chart (Annex A) entitled "Physical Training Curric-

ulum, U. S. M. A." This program differs from that of the previous year as follows:

A more comprehensive Voluntary Winter Intramural Program for Third and Fourth Classmen, in place of Military Calisthenics hours, including eight indoor sports was established with eligibility rules and participation in the year round Bankers Trophy competition. 98% of eligible cadets participated.

Physical Training for First Class Air Cadets was reduced from 56 hours to 22 hours.

An indicated need for greater conditioning for First Classmen was accomplished, in part, by increasing the tempo of instruction and by adding refresher courses in Boxing and Gymnastics.

The First Class Swimming Program was remodeled to include an American Red Cross course in Swimming Instructor Training to equip qualifying cadets with necessary credentials to instruct and qualify soldiers as swimmers and Senior Life Savers.

Increased use of cadets as assistant instructors, in all phases of the program, was accomplished with necessary leadership training as part of the course.

Voice and Command training was included in Gymnasium courses of First and Third Classes with improved methods of instruction and with more hours allotted for the Fourth Class.

Due to improved swimming instructional procedures, only one cadet in the Corps was rated as a non-swimmer at the year end.

Testing and grading procedures were further refined and validated. Fourth Class sections were organized according to physical ability with cadets of equal ability grouped by sections for better instruction.

Progress was made in improvement of facilities:

A new outdoor obstacle course was authorized for construction during the coming year for use in the Military Calisthenics Program.

A course in small boat sailing was started for Third Classmen, and necessary equipment ordered for use at Popolopen.

Skiing facilities were rebuilt and enlarged, resulting in a tripling of attendance of cadets, especially during free time.

Plans were laid to make posture photographs of all cadets at entrance and annually thereafter in connection with a newly established program of corrective exercise to overcome physical deformities. Studies were made of cadet posture and improvement of posture training was initiated in the instruction of the New Cadet Detail.

Numerous officer visits were made to other military schools and Physical Education Departments of civilian universities to insure use of up-to-date methods of instruction in this department. Outstanding authorities in Physical Education were encouraged to visit and advise us concerning improvements in course content and instructional methods.

Troublesome overcrowding of offices for administrative and instructor personnel will be alleviated with an expansion of office space, planned for the coming year. Shortage of instructional area after 3:00 p.m., during the Academic Year, was recognized in the projection of a new gymnasium in the permanent planning for post-war construction.

6. INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

Participation and Competition—During the past year the United States Military Academy was represented by intercollegiate teams in the following sports: baseball, basketball, boxing, cross country, fencing, football, golf, gymnastics, hockey, lacrosse, pistol, rifle, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and wrestling.

Over 900 different cadets participated in at least one of the above sports.

Full varsity schedules were maintained in the above sports. In the belief that outside competition is desirable for as many cadets as possible, outside schedules were expanded for the junior varsity and plebe teams in most of the above sports.

Our teams engaged in over 400 contests with outside teams. Our athletic schedule brought over 4,000 young men to West Point on visiting teams to meet the cadet teams in athletic competition. Cadet teams made 47 trips to meet teams representing other institutions, including the Naval Academy and the Coast Guard Academy.

Attendance of Corps of Cadets at Games Away—The Corps of Cadets made two trips by chartered river boat to New York City in order to witness football games. They traveled to Baltimore by Army transport to witness the Army-Navy football game. The Corps of Cadets made no long trips by train.

Results—Our intercollegiate teams performed very creditably. The football team was undefeated and was generally acclaimed as the National Champion of Intercollegiate Football. Particularly impressive were its victories over the United States Naval Academy and the University of Notre Dame.

The following teams were also undefeated: baseball, gymnastics, swimming, tennis and wrestling. The basketball team lost only to the University of Pennsylvania. The golf team won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship. The track team won the I.C.4A. Indoor Championship.

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 in the same age from service academies and civilian institutions.

7. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The officer strength at the hospital has been eighteen (18) medical officers, twelve (12) dental officers, two (2) medical administrative officers, one (1) veterinary officer and one (1) warrant officer. The nurse corps strength has been twenty-two (22) nurses, one (1) physical therapy aide and one (1) hospital dietitian. The USMA Medical Detachment strength has been 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:

1944	Total Number on Sick Report	Total Days Lost on Sick Report	Monthly Non-Effective Rate per 1000
July	262	1782	22.3
August	118	1513	19.0
September	204	1711	22.4
October	363	2206	27.8
November	245	1790	23.7
December	246	1500	19.3
1945			
January	332	2256	29.3
February	198	1988	28.7
March	230	2199	32.6
April	168	1878	30.8
May	137	1386	22.9
June	62	758	12.0
	<u>Total 2565</u>	<u>20967</u>	<u>24.23</u>

Admissions of reportable communicable diseases were as follows:

Diseases	Total No.	U.S.C.C. Only
Common respiratory	998	724
Measles, German	7	7
Mumps	4	1
Pneumonia, primary	12	6
Gonorrhea (new)	70	1
Gonorrhea (old)	63	0
Common diarrheas	142	123
Poliomyelitis	2	1
Malaria	1	0
Malaria acquired outside U. S.	18	0
Syphilis (new)	7	0
Chickenpox	2	0
Scarlet Fever	16	15
Bacterial Food Poisoning	66	66
Gastro-enteritis	85	85
Meningitis, pneumococcic	1	0

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

Officers	10
Cadets	32
Enlisted Men	87

Retirements and discharges for physical disability were as follows:

Officers	0
Cadets	32
Enlisted Men	53

Deaths occurring during the fiscal year were as follows:

<i>Officers</i>	
Valvular heart disease	1
Polioencephalomyelitis	1
	<hr/>
	2
<i>Cadets</i>	
	0
<i>Enlisted Men</i>	
Drowning, accidental	2
Atrophy of liver	1
Laceration of brain	1
Coronary sclerosis	1
	<hr/>
	5

Hospital Construction—The X-Ray Department and Eye Clinic have been enlarged and renovated.

