ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

1946

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY PRINTING OFFICE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

WEST POINT, N. Y., 30 JUNE 1946.

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 1945 to 30 June 1946.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Major General Maxwell D. Taylor assumed command of the United States Military Academy and of the Post of West Point, New York, also the administrative control of the Army Air Forces Basic-Advanced Flying School, United States Military Academy, Stewart Field, Newburgh, New York on the 4th of September, 1945, relieving Major General F. B. Wilby.

Colonel Clayton E. Wheat, Professor of English, was placed on the retired list on 31 August 1945 after 26 years' service at the Military Academy. He was replaced by Lt. Colonel George R. Stephens, A. U. S., who reported for duty in October, 1945.

Colonel Chauncey L. Fenton reverted to the retired list after more than 18 years' continuous service at the Military Academy and was replaced by Colonel Boyd W. Bartlett, A. U. S., as Professor of Chemistry and Electricity on 3 August 1945.

Colonel Roger G. Alexander was relieved as Professor of Military Topography and Graphics and appointed Acting Dean of the Academic Board on the 7th of September, 1945. Lt. Colonel W. J. Regan, A. U. S., was announced as Acting Professor of Military Topography and Graphics at this time.

A General Staff consisting of a Chief of Staff, G-1 and G-4 was created in October, 1945. Colonel R. P. Swofford was announced as Chief of Staff, Colonel M. F. Grant as Asst. Chief of Staff, G-1, and Colonel A. G. Viney as Asst. Chief of Staff, G-4.

In October of 1945 the Superintendent inaugurated a system of personal letters to be sent periodically to the parents of all cadets concerning their personal life at the Military Academy.

At the request of the Superintendent, the Secretary of War appointed a Board of Army Officers and distinguished Civilian Educators to meet at West Point on the 5th of November, 1945 for the purpose of:

Examining the functioning of the present three-year curriculum and
Criticizing the proposed curriculum and the proposed transition to the four-year course.

This Board consisted of:

Doctor Karl Taylor Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Doctor James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President, Williams College.

Lt. General Troy H. Middleton, Comptroller, Louisiana State University.

Maj. General Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Maj. General Daniel C. Noce, General Staff Corps, U. S. A., representing Army Service Forces.

Brig. General Dwight F. Johns, U. S. A., representing Corps of Engineers.

Brig. General Charles H. Caldwell, U. S. A., representing Army Air Forces.

Brig. General Joseph S. Bradley, General Staff Corps, U. S. A., representing Assistant Chief-of-Staff G-3.

Brig. General Bruce C. Clarke, U. S. A., representing Army Ground Forces.

By Act of Congress, approved December 11, 1945, the age limit for candidates was raised to 24 years for any appointee who had served honorably not less than one year in the Armed Forces of the United States during any of the present wars and who possessed the other qualifications required by law.

Brigadier General Gerald J. Higgins, U. S. A., was announced as Commandant of Cadets effective 30 January 1946, vice Brigadier General George Honnen, U. S. A., relieved from assignment and duty at this station.

By Act of Congress, approved 26 June 1946, the following was established:

That one additional permanent professor be authorized for each of the nine departments of instruction at the United States Military Academy for which one professor was then authorized. The senior professor in each department to be the head thereof.

That the position of Professor of Law and the Professor of Ordnance be filled by the appointment of permanent professors.

That an additional permanent professor of the United States Military Academy be authorized as Dean of the Academic Board and that the appointment to this position be made from among the permanent professors who have served as heads of departments.

That the Dean of the Academic Board shall have the rank, pay, allowances, retirement rights and other benefits authorized for permanent Brigadier Generals of the Army.

3. PROGRAM OF PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION.

Under date of 15 December 1945, a revised program of permanent construction was submitted, including preliminary plans and sketches of the major items and estimates of cost based upon the rising market. This program was approved on 18 September 1946. Included in the approval was a procedure for making major modifications in the current plan permitting use of expert consultants when deemed necessary.

Construction has been initiated upon the addition to the Cadet Mess, the annex to the Thayer Hotel, the Target Hill Athletic Fields and the addition to the Cadet Gymnasium. Funds are being requested, in the budget for fiscal year 1948,

for 24 sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters, 75 sets of junior officers' quarters, a new Academic Building to be built on the site of the Riding Hall, 3 general officers' quarters, 25 divisions of new cadet barracks with appurtenant administrative space, 4 sets of field officers' quarters, a cadet store manufacturing building and a nurses' quarters building.

Other major items of construction which are in progress are the water supply dam on Popolopen Creek, the sewage disposal system for Camp Buckner and the work on the central power plant on which delayed deliveries of electrical controls have greatly prolonged completion.

A golf course is being constructed with funds provided by the Army Athletic Association.

4. SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS.

During the past year many steps have been taken to cause these functions to conform more closely with standard procedures within the Army. Certain exceptions to such standard procedures will always be necessary, but these can be minimized. The separation of Quartermaster, Post Engineer and Post Transportation functions has been accomplished. Supply procedures have been simplified and more clearly defined. Procurement of Cadet Store supplies has been worked out with the Quartermaster General and procedures permitting maximum use of Quartermaster supply agencies are being perfected.

Maintenance, repair and operation are at a satisfactory level despite the handicaps of rising costs, higher wages and shorter work weeks. In routine and preventive maintenance pre-war standards have not yet been reached but some recovery has been made.

5. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS.

The class entering this year numbered 712 cadets when admitted on 2 July 1945. At that time, however, there were a large number of candidates who had not yet been processed for entrance and admissions continued over a considerable part of the summer. 131 were admitted 16 July and these when added to smaller groups entering late at various other dates brought the total number entering with the class up to 914. Cadets turned back from other classes raised the strength of the new class still further to 954, but losses were numerous during the summer and the size of the new class starting the academic year 4 September was 886.

The matter of late admissions was given careful thought. There were an excessive number this year and this interfered greatly with the summer training, a large part of the class being so far behind in their preparatory tactical instruction that they had to be left behind from maneuvers. Under a directive from the Superintendent, the Admissions Committee made a special study of the problem. It found that multiple physical re-examinations of candidates were chiefly responsible, and submitted a report stressing the need for a schedule governing such re-examinations that would assure completing them in time for entrance with the class on 1 July. Its recommendations on this point were approved and in consequence, the War Department laid down a schedule of deadline dates for each operation for the guidance of the Military Academy, the

Surgeon General's Office, and the Office of the Adjutant General, which will result in a reduction of late admissions to an absolute minimum.

Admissions were made under the same new rules for qualifying mentally as had been put into practice with the preceding class. The new West Point Aptitude Test for validating college certificates had proved its validity and was used this year with greater confidence to eliminate candidates failing in it. The passing mark for that test was raised slightly over the one used the year before, but at the same time, the Academic Board scrutinized closely all border line failures and gave special consideration to candidates whose previous histories showed desirable personal qualities such as capacity for leadership and stalwart character. This consideration of non-scholastic qualities in cases of close failure was extended, in fact, to the other tests as well and became general practice in judging entrance qualifications.

A noteworthy change took place during the year in regard to the candidates receiving their appointments as sons of veterans. The old law providing appointments for sons of certain veterans of World War I had become quite ineffective on account of the prescribed age limit. Such sons were almost inevitably over age and practically all vacancies in the group were consequently left unfilled. This year, however, a new law was passed extending the privilege to sons of the recent war's veterans and though no very marked effect was noted in the March entrance examinations of this year, it is felt that the new provision will result in filling all vacancies of this category in the future.

Another change resulting from the recent war was in the age limit for certain candidates. For veterans who had served in the war one year or more the maximum age for entrance was raised from 22 to 24 years.

The number of candidates electing to take the aptitude test of the College Entrance Examination Board to validate high school certificates remained low. Only 30 took this test, of whom 22 passed successfully and 11 were admitted. Most candidates still prefer the Validating Examination to this test.

A move was started during the year to have the College Entrance Examination Board undertake the entire work of preparing, scoring and reporting upon all entrance examinations. The Superintendent directed the Admissions Committee to study and report upon the project. It was found to be very desirable and entirely feasible and so reported to the War Department, with recommendation for its adoption. The plan would not result in any change in the nature or method of conducting entrance tests, but would merely have the question papers made up and graded by the College Entrance Examination Board instead of by officers at the Military Academy. Numerous important advantages are seen in the change and it is hoped it will be authorized.

The Admissions Committee cooperated with the United States Civil Service Commission during the year in testing certain types of examination for the latter's so-called designation test. Over half of the candidates entering the Military Academy each year are designated to their congressmen for appointment as a result of this test and it was considered important to help to improve it for this purpose. Two tests of the short-answer type, the West Point Aptitude Test and the Navy's Officers Qualification Test, were used in addition to the traditional one with essay type questions and the results were compared with performance not only in our entrance examinations but in the work of the first

term. The validity of the short-answer type test proved so high that the Civil Service Commission decided to depend entirely upon that type in its future designation examinations. In fact such a change for our own entrance examinations has been discussed by members of the Admissions Committee and may possibly be recommended at some future date.

The Committee still favors a change that would have each member of Congress nominate 4 candidates without identifying them as principal and 1st, 2d, and 3d alternate, leaving the Academic Board to choose the best of the 4 to fill the vacancy. It is hoped that efforts to have this method substituted may some day be successful.

6. 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 (624 Cadets)

4 September to 4 February	—Topography
5 February to 31 May	—Graphics

Fourth Class (663 Cadets)

4 September to 22 December	—Graphics
2 January to 4 February	—Topography
5 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 all cadets being 46. The course in Topography included the use of domestic and current foreign maps, together with photo coverage and field sketches from active theatre areas, which proved interesting and stimulating to the cadets. The course in Graphics was a continuation of that given the class in Fourth Class Year. An interval of over a year existed between this part of the Graphics Course and the Graphics which the cadets received in their Fourth Class Year.

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 92. The course in Graphics for this class remained essentially the same as in the previous year. Fourth Class Topography course was an elementary course based on FM 21-25, "Elementary Map and Aerial Photo Reading," edition of 15 August 1944. This course was essential to ready the cadets of the Fourth Class for their summer maneuvers. The Surveying Course retained the same scope and subject matter as in the previous year, but benefited 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.