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.

8. QUARTERMASTER.

The curtailment of operations noted in the Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1944, continued during the Fiscal Year 1945 due to unavailability of labor, restrictions on critical materials, sales to individuals, rationing restrictions and limitation of available funds. The average strength of civilian personnel was 550 as compared to 545 in 1944. The total funds allotted to the Quartermaster for the Fiscal Year 1945 was \$2,782,990. as compared to \$2,665,190. in the Fiscal Year 1944. Experienced personnel continued difficult to procure due to processes of induction by the Armed Forces.

The reorganization and consolidation of Quartermaster activities initiated during the Fiscal Year 1944, has been completed. The cost accounting system now in operation provides a complete record of disposition of maintenance funds and from it can be taken an accurate estimate of the cost of operating the various Quartermaster activities.

The Post Fire Department personnel was changed from enlisted men to civilians and placed under the supervisions of a Master Sergeant who was designated Fire Chief. The fire-fighting equipment was increased by the acquisition of a new 85' aerial ladder truck suitable for rescue work and high loft fires. The personnel consists of 23 men who operate the two (2) fire stations on the Post. A new fire alarm system and recording device were installed on the Post by the Signal Corps.

The following is a list of construction and alteration projects completed during the Fiscal Year 1945:

- Construction of a complete Prisoner of War Camp in the Popolopen Area with housing accommodations for 325 PWs and 50 guard personnel.
- Completion of warehouse in Salvage Yard.
- Completion of warehouse in the Saw Mill Yard for storage of construction materials.

- High lift pumping station—substantially complete.
- General alterations to Smith Rink and Michie Stadium.
- Alterations to X-ray department in Station Hospital.
- Construction of a new guard house at Wilson Gate.
- Reconstruction of wall and terrace at South Branch Post Exchange.
- Alterations to first floor pantry in Cullum Memorial Hall.
- Installation of central heat to Quarter Nos. 48, 49, and 50.
- Installation of trayveyor system and complete pantry section in the West Point Army Mess.
- Installation of five (5) deep wells and motor pumps in various sections of the Reservation.
- Installation of new 6" water main from Washington Road to Howard Road.
- Installation of additional water mains between several buildings at the Popolopen Prisoner of War Camp.
- Alterations to the sewer and waste lines servicing the U. S. Hotel Thayer. Several changes were also made to the water mains and fire hydrants.
- Installation of new feed water pump to boilers in Power House and overhaul and repair to turbines Nos. 1 and 2.
- Installation of fluorescent lighting in Headquarters Building.
- Installation of transformers at Field House.
- Installation of street lighting at Wilson Gate and on Wilson Road.
- Installation of compressor at Printing Office, Headquarters Building.
- Installation of additional 33,000 volt transformers at substation of Popolopen Cadet Camp.
- Installation of fluorescent lighting in new dial telephone exchange, Headquarters Building.
- Installation of fluorescent lighting, in portion only, of Building No. 667.

In addition to routine maintenance performed by the various departments, the following major maintenance projects were accomplished:

- Station Hospital—Revamped heating system in one section, removed exposed steam lines from basement corridors, installed new filters in air conditioning units and overhauled and repaired all sterilizers.
- Q. M. Laundry—Installed steam lines to seven (7) presses, dryers, wash tumblers, liquid soap dispensing tank and shirt units. Relocated radiators in dry cleaning department and installed heat in new addition.
- U. S. Hotel Thayer—Installed new headers on boilers, covered steam lines in boiler room and installed new grate bars in boilers. Installed new brine pump.
- Washington Hall—Made necessary changes in piping and valves to existing tea kettles and coffee urns.
- Cadet Store—Installed four (4) new pressing machines.
- Armored Detachment Building—Installed new air compressor.
- Installed additional radiation in eleven (11) sets of quarters and buildings.
- Steamfitting alterations in ten (10) sets of quarters and public buildings.
- Field Artillery Barracks—Installed new steam lines.

Cadet Barracks—Repaired all radiators and installed new valves in the central, south and west Cadet Barracks.

Installed automatic furnace controls in three (3) sets of quarters.

Installed new heating unit in Q. M. Garage.

Replaced plumbing fixtures in Officers' and NCOs' quarters.

Extended water lines in Proctoria property.

Routine repairs to water and gas mains and service lines and sewer lines on Post.

The following additional construction projects were initiated, completed, or substantially completed, during the Fiscal Year 1945 under the jurisdiction of the District Engineer:

Paving, grading and installation of drainage lines from Wilson Gate to Polo Field.

Grading, installation of drainage lines, sprinklers and sodding of La-Crosse Field and Ft. Clinton Area.

New Ordnance heavy maintenance building.

New lighting fixtures and painting in all Cadet Barracks and East Academic Building.

Removal and grading of Target Hill and surrounding area.

Erection of new fire station at south end of Post.

Additions and improvements to Filtration Plant including two (2) new filter beds, accelerator plant and soda ash building.

Conversion of power plant from coal to oil, installation of new turbines and general improvements within the plant.

The work of landscaping the Reservation, maintenance and improvement of lawns, cemetery maintenance, insect and pest control continued. This latter phase included a comprehensive mosquito survey which included larval, light trap, biting and resting station collections. This resulted in a recommended control plan for mosquito breeding areas. Experiments were also carried out for the control of weeds in lawn areas. Insect and rodent eradication and control measures were carried out. Landscaping projects were completed on the slope east of Cavalry Barracks, Lee Gate, south of C.A.C. administration building, Popolopen Camp areas, and between U.S.M.A. Infantry Detachment area and South Branch Post Exchange. Tree surgery was carried out wherever necessary.

The facilities of the various Quartermaster Shops contributed to the usual routine maintenance and repairs to furniture in quarters and public buildings, athletic equipment, academic equipment and training aids, refrigeration and cooling equipment, boat landings; repair and maintenance of exterior masonry walls of public buildings and quarters; repair and maintenance of roof structures; repair, maintenance and repainting of interior of public buildings and quarters and Station Hospital. In addition, all types of heavy and light machinery and equipment were maintained and repaired.

Studies were continued of water supply and storage problems and the filtration plant facilities and water distribution system. The problem of providing

additional raw water storage is being studied by the U. S. Engineer's Office. The average daily water consumption of the Post is 2,464,000 gallons, an increase of 14% over the previous year. All water supplied to quarters and post activities is subject to laboratory chemical and bacteriological tests. Open air swimming pools were sampled and are tested weekly during the bathing season. The two (2) indoor pools in the Cadet Gymnasium are sampled and tested once every two weeks. In addition to supervision over the Post water supply, the Highland Falls water supply has also been kept under observation and analysis made of samples taken from Buttermilk Falls Creek, The Citizens' Water Company's reservoir and a residence in the village.

Salvage activities were maintained at high recovery levels although the money value received from salvage sales dropped appreciably during the Fiscal Year 1945. This was due principally to retention for reuse on the Post of all manure produced locally, sale of buildings by the District Engineer's Office instead of by local sale as heretofore, disposition of motor vehicles by other War Department agencies and the transfer of certain critical salvage items to federal disposal agencies.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division functions were accentuated during the Fiscal Year 1945 by the addition, as requisitioning agencies, of the Q. M. Laundry and the U.S.M.A. Cadet Sales Store. Procurement difficulties continued because of the inclusion of additional items in the critical list. This was found especially true of paper products such as wrapping paper, toilet tissue, printing paper, threads, and twines. Supplies of lumber became unavailable in the local markets and quality diminished. The continued use of substitute materials with an admitted inferiority in quality was noted in practically all fields of procurement. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the tendency was noted on the part of the War Production Board to release goods for civilian consumption and non-military use; particularly where the use of ferrous and non-ferrous metals was concerned. Deliveries were noticeably better although unfilled orders continued at high levels.

The Post Commissary furnishes subsistence to military organizations and authorized personnel through the sales store. An appreciable decrease was noticed in the sales of rations furnished organizations and an increase in the sales to individuals. This was due, in part, to the increased number of enlisted men authorized during the year to ration separately and the release of a considerable number of subsistence items from the O.P.A. ration list. The net number of garrison rations furnished organizations for the Fiscal Year 1945 was 611,877 as compared 706,394 for the previous fiscal year. The total number of authorized retail customers is 1,624 as compared to 1,296 for the previous fiscal year. Due principally to the excellent facilities of the New York Quartermaster Market Center, no difficulties were experienced in obtaining any of the critical subsistence items. Fresh meats, poultry, eggs and butter of good quality in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements of the military organizations, cadet mess, and for re-sale purposes were always available.

The Property Division reduced its supply of C. & E. items to lower levels; in most cases from a 60 to a 45 day supply level. All excesses were returned to the Quartermaster depot due to shortages of depot stocks. Some delays were ex-

perienced with clothing requisitions. Inventories were taken in accordance with established procedures. C. & E. items were inventoried every three (3) months and construction and repair items every six (6) months. The activities of the Receiving and Shipping Section were transferred to the Transportation Division.

The Transportation Division operated the Quartermaster motor transportation pool and arranged for all rail and water transportation requirements of the Military Academy. It also operates the ferry between West Point and Garrison, New York, principally for the convenience of Post personnel and employees. The ferry operates only during that period of the year when the Hudson River is ice free and makes scheduled trips between the points mentioned on week days and Sundays and is a connection with the available train service at Garrison, New York.