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

Lt. Col. W. W. Sisson	—Summer School, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Lt. Col. G. N. Irish	—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. Photo Library, AAF & WDGS, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. M. S. Dickson	—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. Engineer School, Engineer Board, Enlisted Specialist School, Fort Belvoir, Va. American Society of Photogrammetry Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C. Schenectady Engineer Depot, Schenectady, N. Y.
Lt. Col. K. R. Kenerick, Lt. Col. R. H. Safford, Major G. D. Carnahan, & Major H. B. Pillsbury	—Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. Engineer School, Engineer Board, Enlisted Specialist School, Fort Belvoir, Va.
Major L. F. Michels	—Night Course in Structures, New York University, N. Y.
Major Marcus Peterson	—Night Course in Descriptive Geometry, Columbia University, N. Y.

b. **Department of Mathematics.**

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

Third Class (636 cadets)

Upper Sections

4 September to 12 April	—Calculus
13 April to 29 May	—Statistics

Lower Sections

4 September to 29 May	—Calculus

Fourth Class (864 cadets)

4 September to 21 December	—Algebra and Plane Trigonometry
2 January to 26 February	—Solid Geometry, Slide Rule and Spherical Trigonometry
27 February to 29 May	—Analytic Geometry

The above order of subjects will be continued during the fiscal year 1947. Written general reviews covering the work of each term were held in December and May.

In the Third Class there was no division into Air and Ground Cadets as in the previous year. 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. The new algebra text "College Algebra" by Reagan, Ott and Sigley, adopted to replace "Advanced Course in Algebra" by Wells, was found to be a decided improvement. The general content of the course and hours of attendance were not changed.

9 officers attended summer sessions in mathematics at Columbia University, Brown University and the University of Michigan. 10 officers took graduate work in mathematics at New York University and Columbia University in mathematics, statistics and education in afternoon and evening classes during the academic year. 1 officer worked with the Columbia Statistical Research Group on statistical sampling inspection as applied to inspection of rocket propellants. Educational trips made by one or more officers included attendance at the joint meeting of the Mathematical Association of America and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics at Rutgers University, attendance at the meeting of the American Statistical Association in Cleveland, Ohio, attendance at the joint summer meetings of the Mathematical Association of America and the American Mathematical Society held at Wellesley College.

During the year the majority of the instructors were temporary officers. A few regular officers returned from overseas service were assigned to duty in this department. Before the start of the next academic year 25 retired or temporary officers will have been relieved, after having performed highly efficient service during the emergency.

c. **Department of Modern Languages.**

The foreign language courses conducted in this department during the academic year ending 30 June 1946 were the following:

Third Class					
Second	year	Spanish	for	211	cadets
"	"	French	"	148	"
"	"	Portuguese	"	137	"
"	"	German	"	146	"
Fourth Class					
First	year	Spanish	for	280	cadets
"	"	French	"	234	"
"	"	Portuguese	"	84	"
"	"	German	"	156	"
"	"	Russian	"	119	"

These courses covered the same period of time (2 years) as had the war-time program. In returning to the peace-time 4 years' course of studies, the Academic Board had decided not to restore the normal 3 years period of foreign languages, but to give the third year over instead to additional study of economics. It is hoped it may be found practicable at some time in the future to return to the old allowance of 3 years for foreign language study.

The outstanding event of the year in this department was the introduction of Russian into the program of language studies. At the end of August, just before the opening of the academic year, the War Department sent an inquiry as to the desirability and feasibility of beginning a course of Russian studies for cadets. For some time the department had conducted such a course for its officers and had sent some of the latter during two summers for intensive study of Russian in the colleges. This gave assurance of the feasibility of the project as far as providing instructors was concerned, and the dominant world position in which Russia was emerging from the war, militarily as well as politically, left no doubt as to its desirability. The Academic Board replied to this effect to the War Department and recommended that a course in Russian for about 120

cadets of the Fourth Class, to be followed by the usual more advanced work in Third Class year, be installed at once. The introduction of Russian was accordingly ordered and it was accomplished with the beginning of the academic year, 4 September 1945.

The new course in 1st year Russian was patterned on those used in the other languages, pronunciation and grammar with much use of oral exercises and conversation. The head of the department made a trip to several colleges to observe the teaching of Russian and his observations combined with those made during their college courses by the two officers chosen as instructors gave a clear idea of how the work was being done in other institutions. Authority for appointing a native civilian instructor was obtained, but efforts to engage a suitable incumbent for the position did not bear fruit in time to fill it this year. One has now been found for service beginning with the coming year, when Russian will be on the same footing in this respect as the four other languages taught. In the meantime the two officer instructors, making up for the lack of help from a native Russian, by their own devoted and intelligent efforts, have completed a very satisfactory first year of the new language. It was found more difficult for the cadets than the romance or germanic tongues. This had been expected and had been taken into account in fixing the rate of progress, which was slower than in the other languages. The greater difficulty was not allowed, however, to result in an excessive number of failures. Only a normal number of cadets were found deficient in the course at the mid-year and final examinations, two in December and none in June.

Portuguese was studied by fewer cadets this year. The group assigned to that language in the Fourth Class was cut in half to help furnish the quota of cadets decided upon for the new course in Russian. The change also adjusted the number of cadets studying Portuguese to the relative importance of that language for post-war purposes.

The teaching staff was returned to a peace-time status during the year without any considerable disturbance. To make officers of the Regular Army available during the War for combat duty elsewhere, all but 2 of about 30 had been replaced by temporary officers and after the cessation of hostilities, it became necessary to reverse the process. With the exception of 7, who elected to remain another year, all temporary officers were released to return to their civilian pursuits and Regular Army officers were brought back to replace them. Of the latter, those who had not taught in the department before were sent either abroad or to universities in this country for study in preparation for their service as language instructors here next year.

Aims and methods were not materially changed. The department continued to strive primarily to give the cadets a very thorough knowledge of the structure of the language upon which to build quickly a working, speaking, reading, and writing knowledge later when occasion might demand. From reports coming in from officers on the use of their cadet French and German in the prosecution of the war in France and Germany, this objective seemed vindicated and was accordingly continued in use, though even more attention than before was given to supplementing the study of grammar with plentiful practice in speaking.

In this connection, the Army Intensive Language Study methods developed during the war were examined carefully for possible usefulness at the Military Academy. A board of officers appointed by the Superintendent, consisting of the Professors of Mathematics, English and Modern Languages, studied the method

carefully and after returning from a visit to classes in Yale University where it was in operation, reported that the method seemed to accomplish about the same results as were achieved in our own classes, though through a different early-stages approach. It believed the intensive feature, concentrating many hours of study per week on the subject in class, was not feasible for the Military Academy, but thought the other important feature, the spoken approach, might prove useable under conditions existing here. It accordingly recommended that the spoken approach be tested as an experiment. The Academic Board ordered that this be done and accordingly an experiment with the method in one of the languages, German, has been prepared for the coming year. If successful, the method will be extended later to the other languages.

The practice of sending officers designated as replacements for a year of preliminary instruction abroad, abandoned during the War, was resumed and will be continued as a permanent policy. Its continuance is an absolute essential if the standard of language instruction established in the past is to be maintained.

Classes for officers in languages other than those to which they are assigned for teaching cadets have become an important part of the department's routine. It was formerly required that each officer concentrate on the language which he was teaching. Entire classes studied the same foreign language and there were so many instructors for it that replacing one in case of absence presented no serious problem. Now, however, each class is divided into 5 language groups, with some of the groups so small and their instructors so few that to replace one in case of sickness sometimes calls for a temporary transfer from another language. Officers qualified in two foreign languages have accordingly become a necessity and the extra language classes for officers have acquired great importance.

In connection with the desirability of a return to a time allotment of 3 years to foreign languages, mentioned above, the new language, Russian, requires more time than the others. To proceed through the entire grammar, for example, will require the greater part of 2 years instead of the usual 1 year. Another year could be used to great advantage for advanced reading and speaking. A further indication of the need for more time came to light during the investigation of the Army Intensive Language Study methods made by the Superintendent's committee. At Yale University it was stated to the committee that to be entirely satisfactory the year of intensive oral study (their 1 year contains many more hours of attendance than 2 years at the Military Academy) must be followed by a year of advanced work on the literature and civilization of the country. It is believed that at the next revision of the curriculum serious thought should be given to the advisability of returning to the former allotment of 3 years to foreign language study.

d. **Department of Chemistry and Electricity.**

Chemistry—Third Class (623 Cadets)

The course in Chemistry extended from 4 September 1945 to 23 January 1946. It included 47 one hour and twenty minute periods of lecture and section room instruction and 7 two hour laboratory periods. The last (11th) section was given 5 written general reviews in lieu of the last 5 recitations in the course. "General College Chemistry" by Richardson and Scarlett was used as a text, replacing Smith's "College Chemistry". The new text proved highly satisfactory, being thoroughly modern in its approach and well adapted in its style for study by cadets of the Third Class.

Electricity—First Class

Air Cadets (209)—The Air Cadet course extended from 4 September 1945 to 2 March 1946. It included 57 one hour and twenty minute periods of lecture and section room instruction and 13 two hour laboratory periods.

Ground Cadets (666)—The Ground Cadet course extended from 4 September 1945 to 28 May 1946. It included 84 one hour and twenty minute periods of lecture and section room instruction and 23 two hour laboratory periods. Because of the abbreviated nature of the course there were no written general reviews for either Air or Ground Cadets.

The course in Electrical Fundamentals, text Dawes' "Electrical Engineering", Volumes I and II, consisted of 90 periods for Ground Cadets and 56 periods for Air Cadets. It was followed by a course in Electrical Communications, consisting of 17 periods for Ground Cadets and 14 periods for Air Cadets. Texts used were the department pamphlets "Radio and Vacuum Tube Theory" and "Radar Fundamentals", and Signal Corps Training Manuals.

In lieu of one lesson in Electricity a lecture on "The Physics of the Atomic Bomb" was given the First Class by Colonel B. W. Bartlett.

Instructor Education

During the Fiscal Year 1946 officers of the department attended courses of instruction as follows:

Columbia University:

- Teachers College—2 semesters—1 officer
- Chemistry—Fall Semester—2 officers
- Electrical Engineering—Spring Semester—5 officers
- Chemistry—Spring Semester—5 officers

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, N. Y. C.:

- Electrical Motors Course—6 weeks—15 officers
- Transformers Course—6 weeks—2 officers
- Rectifiers Course—6 weeks—5 officers
- Atomic Engineering—5 weeks—6 officers

Institute of Radio Engineers, N. Y. C.:

- Radar Principles Course—6 weeks—5 officers

3 officers of the department were invited to participate in the Summer Session at Massachusetts Institute of Technology starting 17 June 1946 as guests of the Institute and as visiting instructors without stipend.

Educational visits were made by one or more officers of the department (1) to the following colleges and universities: U. S. Naval Academy, Dartmouth College, Ohio State University, Purdue University, University of Illinois, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst College, and (2) to the following research and engineering laboratories: Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Bradley Beach, N. J., Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boca Raton Army Air Field, Boca Raton, Fla., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va., General Electric Company, and RCA Institutes, Inc.