The Police and Custodial Branch is responsible for the routine policing of all roads, gravel paths and miscellaneous areas of the Post; collection and disposal of garbage, trash and ashes; operation of the Post incinerator and dump; snow removal; harvesting and delivery of ice and hauling of freight. Equipment was improved by the acquisition of two (2) Garwood load packers and one sand loader. The Custodial Section provides janitor service in public buildings, Constitution Island and Round Pond. It also supervises funeral arrangements and details of the Post Cemetery. The Ranger Section patrols the entire Reservation and has the responsibility of locating and reporting fires in the outlying areas.

9. STEWART FIELD.

Changes in Command.

Colonel George F. Schlatter was relieved by Colonel Joe W. Kelly on 25 January 1945, and Colonel Kelly was then relieved by Colonel Benjamin J. Webster on 25 June 1945, as commanding officer.

The following administrative changes in the office of the Commanding Officer were established as of 21 April 1945:

An Executive Office was established, reporting directly to the Commanding Officer, and having under his immediate supervision the Adjutant's Section.

In accordance with AAF Training Command memorandum, this office in addition to the executive duties, is charged with the functions of Coordination and Compliance, and Manpower Control.

The Coordination and Compliance functions of the Executive Officer are interrelated with the functions of the Air Inspector. All inspection reports coming to the Commanding Officer pass through the Coordination and Compliance Officer, who makes recommendations, investigates, and carries out, the desires of the Commanding Officer regarding the matters contained in the inspection reports of the Air Inspector.

Department of Air Inspector.

The Air Inspector supervised and coordinated all inspections through the various sub-divisions of this section (administrative, training, and technical). All activities at Stewart Field were inspected to insure that maximum efficiency was

being maintained at this station. This station was inspected by higher headquarters on the following dates:

Date of Inspection	By Whom Inspected	Ratings
1-3 August 1944	Headquarters, Rome Air Service Command	Excellent
21-25 August 1944	AAF Training Command	Excellent
2 November 1944	Regional Air Inspector, Mitchell Field, N. Y.	Excellent
14-16 November 1944	AAF Training Command	Flying Trng—Excellent Technical functions & aircraft maint.—Superior Air Inspection—Excellent
21 February 1945	Regional Air Inspector, Mitchell Field, N. Y.	Excellent
2-9 April 1945	USMA	Superior
20 April 1945	Regional Air Inspector, Mitchell Field, N. Y.	Superior
10-11 May 1945	AACS, Reading AAF, Reading, Pa.	Satisfactory
22-25 May 1945	AAF Training Command	Training—Excellent Communications—Excellent Airborne Maint.—Superior Technical functions & aircraft maint.—Superior Air Inspection—Excellent

Department of Training & Operations.

Cadet Instruction—Three hundred and forty-eight Air Cadets started their basic flying training at Stewart Field on 3 July 1944 after completing their primary flying at other fields. In September these cadets returned to West Point and from that time until 12 March 1945 flew approximately once a week on a Maintenance of Proficiency basis. In March the advanced phase of flying was started and 280 of these cadets were graduated with wings on 5 June 1945. Of the total number of this class who started primary flying training, 60% were graduated with wings.

During their flying training at Stewart Field, each cadet received some 225 hours in the air and 255 hours of Ground School instruction, covering courses as follows: Navigation, Weather, Radio Communication, Code, Aircraft Recognition, Instruments, Bombing, Naval Recognition, Flight Planning, Aero Equipment and Pilot's Information File. Each cadet accomplished an average of 27 hours in the Link Trainer.

On 9 and 10 December 1944 an Air Show was put on for the benefit of the First Classmen at West Point. This consisted of each type of combat aircraft com-

plete with crew on display, all types of equipment used in aerial warfare and demonstrations by B-24s, B-17s, P-40s, P-51s, jets, gliders, and helicopters.

As during the previous year, three classes of Aviation Cadets were trained at Stewart Field during the winter in order to better utilize facilities there. 275 of these cadets were given the basic phase of training in the AT-6 airplane.

In June 1945 an Observer course was conducted for the entire new Third Class. This course was for the purpose of familiarizing USMA Cadets with a few of the problems, capabilities and limitations of aircraft operating on bombing and observation missions. Each cadet received approximately 5 hours in the AT-11 and AT-6 type aircraft riding as observers. Ground indoctrination during this course consisted of briefs, critiques, lectures by returnee officers and appropriate films of combat operations.

Department of Supply and Maintenance.

Construction and Non-Recurring Projects—The following new construction projects were begun; Gasoline attendants' building; outdoor training pool; Post Engineer warehouse; air conditioning of Link Trainer Buildings and Surgery Room in hospital; crash fire-fighting station; and erosion control work throughout the Post; resurfacing of street shoulders, conversion of unused building for Hostess House.

Repairs and maintenance projects involving 7237 work orders were accomplished.

Aircraft Maintenance—An average of 162 airplanes was maintained. 84.5% of these planes were in flyable condition at all times. The aircraft maintenance section received three successive "Superior" ratings by inspecting teams of higher headquarters. This section was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque on 9 April 1945.

Air Corps Supply—The Air Corps Supply Section maintained an average of 15,000 stock record cards and handled 1,020,000 lbs. of freight shipped and 1,200,000 lbs. freight received. They stored and issued 2,827,907 gallons of aviation gasoline and 44,108 gallons of oil.

Squadron Supply—Squadron Supply was activated to consolidate supply functions of Squadrons A, B, C, and E. This supply section is responsible for the issuance of personal equipment to enlisted personnel. Consolidation has resulted in considerable savings in manpower and time.