Various members of the department attended the meetings of the American Physical Society in New York City and in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the annual meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York City.

Laboratories and Equipment

The new Electronics Laboratory in the East Academic Building was put into full service during the academic year. Through the cooperation of the Chief Signal Officer in furnishing the necessary personnel engineering drawings of the laboratory were completed and incorporated in an instruction manual. During the year the department acquired laboratory apparatus and demonstration equipment from surpluses of the Signal Corps, Air Forces, Corps of Engineers, and Ordnance Department valued at approximately $125,000. Much of this equipment will be used in the laboratory work in electronics in the expanded Four Year Course in Electricity.

Personnel

Colonel C. L. Fenton, head of the department since 17 October 1928, reverted to his retired status on 31 December 1945. He was succeeded as Professor by Colonel B. W. Bartlett on 3 August 1945.

e. **Department of English.**

During the academic year 1945–1946, the Department of English gave two courses: one to the Fourth Class and one to the First Class. The Fourth Classmen were given a year's course in the fundamentals of grammar, punctuation, diction, sentence structure, theme writing, public speaking and research procedures. In the themes and speeches the expository methods were stressed. The objective of the Fourth Class course was to equip the cadet to meet the demands which will be made upon him as an officer for clear, logical, and concise self-expression, both oral and written. The First Classmen were given a course in the methods and technique of military instructor training and a short course 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.

Fourth Class (First Term: 681 cadets)
(Second Term: 661 cadets)

4 September to 22 December —Grammar and Composition

2 January to 31 May —Composition, a Research Paper, Readings, and Public Speaking

First Class (878 cadets)

Ground Cadets (27 lessons—¼ of class at a time)
4 September to 24 May

Air Cadets (18 lessons—¼ of class at a time)
4 September to 2 March

f. **Department of Mechanics.**

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

First Class (Class of 1946)

Air Cadets (208)

4 September to 26 September	—Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics)
27 September to 20 November	—Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)
21 November to 17 January	—Thermodynamics
18 January to 1 March	—Fluid Mechanics

Ground Cadets (505)

4 September to 23 October	—Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)
24 October to 10 January	—Thermodynamics
11 January to 19 February	—Thermodynamics Laboratory
20 February to 25 May	—Fluid Mechanics

Washouts (166)

4 September to 26 September	—Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics)
27 September to 20 November	—Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)
21 November to 10 January	—Thermodynamics
11 January to 19 February	—Thermodynamics Laboratory
20 February to 25 May	—Fluid Mechanics

Third Class (Classes of 1947 and 1948) (624)

24 January to 19 March	—Analytical Mechanics (Statics)
20 March to 29 May	—Strength of Materials

Attendance for the First Class was in the morning, one-half class daily, the maximum number of periods of attendance for Ground Cadets and Washouts being 106 and for Air Cadets 69. Washouts attended with the Air Cadets to include 10 January 1946, were segregated into the 8th and 9th Sections of Ground Cadets for the period 11 January to 19 February, and then distributed among the Ground Cadets according to class standing for the remainder of the year. This was due to the fact that no special summer course was conducted during the summer for Air Cadets and Washouts as had been done during previous years. Due to the fact that holidays were observed during the 2d Term the Ground Cadets and Washouts had only 106 periods as compared to 108 last year. Because of the holidays and the fact that Air Cadets left for advanced training on 2 March instead of 10 March as they did last year, Air Cadets had only 69 periods instead of 73. Air Cadets had no laboratory work.

Attendance for the Third Class was in the morning, one-half class daily, the maximum number of periods of attendance being 53 as compared with 55 periods last year. This class contained the last 3 year class and the first 4 year class and was the first not to be divided into Air and Ground Cadets since graduation with "wings" was abolished. The course was completely revised and expanded in preparation for the postwar 4 year course. 24 periods of Statics were given as compared with 21 for the previous year and 28 periods of Strength of Materials as compared with 23 for Ground Cadets and 24 for Air Cadets the previous year.

For the Academic Year 1946–1947, First Class Cadets will receive the same courses in Kinetics and Kinematics as the Class of 1946, practically the same course as Air Cadets of the Class of 1946 in Thermodynamics with the addition of laboratory and 8 lessons on vapors, and practically the same course as Ground

Cadets of the Class of 1946 in Fluid Mechanics. With the material covered in their Third Class year, the Second Class will receive practically the course proposed in the 4 year course.

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

Colonel O. J. Gatchell —M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.
Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, La.
Harvard University, M. I. T. and Amherst.

Lt. Col. W. A. Downing, Jr.—Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

During the summer of 1945 the office of the Department of Mechanics was completely rebuilt. This reconstruction consisted primarily of enlarging the Instructors' Room and providing for the necessary office space for Course Directors and to take care of any office requirements necessary to forseeable postwar changes in department organization. Space was also provided for a conference room and supply room. In addition, fluorescent lighting was installed in all office space.

During the Academic Year 1945–46 a major revision of the laboratory was made with the addition of one diesel-electric dynamometer unit and more oscilloscopic testing equipment. The air conditioning equipment was moved to the old unused steam laboratory which, because of the number of steam pipes, etc., in it had previously been too hot to be used for any practical purpose. By installing the air conditioning equipment therein the room became usable and also gave a thorough test of the air conditioning equipment. This change made space available for the installation of a sectionalized jet engine which project is under way at the present time. Also two new Cadillac engines, together with water cooled electric dynamometers, were obtained from surplus equipment and are in the process of being installed. In the hydraulic laboratory a modern booster pump, combined with the impulse turbine experiment, and a vertical shaft propeller turbine were installed. Also a new reciprocating pump was ordered and work was begun on a tank for illustrating laminar and turbulent flow and on a new weir flume. Both of these units are under construction at the present time. In addition to this new equipment many of the units in both laboratories were rearranged for more economical use of floor space incident to installations then being made and to provide space for future expansion. Due to the additional equipment installed in the thermodynamics laboratory it was found necessary to redesign the exhaust facilities. Back pressure on some of the internal combustion units began to give erratic results in their testing. Coordinating with the Post Engineer the exhaust facilities were redesigned and construction was initiated. Work was begun on a small photographic dark room in the laboratory near the wind tunnel. This was done to provide facilities for contemplated photographic work incident to laboratory material, slides for class room instruction, etc. A considerable amount of photographic equipment had been obtained prior to this time and space was necessary to accommodate it as well as facilities for its use.

During the Academic Year 1945–46 a considerable amount of surplus equipment was obtained in the form of panels, mock-ups and sectionalized units to be used as visual aids. In addition a program of construction of models and other visual aids to classroom instruction was begun. Also swinging blackboards were obtained for each classroom in order to make available adequate blackboard space for explanations and illustrative problems.

g. **Department of Ordnance.**

The course in Ordnance was given to two halves of the Class of 1946 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 (53 attendances)
Every other day 4 September to 21 January
Air Cadets (35 attendances)
Every other day 4 September to 28 November
Second Half of Class:
Ground Cadets (52 attendances)
Every other day 22 January to 27 May
Air Cadets (35 attendances)
Every other day 29 November to 2 March

The course was similar in scope and methods of presentation to that of last year with, however, increased coverage of rockets, recoilless rifles, and VT fuzes, and discussions of the atomic bomb. An excellent lecture on VT fuzes was presented by representatives from the Office, Chief of Ordnance, Johns Hopkins Laboratories, and the Bureau of Standards.

All Cadets, both Air and Ground, spent the entire day of 29 May at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where they witnessed a demonstration of the most modern Ordnance materiel and scientific test equipment, including the supersonic wind tunnel.

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

As during the preceding years, the department conducted two courses for the First Class: military history and military engineering. 101 periods were allotted to military history, the sub-courses being great captains before Napoleon, the campaigns of Napoleon, the American Civil War, World War I, and World War II. As in the previous year, the instructional material used for World War II included a series of pamphlets prepared by the department and a number of war films. Throughout all sub-courses the main emphasis was placed on the lessons to be learned from the campaigns.

During the year the department completed its history of World War II, the first comprehensive account of the operations to be published in this country.

As part of the Military Academy's course in leadership, the department gave a sub-course on the great leaders of history. A large amount of the instruction was given by means of classroom conferences, but formal lectures were given on the following: Lee, Grant, Sherman, Jackson, Foch, Pershing, Haig, Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Arnold, Spaatz, Bradley, Patton, Krueger, and Hodges.

31 periods were devoted to the separate course in military engineering, the sub-courses being military bridges, military roads, field fortifications, land mines, and camouflage. Emphasis was placed on the developments which took place during World War II.

The course for Air Cadets was shortened by about one third so as to enable them to complete their flying training.

i. **Department of Physics.**

During the year the Department of Physics conducted the following course:
Third Class (649 cadets)
4 September to 29 May—Physics

Attendance was in the morning, one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive. There were 106 attendances during the year.

Inasmuch as the new program eliminated the designation of Air Cadets in the Third Class, a uniform course was given to all cadets of the class. This was a basic course in general physics at the collegiate level covering the fields of mechanics, sound, heat, light, magnetism and electricity, and included appropriate laboratory exercises. All cadets were given a brief survey course in Atomic Physics. For the upper 80% of the class this instruction was handled in the normal class room manner. The material was presented to the lower 20% of the class in a lecture course. All instructors in the Department attended a series of lectures on Nuclear Physics in New York.

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

Courses were conducted as follows:

First Class (875 cadets) 45 sixty-minute periods
Ground Cadets (666 cadets)
4 September to 19 February —Economics
20 February to 29 May —International Relations
Air Cadets (209 cadets)
4 September to 19 February —Economics
20 February to 29 May —International Relations

Third Class (625 cadets) 107 seventy-minute periods
4 September to 21 January —History of Modern Europe
22 January to 8 April —Government
9 April to 29 May —History of the Far East

First Class Courses

All cadets were given the course in Economics. Air cadets took only the first two lessons of the course in International Relations. For want of a proper text and the acute shortage of time, the sub-course in Economics of War, was temporarily omitted.

The following lectures were given:

Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University: *Raw Materials as a Factor in National Defense of the U. S.*

Dr. Frank W. Notestein, Princeton University: *Population Change and World Security.*

Colonel Sidney F. Giffin, Operations Division, WDGS: *The Situation in the Far East.*

Four by the Head of the Department, including: *The U. S. S. R.: Today and Tomorrow;* and, *The U. S.: Today and Tomorrow.*

Lt. Comdr. Neville T. Kirk, U. S. N. R.: *Sea Power.*

No changes occurred in the selection of textbooks. The Department pamphlet, *Principles of Insurance,* was revised and brought up-to-date by Major M. C. Harrison. Revision of the Department pamphlet, *Strategic and Critical Raw Materials,* was begun in the spring by Captain A. L. Freer, working in collaboration with various miliatry and civilian agencies in Washington. It is hoped to have it ready for the printer by 1 September.

Third Class Course

Elimination of flying instruction made it possible to give a uniform course for all cadets for the first time since 1943. No changes were made in textbooks except for the complete revision of the Department's *Governments of the Major Foreign Powers.* It reappeared as *Contemporary Foreign Governments* in the 1946 edition, published by Rinehart & Co., New York.

In addition to lectures by Department personnel, the following were given:

Dr. Thomas Mendenhall, Yale Univ.: *Liberalism.*

Colonel Sidney F. Giffin, GSC: *China Today.*

Dr. Carl Friedrich, Harvard Univ.: *Military Government.*

Captain Marvin P. Evenson, U. S. N.: *Sea- and Air-Power in the Pacific, World War II.*

Organization of New Courses

Initial preparations were made looking to the transition year 1946–1947 and the full-scale inauguration of the postwar curriculum in the following year. The major steps involved were as follows:

1. Organization of a course in political and economic geography, to be given to the Second Class in 1946–1947. 68 lessons have been set aside for the course. Texts selected are as follows:

   Elements of Political Geography, Van Valkenburg, Samuel.

   Fundamentals of Economic Geography, Bengston & Van Royen.

   Goode's School Atlas, Goode, J. Paul.

   Elements of Political Geography, Workbook, Stotz & Van Valkenburg.

   Economic Geography Manual, Bengston & Rigdon

2. Organization of a sub-course in military government, 22 lessons, also to be given to the Second Class, after the conclusion of the course in geography. The text is not yet available. In fact, no text in the English language has appeared in more than 25 years. After two years of conferences with Civil Affairs Division, Provost Marshal General, and other War Department agencies, arrangements were finally made in April 1946 for the writing of a text by a group of wartime officers and instructors in this field. We expect to have the manuscript in August for editing purposes, prior to a final check by the War Department.

Personnel Problem

The close of the academic year found all but a few of the Department's wartime staff, more than 75% of whom were temporary officers, dispersed. Under the operation of War Department and local policies, most of these officers were lost over a period of a few weeks at the middle of the academic year. Replacements were not only slow in arriving, but required some weeks of intensive training in the Department before being assigned to classroom duty. The disruptive effects were serious, and but for the application of the newly arrived personnel, would have been more so.

Insofar as possible, the lack of opportunity to give a course of advanced training to the newcomers will be compensated for by summer courses at civilian institutions in 1946 and 1947.

Instructor Exchange, U. S. Military Academy and U. S. Naval Academy

At the beginning of the second term, an exchange of instructors between this Department and the Department of English, Government, and History, U. S. Naval Academy was inaugurated. Lieutenant Commander Neville T. Kirk, U. S. N. R., was assigned to instructor duty in the Third Class courses of this Department, while Captain Millard K. Bushong, A. U. S., taught at the Naval Academy. Our initial experience with the exchange project has convinced us that the resulting pooling of the experiences of the two institutions in instruction techniques, course coverage, and concentration, and other matters of importance will be highly beneficial to all concerned.

k. **Department of Law.**

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

First Class (880 Ground and Air Cadets)
4 September to 1 March —Military Law

First Class (667 Ground Cadets)
4 March to 4 April —Constitutional Law
5 April to 29 May —Elementary Law

In view of the continued existence of wartime conditions there was retained 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 resulted from the fact that all instructors in the department, including the Assistant Professor, had taken the Special Officer Course at The Judge Advocate General's School at Ann Arbor, Michigan. War Department technical manual (TM 27-255, 23 February 1945) relating to Military Justice Procedure was received in ample time to be utilized as a text in the Military Law course this year and copies of the publication were procured and distributed to all cadets of the First Class prior to graduation.

7. DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

a. **Administration.**

Discipline in the Corps of Cadets continues to meet the high standard requirements. The modification made last year of eliminating demerit debits has proven effective. The system of awarding extra duties for violations of Fourth Class Customs continues to operate effectively.

The modification made in 1945 in the system of determining Aptitude for Service and the change in the rating periods made at the same time have proven to be satisfactory. For cadets whose rating appeared below the minimum standard in the annual rating submitted in May, special aptitude officers were appointed to observe their summer training and submit progress reports on the aptitude form periodically. A supplementary aptitude rating was then submitted in September on all cadets of the Class of 1948 who participated in the summer training. The lower 10% of the class are considered marginal cases in aptitude proficiency and special efforts are made to assist cadets in that category to improve their aptitude for the service.

One cadet of the old Class of 1948 (new Class of 1949) was tried by General Court-Martial and acquitted.

Number of discharges for deficiency in conduct	7
Number of discharges for physical reasons	47
Number of discharges for deficiency in physical proficiency .	1
Number of resignations	178

The system of authorizing the 1st Class additional privileges between 1 January and graduation day, which was inaugurated in 1943, has continued to prove beneficial in assisting 1st Classmen in their transition from cadet status to officer status.

1st Classmen were authorized 9 week-end leaves during the academic year. A 10-day Christmas leave was authorized for the two upper classes, and the academic curriculum suspended for the 4th Class during this period. The only holidays observed were Christmas and Thanksgiving.

With the re-adoption of the four-year curriculum, the old Class of 1947 was divided equally into the Classes of 1947 and 1948 and were named the 1st and 2d Classes, respectively, on 5 June 1946. The old Class of 1948 was re-designated as the new Class of 1949 and the new 4th Class which will enter on 1 July was designated the Class of 1950. The split of the old Class of 1947 was accomplished on the basis of individual preference and maturity. The more mature cadets were assigned to the new Class of 1947 and the less mature cadets assigned to the Class of 1948.

On 1 January 1946 the Department of Tactics was reorganized to parallel the organization of the Corps of Cadets. A large part of the administration was accordingly decentralized. The reorganization was accomplished by abolishing the battalion organization and establishing two regiments of eight companies each with a regimental commander and staff to command and administer such organization. Each regiment was furnished a clerical complement from the brigade complement of both civilian and enlisted personnel. This new organization has been operational for the past six months and proven itself superior to the old Tactical Department organization.

b. Recreation and Welfare.

Extra Curricular Activities—With the return of the peace time schedule, Extra Curricular Activities expanded the scope of their activities considerably. A brief resume of their activities follows:

Athletic Clubs—Handball, Polo, Ski, Squash and Water Soccer Clubs participated in intercollegiate competition both at and away from West Point. The Sailing Club and the Fishing Club were organized.

Activities—The Chess Club and the Debating Society participated in intercollegiate competition both at and away from West Point. The Debating Society in particular increased its activity approximately 300%, making a total of eight trips away from West Point, one of which was an air trip to Iowa City, Iowa, to compete against the University of Iowa in a radio debate. The highlight of the season was the West Point Invitational Debate Tournament in which sixteen leading colleges and universities debated the question "Resolved that the United States should Adopt a System of Universal Military Training". This tournament was won by the U. S. Naval Academy, with the U. S. Military Academy team winning second place.

Musical Organizations—The Cadet Chapel Choir and the Catholic Chapel Choir and Catholic Acolytes, in addition to participating in chapel services on Sunday, made visits to New York City and Washington, D. C., to participate in church services.

(1) The Glee Club presented informal concerts at several Saturday evening hops and presented a full length concert during June Week.
(2) The Cadet Dance Orchestra played for sixteen cadet hops during the year.

Publications—The Howitzer, Pointer, Bugle Notes and Mortar were published. The 1946 edition of the Howitzer was the fiftieth anniversary of that publication.

Dialectic Society—Hundredth Night Show "Fantastica" was presented 23 February.

Miscellaneous—(1) 100% of the Corps of Cadets contributed $2,257.75 to the annual Red Cross Drive.

(2) A contribution to the War Fund Drive from cadets was $2,303.42.

(3) A contribution to the Emergency Food Relief Fund from cadets was $1,135.34.

(4) Mahan Hall (formerly 3d Class Club) will be opened as the new 4th Class Club in July 1946.

(5) The 1946 Class rings were made by the Herff–Jones Company. They were presented to the 1st Class at a smoker held in Cullum Hall on the afternoon of 8 September, 1945.

c. Military Instruction.

General—During the period from 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1946, the program of cadet military instruction conformed, with minor modifications, to that prescribed by the "Three-Year Cadet Military Training Program" which was inaugurated in the Fall of 1942. Some of the more important phases of the past training year are covered briefly in the following paragraphs.

Organization of the Corps of Cadets—The brigade organization, consisting of two regiments, (each with two battalions of four companies), which was instituted in 1942, was employed. Consideration was given to a change in this organization beginning in September 1946, with a view to constituting smaller companies, by reorganizing the regiments on a three-battalion basis. This would increase the total number of companies from sixteen to twenty-four.

Return to a 4-year Program—The new Class of 1947 is the last three-year class and the new Class of 1948 is to be the first four-year class to graduate after the close of hostilities of World War II. The class referred to in the previous annual report as that of 1948 was redesignated as the Class of 1949.

Tactical Training and Firing Center—(Vicinity of Lake Popolopen, West Point Reservation). This training center was officially named Camp Buckner on 14 November 1945, in honor of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., deceased. A formal dedication ceremony is to be held on 6 July 1946, at which time a bronze memorial plaque, in tribute to General Buckner, will be unveiled. Range improvements were continued during the past year, with a view toward obtaining the maximum firing facilities within the limits imposed by the size of the reservation.

Annual Field Training Period and Maneuvers—The entire Corps of Cadets again was transported, by motor convoy, to the Pine Camp, New York, Military Reservation, for small unit field training of infantry and reinforcing arms, and field exercises involving combined arms. This training was held during the period from 13 August to 29 August 1945.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1946).

Summer (1945)

Ground Cadets—During July and the first ten days of August 1945, ground cadets of this class received three weeks of training as instructors of the Third and Fourth Classes and two weeks of duty as instructors (with status of junior officers) of enlisted trainees at selected Replacement Training Centers east of the Mississippi River.

Air Cadets—The air cadets, upon their return, early in July, from primary flying schools, received basic flying instruction at Stewart Field, New York, through the month of August.

Furlough—Each cadet of this class received a one-week leave of absence during the summer.

Graduation—This class graduated and received commissions on 4 June 1946.