Passenger and Freight Transportation—Outbound shipments totaled 1,618,640 lbs.; inbound shipments totaled 35,241,984 lbs.

Department of Administration & Services.

Station Hospital—Effective 1 January 1945 all Medical Department personnel were transferred from Army Service Forces to Army Air Forces. Effective strength of this station in this department was 19 officers and 84 enlisted personnel, of which 11 were WAC personnel; and 6 civilians.

Work performed may be summarized as follows:

No. of Hospital Admissions	2265
No. of Outpatients Treated	26144
No. of Outpatients Treatment Given	47013
No. of Physical Examinations	6578
No. of Immunizations	17403
No. of Surgical Operations	476
No. of Deliveries	136
No. of Enlisted Personnel separated by CDD	33
No. of X-Ray Examinations	7244
No. of Laboratory Tests	9332
No. of Dental Sitzings & Examinations	13818
No. of Patients Transferred to other Hospitals	88
No. of Deaths, Hospital	0
No. of Deaths by Accident	10

Relocation and enlargement of the Dental Clinic and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was accomplished to provide more efficient working space for the activities of these departments.

Statistical Control Office—In December 1944, the Statistical Control Office was established as the clearing agency for all regular and recurring reports prepared by the activities of this station. This office processes approximately 383 reports monthly.

During the year, a monthly statistical review was established, the first issue being printed for the month of February 1945. This booklet contains graphs and charts on the activities of the station. The booklet is distributed to the Commanding Officer and other departments concerned.

Publications—In September 1944, there was established a specialized agency consisting of the Publications Office, Reproduction Plant, and Photographic Laboratory, under the immediate supervision of one officer. This office is charged with the procurement, distribution, and requisition of all blank forms, publications, and photographic materials. All requests are processed through this agency.

Provost Marshal—Statistics:

Auto Registrations	1349
Criminal Investigations	147
Lost and Found	218
Permanent Passes	983
Prisoners Processed	171
Temporary Passes	15859
Traffic Violations	297
Training Hours	8540

Personnel—On 1 January 1945, all ASWAAF personnel were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, AAF Training Command. As of 30 June 1945, Stewart Field had an enlisted strength of 1806 and officer strength of 277. This latter figure was divided into 156 rated officers, 93 administrative officers and 28 Arms and Services officers. 51.9% of the rated officers were overseas returnees.

Processing Section—A Processing Section was added to the Personnel Department in accordance with directives from higher headquarters. This section is responsible for the processing of all records of both incoming and outgoing officers, cadets, and enlisted men.

Civilian Personnel—An intensive classification survey in the Fall of 1944 was conducted and the Locality Prevailing Wage Schedule was established as of 1 July 1945 for all civilian employees.

10. TREASURER.

Cadet Mess.

Plans for the enlargement of Cadet Mess facilities have been inaugurated and it is contemplated that considerable progress will be made during the coming year to relieve the crowded conditions noted in recent reports.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General, a full-time Mess Officer has been detailed as Officer-in-Charge of the Cadet Mess, with highly beneficial results.

The policy of limiting the cost of mess to cadets to the amount of their ration allowance established last year, has proven to be practical and satisfactory in every respect.

The Mess has adapted itself to the accelerated training schedule and has met every demand for service, both at West Point and at Popolopen Camp.

Cadet Laundry.

In accordance with orders from the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, the former Cadet Laundry was converted to a Quartermaster Laundry on 1 December 1944. The Laundry is under the operating supervision of the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., with staff supervision and guidance from the Quartermaster General. All employees have been placed on Civil Service and satisfactory wage scales and work schedules have been established. An addition connecting the former laundry building and the Dry Cleaning Plant was completed during the summer of 1944.

Cadet Sales Store.

Pursuant to Section V, War Department Circular No. 483, 28 December 1944, the former Cadet Store was converted to a Quartermaster Sales Store, designated as the USMA Cadet Sales Store, on 1 January 1945, and all personnel placed on Civil Service. The Sales Store is administered, controlled and operated under the provisions of the Act of 7 August 1876 (19 Stat. 126; 10 U.S.C. 1067), and is the responsibility of the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., acting in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Quartermaster General for Quartermaster Sales Stores, modified to meet the special conditions existing at the Military Academy.

The USMA Cadet Sales Store has satisfactorily rendered every service previously provided by the Cadet Store and at generally lower costs to cadets.

Treasurer, U.S.M.A.

The conversion of the former Cadet Store and Cadet Laundry to Quartermaster agencies has released a substantial amount of cadet funds previously needed to carry inventories and to provide for replacement of equipment. Surplus funds have been invested in short-term U. S. Treasury bonds. The funds of the Treasurer are in extremely liquid condition and working capital is ample for all purposes.

U. S. Hotel Thayer.

The hotel was operated satisfactorily during the year despite a scarcity of certain kinds of foods and a shortage of satisfactory operating personnel. Although labor and food costs were higher, no increase in rates was necessary as operating revenue was found to be sufficient to defray all normal operating expenses.

Due to the size of the Corps of Cadets, the capacity of the hotel is no longer sufficient to meet the demand for accommodations for families and friends of the cadets.