Academic Year (1945–1946)

Ground Cadets—The military training of the ground cadets, from September through May, comprised courses in advanced tactical subjects, unit administration, practical military engineering, maintenance and supervision of the use of automotive vehicles, military intelligence, leadership, dismounted drill, and physical education. In April each ground cadet received specialized training in the weapons, tactics and technique of the particular branch in which he was to be commissioned upon graduation. Practical work as assistant instructors of Fourth Class training in the subject of basic tactics was also performed by the ground cadets.

Air Cadets—The air cadets of this class attended courses in unit administration, military intelligence, advanced tactical subjects (including air force tactics), leadership, and physical education. Insofar as was feasible, they attended instruction together with the ground cadets. Their instruction at West Point ceased at the time of their tranfer to Stewart Field, early in March, for their advanced flying training. (This is the last class which will be divided into air and ground cadets with the objective of graduating the former as fully qualified combat pilots.)

Leadership Training—Increased stress was placed upon instruction in Leadership during the entire academic year, and in that connection, a number of eminently successful military leaders were procured for the purpose of addressing the class on the subjects of the various problems encountered and solved by them during World War II, and of future trends in the science of warfare.

Training of the Third Class (Original Class of 1947).

Summer (1945)—During the period 22 June through 10 August 1945, while quartered at Camp Buckner (West Point Reservation), this class received training in the following: air observation (conducted at Stewart Field), signal communication, motor vehicle operation and maintenance, weapons, armored force, practical military engineering, and tactical training of small units. Increased stress was given to marksmanship with the M1 Rifle and unusually good results were obtained as to average scores and percentage of qualification.

Academic Year (1945–1946)—During the period from September through May, the Third Class was given courses in the organization and general functioning of all the arms and services, military intelligence, tactics and technique of the separate arms and services, field fortifications, signal communications, field and anti-aircraft artillery, physical education, riding, and dismounted drill. The class conducted Field Artillery service practice at Camp Buckner during May. As the division of this class was not made effective until 4 June 1946, the entire class received a common course of instruction until that date.

Training of the Fourth Class, Class of 1949 (Original Class of 1948).

Summer (1945)—This class entered the Military Academy on 2 July 1945. From that date through 10 August, the class received basic training and orientation. On 13 August, the class joined the First and Third Classes for participation in the field training and maneuvers held at Pine Camp, New York.

Academic Year (1945–1946)—The training of the Fourth Class from September through May included courses in fire control instruments, basic weapons, basic tactics, automotive vehicles, military courtesy, dismounted drill, and physical education.

Summer (1946) Training of the New First Class (i.e. that half of the original Class of 1947 which will take a 3-year course and graduate in 1947).

On 6 and 7 June 1946, the class received a familiarization course in airborne equipment, tactics and technique, which was conducted at Stewart Field, New York, by the Airborne School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and the Tactical Air Command, Langley Field, Virginia. On 8 June, the entire class departed from West Point on a furlough of fifteen days. Upon the expiration of this furlough, the class was divided into two groups for the remainder of the Summer training period.

Training of Group I—The first group received a week of instructor training in June, to be followed by a three-week period of duty with the New Fourth Class, a three-week period of air training at Stewart Field, and a two and one-half week period of duty as instructors of the New Third Class (to be conducted on the Reservation, while the class is based at Camp Buckner).

Training of Group II—The second group is scheduled to receive a three-week period of air training at Stewart Field, followed by instructor training and a six-week period of duty as instructors of the New Fourth Class.

Summer (1946) Training of the New Second Class (i.e. that half of the original Class of 1947 which will take a 4-year course and graduate in 1948).

On 6 and 7 June 1946, the class received an amphibious indoctrination course designed to prepare it for the two-week period of amphibious training to be conducted jointly with the Second Class of the U. S. Naval Academy and scheduled from 9 August to 23 August 1946. On 8 June, half of the class departed from West Point on a furlough of one month, while the remaining half was transferred to Stewart Field, New York, for a month of air training. On 9 July, these halves will be interchanged for a month of air training and furlough, respectively.

Summer (1946) Training of the New Third Class (Class of 1949).

On 5 June 1946, the New Third Class departed from West Point on a furlough of four weeks duration. Upon its return, this class will move to Camp Buckner for the usual summer training period. The courses planned include motor vehicle operation and maintenance, weapons firing, armored force training, practical military engineering, signal communication, tactical firing of weapons and small unit field exercises.

Preparation for Summer (1946) Training of the New Fourth Class (Class of 1950).

On 1 July 1946, the Class of 1950 will enter the Academy. During June the necessary preparations for the reception and training of this class were completed. The New Cadet Detail (Cadre) will be composed of First Classmen, as indicated in paragraph 5, above. A supplementary administrative detail of 9 Third Classmen per new cadet company will be made from the Third Class. This detail of Third Classmen will rotate every two weeks in order to spread the experience among a greater number of these cadets and reduce the time that they are absent from the summer training of their class at Camp Buckner. A special

instructor training course was conducted for the attached officers from Academic Departments who are to assist the Department of Tactics in the summer training of the Third and Fourth Classes.

Exchange Visits of Cadets and Midshipmen.

Closer association of the Cadets, U. S. M. A., and the Midshipmen, U. S. N. A., was fostered during the past year in two ways. On 9, 10, and 11 October 1945, the Cadet Captains attended, as a guard of honor, the Centennial Celebration of the founding of the Naval Academy. A return visit of senior midshipmen officers was made on the week-end of 24-25 November 1945. In addition, the First Class of each Academy visited the opposite Academy on week-ends during April and May 1946, in order to further mutual understanding and appreciation on the part of these future officers of the Army and Navy. These visits were so successful that they will be continued in the future.

Postwar Curriculum.

Detailed plans for the postwar course of military instruction conducted by the Department of Tactics have been formulated and will be in effect for the Third and Fourth Classes during the next year. As the present First and Second Classes had identical training (under the three-year program) during their first two years, an adjusted program will be followed by these classes during the remainder of their course at the Military Academy. The Postwar Curriculum, which was forwarded to the War Department on 31 August 1945, has been revised, insofar as instruction by the Department of Tactics is concerned, to provide considerably more free (unscheduled) time for the cadet after the end of the academic day (3:00 pm). In addition, a large increase has been made in the time allotted to practical military psychology and leadership, (at the expense of theoretical and practical tactics instruction), and the summer furlough for the First Class has been increased from one week to a period of three weeks.

d. **Supply.**

Maintenance of Cadet Barracks—Normal repair, upkeep and reconditioning of all barracks was maintained throughout the year. In addition, the hallways and basements of Old North Barracks have been painted and work was started on the installation of baggage racks in trunk rooms of Central Barracks, as well as installation of lighting in basement of Central Barracks.

Individual Equipment—All cadets' field equipment with the exception of packs, field and cargo, entrenching tools and tent, shelter-half, have been exchanged for Class A equipment. Gas masks have been discontinued as part of the cadet's individual equipment and, with the exception of 250 for instruction purposes, were turned in.

Camp Buckner—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 Education.**

The Physical Education Program as presented during the fiscal year 1945–1946 is outlined in the attached chart, Annex (A) entitled "Physical Training Cur-

riculum, U. S. M. A." Major changes in program from the previous year were as follows:

Fencing was eliminated from the Fourth Class Program and attendances allotted to Gymnastics were reduced from thirty-four (34) to twenty-five (25). This change permitted an increase from seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) attendances in Boxing, Wrestling, and Swimming.

First Classmen except Air Cadets were included in the Spring and Fall Intramural Program except that sixteen (16) First Classmen per company were permitted to attend Riding each season in lieu of Intramural.

A greatly improved course in Unarmed Combat was established.

Basic Golf and Tennis instruction was substituted for Military Track in the Fourth Class Spring Program.

The Coaching Techniques course in the Third Class Program was revised so that Third Classmen each received twelve (12) hours in one of eleven (11) selected sports in which sports they eventually will serve as First Class coaches or officials in the Intramural Program.

Gymnastics were dropped from the Third Class Program in order to increase the hours devoted to other subjects.

Golf and Parachute Technique were dropped from the First Class Program and hours were equalized among other subjects.

Improvements of facilities were as follows:

Contracts were let for the new Central Annex, Dressing Room and additional Office Space for Instructors.

Much badly needed equipment was added including new telescopic grandstands in the South Gymnasium giving a seating capacity of 1200.

Improvements were carried out at the Victor Constant Ski Slope. A new ski room was constructed in an unused basement of the North Gymnasium.

The Posture Program initiated last year was highly successful. Average cadet posture is greatly improved and many seriously defective cases have been radically corrected through corrective exercise and orthopedic treatment initiated through this program.

A program for reconditioning cadets convalescing from injuries and illnesses has greatly reduced the incidence of reinjury and the length of convalescence in such cases.

Voluntary use of the Gymnasiums by First Classmen during evening Call to Quarters was authorized during the months of March, April, and May.

Because of the heavy instruction load under the new Four Year Program the instructor organization was revised to provide five officers and ten civilian instructors, a net increase of four. In order to raise the quality of instruction authorization has been obtained to provide post-graduate education in Physical Education for officers ordered to this department for duty. Similar education for civilian instructors is provided through night school and Summer school courses.

Testing and grading procedures have been subjected to extensive study and improvement and a procedure for examining candidates for the Military Academy in Physical Aptitude was tried out experimentally at the March 1946 examinations. This procedure will be submitted to the War Department in the near future as a proposed entrance requirement to eliminate physically inapt candidates.

Extra-curricular activities receiving Corps Squad status.

Major Sports—

Baseball
Basketball
Football
Lacrosse
Track

Minor Sports—

Boxing
Cheer Leaders and Mule Riders
Cross Country
Fencing
Golf
Gymnastics
Hockey
Pistol
Rifle
Soccer
Swimming
Tennis
Wrestling

Extra-curricular activities of an athletic nature not of Corps Squad status.

Polo Club
Handball Club
Sailing Club
Skeet Club
Ski Club
Water Soccer Club
Weight Lifting Club
Squash Club

Non-athletic activities.

Bugle Notes Board
Camera Club
Catholic Chapel activities including acolytes, missal readers, and Catholic Chapel Choir
Cadet Chapel activities including Cadet Sunday School teachers, chimers, and Cadet Chapel Choir
Chess Club
Class Officers
Concert Orchestra
Dance Orchestra
Debating Society
Dialectic Society
Election Committees
Cadet Escorts (visiting teams, etc.)
First Class General Committee
Cadet Glee Club
Honor Committee
Hop Committees
Howitzer Board
Lecture Committee
Mortar Board
Model Airplane Club
Pointer Board
Radio Club
Ring Committees
Art Club (authorized approximately three weeks ago)

8. 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 775 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 325 contests with outside teams. Our athletic schedule brought over 4,900 young men to West Point on visiting teams to meet the cadet teams in athletic competition. Cadet teams made 53 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 three trips by bus to New York City in order to witness football games. They traveled to Philadelphia by train to witness the Army–Navy football game.