11. THE LIBRARY.

During the past year the Library accessioned 4,472 books and bound volumes of periodicals, bringing the total to 124,810 on hand as of 30 June 1945. The circulation increased from 41,796 the previous year to 43,073.

An analysis of the circulation figures reveals something of the use cadets make of the Library, as well as their reading habits. Getting cadets to read more good books has always been a library problem, which is still unsolved. During the past year, the average was 8 books per cadet. At the Naval Academy the average was 4.7. Since conditions at the two academies are special and rather similar, the comparison furnishes some criterion by which to judge whether cadets are reading as much as could reasonably be expected of them.

Cadet reading throughout the year consists of 60% non-fiction and 40% fiction. It is hardly probable that these figures reflect the cadets' taste, since assignments by the English and History Departments boost the non-fiction percentage. It is also true that some works of non-fiction are of a frivolous nature. At Camp Popolopen, when the cadets are not under academic compulsion the figures are: 36% non-fiction and 64% fiction. At the same time, however, those who remain at the post as instructors for new cadets, or as hospital patients, read about equal proportions of fiction and non-fiction. The disparity is probably due to the fact that the list of books sent to Camp Popolopen is heavily loaded with light summer reading. In any case, the statistics convey a gratifying impression of cadet interests.

Another impression gained by observation in the Library is that many First Classmen exhibit a taste for professional reading. The problem of choosing a branch of the service leads them to study articles in the service journals. Also, some of them read widely in military works of a more general nature. It remains to be seen whether the end of the war will affect this desirable trend adversely.

The Library has continued to render assistance to writers who have visited it in quest of material relating to West Point and the Army. There has also been a great quantity and variety of questions received from sources all over the country, some of which have required considerable research for answering.

12. STRENGTH REPORT.

The strength of the United States Corps of Cadets by classes as of 1 June 1945 was as follows:

1st Class	853
3rd Class	894
4th Class	691
	<hr/>
	2438

OFFICERS

Throughout the 12-month period ended 30 June 1945, I have, as in the previous years of the current war, continued the carrying out of War Department policy in its application to the officer personnel of this command. The practice of releasing as many Regular Army officers as possible for duty in the field, wherever transfers could possibly be made without too seriously handicapping the war-time mission of West Point, has constantly been adhered to. Positions held by such officers were in part filled by officers returned from overseas duty; other vacancies, as in the previous years, by qualified retired officers, officers for limited service, and officers whose basic component was that of the Reserve Corps, the National Guard or Army of the United States. In this regard the following recapitulation reflects comparative results achieved:

West Point—At West Point on 30 June 1944, 30% of the 364 officers then on duty were of the Regular Army. On 30 June 1945, 31% of the 370 officers on duty at West Point were Regular Army officers.

Stewart Field—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. As of 30 June 1945, 4.5% of the 267 officers then on duty at Stewart Field were of the Regular Army.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

West Point—On 30 June 1944, a total of 2317 enlisted men were stationed at West Point. On 30 June 1945, a total of 2031, this figure being exclusive of casual and transient attached personnel and of enlisted candidates awaiting admission to the Corps of Cadets.

Stewart Field—On 30 June 1944, the enlisted strength of Stewart Field was 1655. On 30 June 1945, 1727 enlisted persons were stationed at Stewart Field, including 135 members of the Women's Army Corps, and exclusive of personnel attached for temporary duty at the Field.

As to the enlisted strength of this command, the foregoing totals include many men over age for general service or otherwise classified for limited service only. The figures also include replacements, principally from overseas, and men on transfer lists awaiting assignment to duty in the field. Consistent with requirements for the practical training of cadets, the continuing policy of releasing as many able-bodied men as possible for duty in the field was carried out at West Point and at Stewart Field.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

West Point—On 30 June 1944, a total of 1222 civilians were employed at the Military Academy. On 30 June 1945, there were 1440 civilian employees at West Point, the apparent increase over the number employed in 1944 having been caused by the bringing into the Civil Service of persons previously paid from non-appropriated funds, primarily employees of the Cadet Store and Cadet Laundry, which during the past year were absorbed and became activities under the jurisdiction of The Quartermaster General.

Stewart Field—On 30 June 1944, 600 civilians were employed at the sub-post of Stewart Field; on 30 June 1945, a total of 591.

During the year herein reported upon, close adherence has been given the established policy of maintaining at a minimum the number of civilians necessary

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, continues to be a primary consideration.

13. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Distinguished United States visitor to the Military Academy was: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force, U. S. Army, 20 June 1945.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order, included: Colonel Enrique Vasquez Benavides, Director, Peruvian Army Ordnance Service, and party, 17 July 1944; Colonel Alberto Cardenas, Commanding 12th Guardia Regional Unit, Mexico, and party, 16 August 1944; Major General E. Leitao de Carvalho, Chief of the Brazilian Delegation, Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission and party, 7 September 1944; Colonel G. V. Gurney, Canadian Military Attache, Lt. Colonel N. Pharazyn, New Zealand Military Attache, and Lt. Colonel J. G. N. Wilton, Australian Military Mission, 15-16 September 1944; Colonel Rogelio Lopez, Commanding Officer, 2nd Regiment, Cuban Army, and party, 18 September 1944; Lt. Colonel Jorge Sarmiento, Peruvian Military Attache, 22 September 1944; Brigadier H. E. F. Smyth, General Staff, Training, British Army Staff, 27-28-29 September 1944; Colonel Hector J. Medina, Uruguayan Army, and party, 17 October 1944; Major General F. H. N. Davidson, Deputy Commander of the British Army Staff, 31 October-2 November 1944; Air Attaches of China, New Zealand, Poland, and Great Britain, 9 November 1944; Military Attaches of Poland, Netherlands, Iran, Sweden, Belgium, U.S.S.R., China, Norway, Great Britain, and Spain, 9 November 1944; Military and Air Attaches of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and the Union of South Africa, 9 November 1944; Air Attaches of Chile, Cuba, and Peru, 16 November 1944; Military Attaches of Mexico, Venezuela, Haiti, Cuba, Paraguay, El Salvador, France, Colombia, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua, Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, 16 November 1944; Military and Air Attache of Ecuador, 16 November 1944; Major General Oscar Fuentes, Chief of the Chilean Military Mission, and party, 21 and 27 November 1944; Colonel Juan Jones-Parra, Venezuelan Military Attache, and party, 5 December 1944; Major General Colin H. Simpson, Signal Officer-in-Charge of the Australian Military Forces, and party, 8 December 1944; Major General J. A. C. Whitaker, CB, CBE, Director of Military Training, British Army, and party, 12 December 1944; Major General A. M. Brossin de Saint Didier, Chief of French Military Mission, and party, 12 December 1944; Colonel Luis Diaz, Asst. Secretary of War, Guatemalan Army, and party, 4-5 January 1945; Brigadier Fenimore Irwin, CBE, Chief Staff Officer to Commander of the 14th British Army in Burma, 11 January 1945; Lt. Colonel Ricardo Rodriguez, G-1, General Staff, Infantry, Bolivian Army, and party, 6 February 1945; Colonel Arturo Lema Posada, Director General of Aviation, Colombia, and party, 16 March 1945; Major General Oscar Herreros, Chief, Chilean Air Force Commission, and party, 16 April 1945; Judge Advocates from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, and Uruguay, 17 April 1945; General de Division Eulogio Ortiz Reyes, General de Brigada Jose Beltram Moreno, and General Brigadier Ramon Rodriguez, Mexican Army, and party, 28 April 1945; Lt. Colonel Clodomiro Concha, Field Artillery, Chilean Army, and party, 2 May 1945; General d'Armee Alphonse Pierre Juin, Chief of the General Staff of National

Defense, French Government, and party, 15 May 1945; Colonel Antonio Luna, Peruvian Army, and party, 28 May 1945; General Gustavo Cordeiro de Farias, Director of Military Training of Brazil, and party, 7 June 1945; Colonel Heriberto Florentin, Infantry, Paraguayan Army, and party, 15 June 1945; Colonel Fernando Saboia Banderio de Melo, Director General Staff School, Brazilian Army, and party, 16 June 1945; Lt. Colonel A. H. Ghaleb, Egyptian Army, 26 June 1945; Colonel Andre Simonot, French Army, and party, 28 June 1945.

14. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES.

Academic work for the entire Corps of Cadets ended at 3:00 p.m., Thursday, 31 May 1945, at which time June Week activities commenced and extended through Graduation, Tuesday noon, 5 June 1945.

At a Retreat Review at 5:00 p.m., 1 June, the Athletic Awards were announced and presented to the Corps. The Review was taken by Lieutenant General B. K. Yount, Commanding General, Army Air Forces Training Command, Fort Worth, Texas.

At 10:30 a.m., 2 June, Lieutenant General B. K. Yount reviewed the Ground Cadets in field equipment while an Aerial Review by the First Class Air Cadets passed overhead. At a special ceremony at Stewart Field at 2:00 p.m., this date, Lieutenant General B. K. Yount addressed two hundred eighty (280) cadets being commissioned in the Air Corps and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, presented them with their pilot diplomas and wings.

Baccalaureate Services for the entire First Class were held on Sunday morning, 3 June, in the Cadet Chapel, Catholic Chapel, and in the Old Cadet Chapel for Jewish cadets.

Due to inclement weather, the Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni was held at 3:00 p.m., 3 June, in the Gymnasium at which time General Mark W. Clark, Commanding General, Fifth Army, presented the Academic Awards to the First Class.

Alumni Exercises were held at Thayer Monument at 11:00 a.m., 4 June, followed by the Alumni Luncheon and annual meeting of the Association of Graduates in Cullum Hall at 12:45 p.m. Graduation Parade at 5:00 p.m., this date, was taken by General Mark W. Clark.

Graduation Exercises for the Class of June, 1945, were held at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, 5 June 1945, in the Field House where General Omar N. Bradley, Commanding General, 12th Army Group, delivered the principal address and presented diplomas to eight hundred fifty-three (853) graduates and commissions to eight hundred thirty-five (835) graduates.

1 Incl.

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



Major General,
Superintendent.