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 boxing and cross country teams were also undefeated. The boxing team won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship. The cross country team won the I. C. 4 A. Championship and the rifle team lost only to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. The wrestling team placed second in the Eastern Intercollegiates. The track team placed second in both the Indoor and Outdoor I. C. 4 A. Meets.

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.
- Opportunity for desirable publicity for the Army and the Military Academy through press, radio and television.

9. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Average Annual Strength of the Post	4840
Average Annual Strength of Medical Department Personnel:	
Officers	31
Warrant Officer	1
Nurses	25
Dietitian	1
Physical Therapy Aide	1
Enlisted Men	125
Civilian Employees	52

Total Number of Admissions	4985
Total Number of Patients Treated in Outpatient Department and Sick Call	13298
Veterinary Service:	
Animal strength of command	182
Losses:	
Died from natural causes	3
Destroyed (pathological)	9
Destroyed (non-pathological)	5
Total	17

Report on Dairies:

Dairies furnishing products to this station are as follows:

Arden Farms, Arden, New York
Crowley's Milk Company, Newburgh, New York
C. J. Hoyt's Dairy Farm, Walden, New York
Middletown Milk and Cream Co., Slate Hill, New York

These establishments are under the supervision of the New York State Department of Health and are inspected monthly by the Station Veterinarian. All dairies furnish Type II, No. 2 Pasteurized milk.

Number of Deaths	24
Number of Autopsies	8
Number of Operations, Classified:	
General Surgery	833
Obstetrics and Gynecology	183
E. E. N. T. Cases	94
Minor Surgery	923
Major Surgery	175
Total Operations and Deliveries	1558

The health of the Command during the period covered by this report was excellent. There were 2 outbreaks of food poisoning among the cadets. None in the troops. The outbreaks among cadets were mild.

The Venereal Prophylactic Station was moved from the second floor of the hospital to the ground floor of the Detachment Barracks building, thus providing space for a small ward for cadet patients of seven beds.

The Registrar's Office, located in a room devoid of light and ventilation in the basement of the hospital, was moved to a large room on the second floor of the hospital where light and ventilation are excellent.

The Emergency Equipment Room, which was located in a room adjacent to the Receiving Office, was dispensed with and the equipment distributed to various departments of the hospital. This room was converted into an examining room for patients reporting to the Receiving Office prior to admission to the hospital.

Painting of the interior of the hospital and renovating and replacing of hospital equipment was begun and is nearing completion.

A new large water main leading to the hospital, on which work was begun in December 1945, has been completely installed, thus providing adequate supply of water for all parts of the hospital and Detachment Barracks.

REMARKS—The adequacy and availability of medical supplies have been excellent.

The work of administering the hospital has been very difficult throughout the year due to separations from service of commissioned and enlisted personnel. One hundred and six officers and nurses were separated and replaced since last report but in spite of all the difficulties involved due to such great turnover of personnel excellent medical and surgical care was rendered to all.

10. QUARTERMASTER.

Post Quartermaster transferred the QM Utilities Division to the Post Engineer 1 March 1946 in compliance with General Order No. 8, Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy, dated 21 February 1946. The Office of the Post Quartermaster was reorganized due to this change making this office responsible for all normal QM functions, namely: Commissary, QM Property, Salvage, Laundry, Post Cemetery, Purchasing and Contracting plus the supervision and operation of Transportation Division. This reorganization was completed as of 8 April 1946.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Section of the Post Exchange was taken over by the Post Quartermaster as authorized by special authority of the War Department (Letter, Headquarters, ASF, Subject: Commissary Sales USMA, File SPDDS 331.3, Serial Number 7236, dated 11 May 1946 and special approval by the Quartermaster General, Memorandum QMG, Subject: Commissary Sales USMA, dated 4 May 1946). The sale of fresh fruits and vegetables to Post Personnel by the Sales Commissary began 7 May 1946.

The Quartermaster Demonstration Battalion (consisting of Salvage Repair, Bakery, Laundry, Shower, Ice-Cream Service Units) arrived at West Point reporting to the Post Quartermaster for duty in connection with rendering service and instruction to Cadets of the 3rd Class during the summer training period at Camp Buckner. The Battalion was bivouacked in the vicinity of Camp Buckner where they baked bread and made ice-cream and furnished various services. It also conducted a special course in mess management with Field equipment and emergency rations.

The Post Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant processed a total of 7,106,460 articles with total earnings of $256,206.77. New machinery in the amount of $5,804.12 was installed. Plans have been formulated for new construction and installation of new equipment. When approval is received, this change will greatly increase the efficiency of this division.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division processed 5868 separate transactions.

The Salvage Division in addition to the normal Post Salvage transactions made sales of salvage material in amount of $17,939.53.

The Sales Commissary turn-over of subsistence for the year was $785,352.35.

The Property Division processed 5777 local and 887 depot requisitions and made cash sales to authorized personnel in the amount of $60,985.10.

The Transportation Division processed 4557 Bills of Ladings, 5008 Transportation Requests, handled approximately 30,000,000 pounds of freight and numerous Post moves.

11. STEWART FIELD.

Commanding Officer.

The following administrative changes in the office of the Commanding Officer were established as of 1 November 1945:

> The office of the Executive Officer was abolished and the office of the Deputy Commander substituted therefor with the assignment of Colonel Charles W. Stark vice Lt. Colonel Charles O. Moody relieved. This office retained the functions of Coordination and Compliance, and Manpower Control. Responsibility for the Statistical Control and Budget and Fiscal Sections was transferred from the Director of Administration and Services to the office of the Deputy Commander.

Department of Air Inspector.

All activities at Stewart Field (administrative, training, and technical) were inspected monthly by the various sub-divisions of this department, with the view of reporting to the Commanding Officer the efficiency, morale, and compliance with existing directives, of these activities. Special emphasis was placed on special subjects designated by higher Headquarters and such special investigations as the Commanding Officer might request. A monthly confidential Personal Conference Hour was held for the purpose of receiving, answering, and rectifying where possible, complaints of base personnel. This station was inspected by higher Headquarters on the following dates:

Date of Inspection	By Whom Inspected	Rating
19 July 1945	AAF Field Air Inspectors	Superior
22 May 1946	AAF Field Air Inspectors	Excellent
17 June 1946	War Department Inspectors General	Unknown

Department of Training & Operations.

Cadet Training—In July 1945 two hundred sixty-four U. S. M. A. Air Cadets started their basic training at Stewart Field, having completed their primary training at other fields. Of this number, two hundred ten completed the course on 30 August 1945 and returned to West Point. On 4 March 1946, the advanced phase of flying training began, and two hundred eight cadets graduated with wings on 4 June 1946. Of the total number of this class who started primary flying training, 55.7% were graduated with wings.

During flying training at Stewart Field, each cadet received some 173 hours in the air, and 282 hours of ground school instruction. This latter covered such subjects as aircraft recognition, code, radio communication, weather, navigation, instruments, flight planning, aircraft engineering, practical maintenance, radio equipment, personal equipment, cruise control and collateral training. Each cadet accomplished an average of 22 hours in the Link Trainer.

As during previous years, classes of Aviation Cadets were trained at Stewart Field during the winter in order to better utilize facilities here. One class of 68 cadets completed the advanced phase, while another class completed all but five weeks of the advanced phase at this field.

In June 1946 a three-month program of Air Screening–Air Indoctrination for the entire First and Second Classes was started. The course was for the purpose of indoctrinating cadets with Air Force capabilities and limitations, and screen-

ing them as to their ability and aptitude for flying. Each cadet received approximately 25 hours in the air—5 hours in the AT-6 type aircraft, 10 hours in the AT-11, and 10 hours in the PT-13. Ground indoctrination in conjunction with the course consisted of class-room instruction, on-the-line operational instruction, and lectures on analysis of maneuvers, engineering and personal equipment.

Instructor Training—In order to alleviate the shortage of single engine instructors at Stewart Field, an instructors' school was conducted for some thirty twin-engine pilots during the period between the completion of the Aviation Cadet classes and the beginning of the advanced phase of the U. S. M. A. Air Cadets' training. The time was also used to familiarize our AT-6 instructors with the PT-13 aircraft for the summer program.

Department of Supply & Maintenance.

Construction and Non-Recurring Projects—The following outstanding projects were accomplished during the year: Erection of a Radar Tower at Base Operations; complete installation of new runway lights on airdrome; construction of road from "A" Street to Rifle Range; extension of power and light facilities from "A" Street to Warehouse Section; raising of sunken concrete runways and mat on airfield by means of mudjacking; erosion control work throughout the Post; completion of athletic field ball diamond and three softball diamonds; resurfacing asphaltic concrete runways at Auxiliary Field #3 and Stewart Field; repaving street shoulders; replacing wood trusses with steel trusses on five hangars.

Repairs and maintenance projects involving 5,725 work orders were accomplished.

Aircraft Maintenance—An average of 154 aircraft were maintained at Stewart Field, with an average of 83% in flyable condition at all times. This section received eight "superior" inspection ratings during the year.

AAF Supply Section—The AAF Supply Section maintained an average of 14,020 stock record cards. It handled 303 tons of freight shipped and 654 tons of freight received. It received 2,350,552 gallons of aircraft fuel.

General Supply—The turnover of personnel at this field, due to transfer to separation centers, increased the normal workload to an extraordinary degree in this department. There were 3700 individual shipments consigned to Stewart Field which were received and distributed by this activity. There were 3100 stock record cards maintained, and 2043 property issue slips processed by this activity.

Consolidated Squadrons Supply—Close cooperation between this department and squadron commanders was effected in clothing inspection and care which, together with cooperation with the Provost Marshal, reduced losses and thefts of government property.

A serious labor shortage and overload of work resulted from separation of personnel, but the high standards of Stewart Field were maintained and the records delivered to Separation Centers were in excellent condition. This organization handled the records, clothing and bedding of 1256 outgoing enlisted personnel between the months of January through June 1946, as well as on a like number of replacement incoming personnel.

Rail Transportation—Property received amounted to 6,211,545 pounds, with property shipped amounting to 990,866 pounds. 14,547,542 pounds of coal was received, and 2,348,538 gallons of gasoline were received.

Department of Administration & Services.

Station Hospital—The average strength of Medical Department personnel was 18 officers, 70 enlisted, of which 5 were WAC, and 18 civilian personnel. Due to loss of all key personnel by separation, the care of dependents was limited to dependents of personnel stationed at this post only.

Work performed may be summarized as follows:

No. of Hospital Admissions	1729
No. of Outpatients Treated	11568
No. of Outpatients Treatment Given	34482
No. of Physical Examinations	5876
No. of Immunizations	7042
No. of Surgical Operations	341
No. of Deliveries	95
No. of X-Ray Examinations	6923
No. of Laboratory Tests	8446
No. of Dental Sittings & Examinations	15407
No. of Patients Transferred to other Hospitals	109
No. of Enlisted Personnel Separated by CDD	33
No. of Deaths	18

The bed authorization for this hospital was changed from 75 to 50 beds, effective 1 June 1946.

Publications—This centralized agency consisting of the Publications Office, Reproduction Plant, and the Photo Laboratory was under the immediate supervision of one officer, the Publications Officer, who maintained control and coordination of the three departments.

Provost Marshal—Statistics:

Automobile Registrations	412
Criminal Investigations	163
Lost and Found	131
Permanent Civilian Employee Passes	302
Permanent Military Personnel Family Passes	349
Prisoners Processed	311
Temporary Passes	420
Traffic Violations	172

Statistical Control Office—During the fiscal year the Statistical Control Office processed approximately 4,020 regular recurring reports and 266 special reports. This office processes at the present time 335 regular recurring reports each month.

A special project of this office consisted of summarizing all information of a statistical nature pertaining to enlisted, officer, and civilian personnel strength and authorization; aircraft assigned, flying time, accident rate, number of cadets trained and eliminated by class; housing, building and runway area, cost of construction and maintenance; motor vehicles, fuel consumption and coal consumption.

Civilian Personnel Office—A Placement Section was established during the fiscal year and a Civilian Training Program was organized and instituted for the purpose of improving the quality and quantity of production among civilian employees.

Personal Affairs—Statistics:

Number of services rendered—Officers	3133
Enlisted Men	16046
Assistance to next-of-kin casualties	400 cases
Casualties processed	4 cases
Placement of Educational Activities	746
American Red Cross Activities	413
American Red Cross Loans	69
AAF Aid Society of AER Section Loans	60

12. TREASURER.

Cadet Mess.

Actual work on the remodelling and enlargement of the Cadet Mess facilities was begun in June. It is estimated that at least one year will be required to complete the work as planned. Arrangements have been made to continue to feed the Corps of Cadets in the Mess Hall while the work is being carried on by the contractor.

The cost of food has risen sharply during the past year, although there has been no increase in the ration allowance per cadet since 1943. Indications are that, should the present trend of food prices continue, some relief from this situation must be sought during the coming year.

Difficulty has been experienced throughout the year in obtaining qualified help for the performance of menial work, such as Mess Attendants. Until such time as a more suitable labor market becomes available, it will be necessary to maintain the detachment of enlisted men assigned as table waiters and pantrymen.

The Mess has adapted itself to all demands made upon it and has performed its mission in a creditable manner.

Cadet Laundry.

In March, 1946, the operation of the Cadet Laundry was transferred from the Treasurer, U. S. M. A., to the Post Quartermaster. Arrangements have been made for reimbursement to the Treasurer for all property at Cadet Laundry which had been purchased from cadet funds.

Cadet Sales Store.

The Cadet Sales Store has continued to operate as a Quartermaster Sales Store under the provisions of Section V, War Department Circular No. 483, 1944.

Some difficulty was experienced in procurement of certain items of resale. A conference was held in the Office of the Quartermaster General by the officers responsible for the operation of the Cadet Sales Store. All problems involved in procurement were satisfactorily solved at this conference.

Many prices of resale items, as well as the wages of government employees, have increased during the past year. This in turn has been reflected in greater costs to the cadets for articles which they must purchase from the Cadet Sales

Store. As the pay of the cadet has not been increased since 1919, it is obvious that some relief from this situation must be sought, either in the form of a clothing and equipment allowance or an increase in pay.

U. S. Hotel Thayer.

In December, 1945, a contract was made with a Managing Agent for the operation of the U. S. Hotel Thayer. This arrangement has proven entirely satisfactory. The hotel has been operated in an efficient manner and has met all demands upon it, despite a scarcity of certain food and a shortage of operating personnel.

Plans have been made for the rehabilitation of the hotel during the coming year by using funds obtained from past operating profit. Continued increase in food costs and higher wages indicate that a modest increase in rates will be necessary.

Work has been started on the new dormitory annex to the hotel. This structure will provide accommodations for 168 young lady guests of cadets. The present dormitory rooms on the second floor of the main building may be converted to normal guest rooms or maintained as dormitory rooms should such accommodations be demanded. It is expected that the new Annex will be ready for occupancy by next June Week.

Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

On 1 December, 1945, Colonel George M. Badger, CAC, relieved Colonel Hayden W. Wagner, Cav., as Treasurer, U. S. M. A. The funds of the Treasurer have remained liquid and have been ample as working capital for all purposes.

13. THE LIBRARY.

During the past year the Library accessioned 2,739 books and bound volumes of periodicals, bringing the total of accessions, as of 30 June 1946, to 125,908. The circulation was 41,707.

Since the cessation of hostilities a great many histories of combat units have been published. Every effort is being made to obtain a complete collection. The fact that many are privately printed, or produced overseas, makes the task especially difficult. Organization staffs and private individuals have been generous in presenting them. Others have been purchased as their existence has come to light. The co-operation of everyone is earnestly desired in order that the Military Academy Library may maintain its reputation for completeness in the military-history field.

Officers of combat units, many of them not graduates of the Academy, have been both active and generous in securing captured books and documents for the Library. These gifts of immense historical importance have been gratefully acknowledged.

Accomplishment of the objectives of the West Point Historical Project, which is in charge of the Librarian, has been continued by active measures to round out the collection of source material relating to West Point history. Special acknowledgments and thanks are due to the New York Historical Society and the National Archives. The latter has been furnishing during the past year, without charge, microfilms of early order books and correspondence relating to

the Military Academy, the originals of which are preserved in its War Records Division. This project will require several years for completion. It has been undertaken with the double purpose of making all sources of West Point history available at the Academy and paving the way for the historical studies in connection with the sesqui-centennial celebration of 1952.

In February, 1946, a new civil service position of Archivist was set up in the Library. The present incumbent had served in that capacity, in an enlisted status, since 1943. Experience having proven the need for a trained specialist to take care of the important manuscript collection, to make its contents more accessible, and to fill the many official demands for historical research made upon the Library, it was decided to provide for the position permanently.

The problem of encouraging greater reading among the cadets has received considerable attention. Cadets have been given first priority on new books. Permission has been granted to all cadets to visit the Library at any time during the day when not attending classes or other formations. During May the Library was opened for cadets in the evening. A further experimental period of evening opening will be undertaken in the fall to determine whether cadet patronage will justify the additional hours of availability. The Department of English and the Department of Economics, Government and History have continued to increase and broaden the use of the Library in connection with their classes. The experiment of sending 2,000 books to Camp Buckner was so successful that it was repeated this year.

Liaison with the Librarian of the U. S. Naval Academy has been close and fruitful. Cordiality and mutual helpfulness have characterized an almost continuous exchange of correspondence. This attitude was emphasized by an exhibit at the U. S. M. A. Library celebrating the Centennial of the Naval Academy, for which the Naval Academy Librarian furnished valuable advice and material, as did the New York Historical Society.

A beginning has been made towards locating and listing the collection of books which Colonel Thayer procured on his trip to Europe in 1815. These are now scattered in the different sections of the Library, but future plans call for gathering them together so that their historic interest and value can be appreciated.

The following are examples of the assistance rendered by the Library aside from reference and research for departments and personnel at West Point.

Advice to the Librarian, Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces, Middle Pacific, on selection of books on military science.

Data and photostats to the Paramount Motion Picture Corporation for use in constructing a replica of Ft. Pitt complete with authentic armament of the period. The Library had the only extant copy of "The American Artillerist's Companion," Vol. III.

A summary of the history of the 16th Engineers for use by its successor, the 16th Armored Engineer Battalion, in building morale and esprit de corps while in Germany.

14. MUSEUM.

Re-opening—On March 16, 1946 the Museum was re-opened after having been closed because of the manpower shortage during the war. The Museum is open from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. daily except Sundays and Mondays. The change

from the prewar schedule of being open six days a week to the present five days was necessitated by lack of guard personnel. Most of the time since the return of the staff has been devoted to cleaning the old displays and rearranging the exhibits to provide for new displays.

Attendance—Because of restrictions on visiting the Post the number of visitors has not reached prewar levels. The weekly average since opening has been five hundred persons, while over one thousand visited the Museum during June Week.

Personnel—On February 13th the Curator, Mr. Kirtland, returned to his position after three years of military service. With his return, steps were taken to re-open the Museum. In addition to Mr. Kirtland there are three guard-janitors and one clerk-stenographer.

Acquisitions—The ever-increasing influx of display items combined with the loss of the Machine Gun Room has created a condition of saturation. The Museum was so crowded before the war that it was necessary to take one room previously used for display and utilize it for storage. In 1945 this storage room was filled and it became necessary to acquire outside storage space. This was secured at Morgan's Farm. While the storage problem has been solved temporarily many of these items would make interesting displays. In addition, storage conditions at Morgan's Farm are not too satisfactory and none of the items should be kept there any longer than is actually necessary.

Museum Program—While the program laid down in the last comprehensive report of 1 July 1942 was interrupted by the war, it will be continued and improved as soon as the special projects caused by closing for the war years and re-opening in February are completed.

Projects completed or in work.

New Cases—In order to protect exhibits, improve displays and utilize more efficiently the limited space, seven new display cases were ordered. Purchase of a small number of cases is contemplated each year until all items are housed properly. The cases are purchased to harmonize so that they can be used when, and if, a new Museum is built.

Preservation of Guns—In view of the shortage of personnel, it was decided to save time necessary to clean the more than one thousand rifles and pistols by coating them with a special lacquer. This was tried previously on a limited scale and abandoned as it caused discoloration. However, a new silver lacquer has been found which has lasted successfully for over four years in test cases without any ill effects. The actual cleaning and lacquering will take time but should be a great saving over a period of years.

Rearrangement of Displays—In order to display properly the items in the Small Arms Room, a wholesale rearrangement which was planned in 1942 will be undertaken. The items will be grouped by periods (i.e. Revolutionary War; Civil War; World War I, etc.) to give an integrated picture of that period. The practice of displaying some seven hundred rifles all in one group is not only space-consuming but also poor showmanship. The entire rearrangement of this room will take two or three years as it will be worked in as other duties permit but, once completed, it is the

arrangement that will be setup in the new Museum. Thus, when the new Museum is built it will be necessary only to enlarge the basic pattern. This should shorten the transition period considerably.