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

(OVERALL - AIM)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR — *Military Effectiveness*

FOURTH CLASS

1ST YEAR OBJECTIVE:

DEVELOPMENT
OF BASIC
PHYSICAL
SKILLS

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
BASIC TRAINING PERIOD - SUMMER		ACADEMIC YEAR ----- A. M.									
PHYSICAL TRAINING (20)	* MANEUVERS (7) Active Field Duty (2 1/2 Weeks)	GYMNASICS (34) High Bar (6) Parallel Bar (6) Side Horse (3) Long Horse (3) Rings (5) Tumbling (2) Rope (2) Vault Bar (2) Stall Bar (2)	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	ANNUAL TEST (4) 23 24 (P. E. Test - 2) (Obs. Course - 1) (Swim Test. - 1)		MILITARY TRACK (20) Shot Put (3) Running B J. (3) High Jump (3) Hurdles (3) 100 Yd. Dash (3) 880 Yd Run (3)	INDIVIDUAL SPORTS Swimming Tennis Golf Riding		
CONDITIONING EXERCISES		SWIMMING (17) Basic Strokes (9) Life Saving (7) Water Soccer (1)	CALISTHENICS (114) (10 minute lessons) Regular Calisthenics, Mass Command, Grass Drill, Marching Exercises, Army Dozen, Guerilla Exercises, NOTES: a. 30 min lessons except for calisthenics b. Tests & grades are given in all subjects c. 3 lessons are given in sequence in any subject		PHYSICAL TRAINING - (129) CALISTHENICS (114) (10 minute lessons) Regular Calisthenics, Mass Command, Grass Drill, Marching Exercises, Army Dozen, Guerilla Exercises, 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: 20 man platoon		Or (in inclement weather) INDIVIDUAL SPORTS Squash (2) Handball Volleyball				
ATHLETICS (10) SWIMMING VOLLEYBALL SOFTBALL TOUCH FOOTBALL CREW											
P. E. TEST (2)											
* BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE (10)											
		INTRAMURAL SPORTS (18) Football Track Lacrosse Basketball Cross Country Crew	MILITARY CALISTHENICS AND WINTER INTRAMURAL (40) CALISTHENICS PROGRAM (30) Group Games Military Marches Skiing Skating Bobsleding Conditioning Ex's		WINTER INTRAMURAL (10) Basketball Fencing Volleyball Gymnastics Handball Squash Wrestling Swimming		INTRAMURAL SPORTS (15) Soccer Softball Crew Tennis Watersoccer		3 # DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)		
		* DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)									
		BODY DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL SWIMMING FOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS (4) per week									

THIRD CLASS — P. M. only

2ND YEAR OBJECTIVE:

DEVELOPMENT
OF ADVANCED
PHYSICAL AND
MILITARY SKILLS

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
* CAMP POPOLOPEN (6 Weeks Active Military Training)	* MANEUVERS (7) (2 1/2 Weeks)	COACHING TECHNIQUES (16) Football (4) Basketball (4) Seamanship (4) Soccer (4)		ADVANCED GYMNASTICS (5) P. Bars (2) Tumbling (2) Obstacle Course (1)	PHYSICAL TRAINING (25) ADVANCED SWIMMING (5) Water-soccer Functional Swimming	UNARMED COMBAT (5) Tumbling (2) Functional Swimming	INDIVIDUAL SPORTS (6) Squash Handball Skiing	TESTS (4) P. E. (2) Obs. Course (1) Swim Test (1)	INTRAMURAL SPORTS (15) Soccer Softball Crew Tennis Watersoccer	* TRAINING TRIP TO ARMY CENTERS 3 Weeks Active Military Training	
INTRAMURALS SOCCER WATER SOCCER LACROSSE TENNIS SOFTBALL SWIMMING CANOE RACING VOLLEYBALL BADMINTON		INTRAMURAL SPORTS (18) Football Track Lacrosse Basketball Cross Country Crew		# RIDING (10)		WINTER INTRAMURAL (10) Basketball Fencing Volleyball Gymnastics Handball Squash Wrestling Swimming					
SPEC SWIM (4) per week		* DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)									3 # DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
		BODY DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL SWIMMING FOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS. (4) per week									

FIRST CLASS — P. M. only

3RD YEAR OBJECTIVE:

DEVELOPMENT OF
LEADERSHIP QUALITIES
AND ATTAINMENT OF
RECREATIONAL SKILLS
FOR A MILITARY CAREER
WHILE MAINTAINING
PHYSICAL FITNESS.

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
* INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PERIOD	* MANEUVERS (7) (2 1/2 Weeks)	INTRAMURAL SPORTS (18) Football Track Lacrosse Basketball Cross Country Crew		FORMAL INSTRUCTION (20) Adv Swimming (4) Boxing (2) Golf (2)	UNARMED COMBAT (4) Advanced Tumbling and Parachute Technique	PHYSICAL TRAINING (40) Advanced Tumbling and Parachute Technique	INSTRUCTOR TNG. (20) Handball (10) Squash (10)	TESTS (4) Physical Efficiency (2) Obst. Course (1) Swimming Test (1)	# RIDING (15) or INSTRUCTOR TRAINING		
SPEC. SWIM. (4) per week		* DISMOUNTED DRILL (8)		SKIING - (6) In appropriate weather in lieu of other subjects.							3 # DISMOUNTED DRILL (9)
		BODY DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL SWIMMING FOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS (4) per week									

NOTES:

- (a) Circled Figures Indicate Number of Lessons (1 hr. 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 After 3:15 P. M. Are:

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