Return of Loan—In order to provide more space, the model of the battleship Florida was returned in March to the United States Naval Academy.

Future Projects.

New Lighting System—A real need exists for more adequate lighting throughout the Museum. A lighting survey made by electrical engineers in 1942 showed that, on cloudy days, average illumination is from two 4 foot candles when a minimum of twelve 15 foot candles is considered adequate.

Revisions to Catalogue—The catalogue prepared by Mr. Kirtland in 1942 needs revision due to the new items received. However, this can be done easily as the type of book adopted was the loose leaf style which permits insertion of additions and corrections.

Rotating Displays—Museum displays should never remain static. It is contemplated running a series of new exhibits every month designed to interest the cadets and post personnel. The first display will be a showing of selected action photographs taken during the war. The second display will be on Japanese Samurai Swords.

New Legislation—Legislation should be passed, similar to that enacted for the Naval Academy Museum, empowering the Secretary of War to accept bequests of money on behalf of the United States Military Academy Museum. Since its founding the Museum has relied entirely on donations of exhibits for its displays and the result has been a lack of balance in acquisitions. Such legislation would make it possible to use donated funds for purchasing rare items which otherwise would be unobtainable.

15. STATISTICAL OFFICE.

A new Statistical Section of the U. S. M. A. staff was established in December 1945. Operations began with the appointment of an acting Statistical Officer and the hiring of a force of three qualified civilians. A room was prepared in Headquarters Building for the display of pertinent graphs and charts. The mission of the Statistical Office is to collate and analyze statistical data pertaining to all phases of the operation of the Academy and to present results in concise form so that the operational trends will become manifest and the accomplishments of the Academy, past and present, in the interests of the Nation and the individual cadet, will be set forth for the information of the Superintendent. This section has also been of assistance from time to time in the field of public relations.

16. ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

In order to provide for closer coordination between the Tactical Department and the detachments of troops at West Point, the office of Commanding Officer of Troops was established in September 1945. All detachments, including the U. S. M. A. Band & Field Music Detachment which had been directly under the

Commandant of Cadets, were thus brought under the Commanding Officer of Troops. In addition a Personal Affairs and centralized Enlisted Personnel Section was established in Headquarters, U. S. M. A. These organizational changes were effected in order to reduce the administrative burden borne by detachment commanders and to provide for closer attention to the morale and recreational needs of enlisted men. The missions of the enlisted detachments remained unchanged and continuing stress was placed upon the requirements for the tactical training of cadets.

Between September 1945 and 30 June 1946 the operation of the large scale demobilization program reduced enlisted strength faster than replacements were available. The policy of replacing soldiers with civilians, within authorized ceilings, was initiated. Enlistments in the Regular Army were resumed, and from September 1945 until June 1946, 641 reenlistments and 61 original enlistments in the Regular Army were accomplished. Of these, 55% enlisted or reenlisted for 3 years. Enlisted strength at West Point and Stewart Field was as follows:

West Point—On 30 June 1945 a total of 2031 enlisted men were stationed at West Point, this figure being exclusive of transient and casual attached personnel and enlisted candidates awaiting admission to the Corps of Cadets. On 30 June 1946, although authorized strength stood at 1793, there were 1585 enlisted men stationed at West Point.

Stewart Field—On 30 June 1945, 1727 enlisted persons were stationed at Stewart Field, including 135 members of the Womens Army Corps. On 30 June 1946 there were stationed at Stewart Field 1290 enlisted persons including 29 members of the Womens Army Corps.

17. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES.

Academic work for the entire Corps of Cadets ended at 3:00 p.m., Wednesday, 29 May 1946. On Thursday, 30 May, Memorial Day, cadet services were held at Battle Monument at 11:00 a.m. At a special Parade at 11:00 a.m., Friday, the 31st of May, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, took the Parade and presented the Military Award for Efficiency to the First Captain. At a Retreat Review, 5:00 p.m., this date, the Athletic Awards were announced and presented. The Review was taken by the Superintendent and the Athletic Board.

At 10:30 a.m., Saturday, 1 June, Lt. General W. H. Walker, U. S. A., reviewed the Corps of Cadets while an Aerial Review by the First Class Air Cadets passed overhead. At a special ceremony at Stewart Field at 1:30 p.m., this date, General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, addressed the Air Cadets and at the conclusion of the ceremony presented them with their diplomas and wings.

Baccalaureate Services for the entire First Class were held on Sunday morning, 2 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., 2 June, in the Gymnasium at which time the Superintendent, Commandant of Cadets and Dean of the Academic Board presented the Academic Awards to the First Class.

Alumni Exercises were held at Thayer Monument at 11:00 a.m., 3 June, followed by the Alumni Luncheon and annual meeting of the Association of Graduates in Cullum Hall at 12:30 p.m. Graduation Parade at 5:00 p.m., this date, was taken by the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets.

Graduation Exercises for the Class of 1946 were held at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, 4 June 1946, in the Field House where the Honorable R. P. Patterson, Secretary of War, delivered the principal address and presented diplomas to eight hundred seventy-five (875) graduates.

18. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Distinguished United States visitors to the Military Academy were: The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, The Secretary of War, and party, 3 November 1945, and 18 May 1946; The Honorable James Forrestal, The Secretary of Navy, and party, 18 May 1946; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and party, 31 May 1946; Lt. General Leroy Lutes, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, and party, 7 May 1946; General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, 1 June 1946; General J. M. Wainwright, 30 May 1946; Lt. General W. H. Walker, 26 May 1946; Lt. General J. L. Collins, 1 June 1946; Lt. General J. Doolittle, 1 June 1946; Lt. General Dan I. Sultan, 1 June 1946; Lt. General Oscar W. Griswold, 2 June 1946; Lt. General A. C. Wedemeyer, 2 June 1946; Lt. General Harbord, 3 June 1946.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order, included: Brig. General Pedro Sicco, and party, Uruguay; Major Ernesto Delgado, Ecuador; Lt. Colonel Aurelio Landaure, and party, Peru, 9 August 1945; His Excellency Brig. Gen. Oscar Torres, Minister of War of Peru, and party, 14 August 1945; Major General Leslie B. Nicholls, British Army, and party, 21 August 1945; His Excellency General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, and party, 26 August 1945; Major D. R. Bateman, Director of Military Training, Indian Defense, Academy Delegation, and party, 2-4 October 1945; Dr. Amaranatha Jha, Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University, India, 2-4 October 1945; His Excellency Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, and party, 17 October 1945; Major General Joao Batista Mascarenhos de Morals, and party, Brazilian Army, 19 October 1945; Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Army, 19-20 November 1945; Colonel Alejandro Melchor, Military and Technical Advisor to the President of Philippines, 6-8 December 1946; Lt. Colonel Hans Notz, Swiss Military Attache, and party; Lt. Colonel Count Bandovin de Borchgrave, Belgium Military Attache, 8 December 1946; Lt. Colonel Leon F. Punsalon, and party, Philippine Army, 1 November–17 December 1945; Major General K. N. Crawford, Director of Air, War Office, London, and party, 6 February 1946; Brigadier General Jose Vasques Benavides, Peruvian Army School Director, and party, 11 February 1946; Lt. General Francisco L. Urquizo, Mexican Minister of National Defense, and party, 25-26 February 1946; Brig. General Francisco Borges, Fortes de Oliveira, Chief of Engineers, Brazilian Army, and party, 11 March 1946; Lt. Colonel Francisco Damasceno Terreira Portugal, Brazilian Army, and party, 25 March 1946; Lord and Lady Halifax, British Ambassador to United States, and party, 24 April 1946; Lt. General Gervasio Duncan, Chief of Air Staff, Brazilian Air Force, and party, 27 April

1946; Military Staff Committee, United Nations, (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, The United Kingdom & United States), 11 May 1946; Major General Sir Charles Keightley, Director of Military Training, British Army, and party, 19-20 May 1946; 41 Latin-American School Directors from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Paraguay, 10 June 1946; Capt. Claude P. Viollet, French Military Attache, and party, 18 June 1946.

Maxwell D. Taylor

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
Major General,
Superintendent.

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

U.S.M.A. PRINTING OFFICE—3-31-47—200

PHYSICAL TRAINING CURRICULUM

United States Military Academy

1945 - 1946

Physical Training Objective - 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.									

A.M.

1 – 7

PHYSICAL TRAINING (20)

CONDITIONING EXERCISES

GROUP GAMES

ATHLETICS
Swimming
Volleyball
Softball
Touch Football
Crew

P.E. TEST (2)

8 – 30

MANEUVERS

Active Field duty

4 – 6

GYMNASTIC (24)
High Bar
Parallel Bar
Long Horse
Rings
Tumbling
Rope

BOXING (24)
On Guard
Feet Work
Left Hand
Jabs
Body Blows
Hook
Counter Blows
Right Hand
Straight Rt.
Hook
Upper Cut & Clinch

WRESTLING (24)
Basic Moves
Take Downs
Escapes
Reversals
Rides
Pinning Holds
Competitions

SWIMMING (24) 19
Basic Strokes 10
Life Saving 11
Water Soccer 3

ANNUAL TESTS (4)
P.E. Test 2
Obs. Course 1
Swim Test 1

PHYSICAL TRAINING (120)

CALISTHENICS (96) (10 minute lessons)
Regular Calisthenics, Mass Command, Gross Drill, Marching Exercises, Army Dozen, Guerilla Exercises.

NOTES:
1. Any cadet on Corps Squad gymnatics, Boxing, Wrestling, or Swimming attended Squash instruction in lieu of PT instruction in his Corps Squad Subject.
2. a. 45 minute periods
   b. Tests and grades are given in all subjects
   c. 3 lessons are given in sequence in any subject
3. 1/2 class attend daily, entire class on Saturday
   1/6 or 1/3 class each period: 8.15 A.M., 9.20 A.M., and 10.50 A.M.
   Training Unit: 18 man platoon

20 – 30

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
Tennis (10)
Golf (5)
Boxing Wrestling (5)

Commencement Week

Furlough

P.M.

4 – 6

FALL INTRAMURAL (18)
Crew
Cross Country
Football
LaCrosse
Tennis
Track

8

MILITARY CALISTHENICS (28)
Group Games
Military Marches
Skiing
Skating
Conditioning Exercises
Athletic Skills
Voice and Command

WINTER INTRAMURAL 9
(12)
Basketball
Boxing
Handball
Squash
Swimming
Volley Ball
Wrestling

11 – 30

Spring (14)
Intramural
Crew
Soccer
Softball
Tennis
Water Soccer

4 SPECIAL EXERCISE (2) PER WEEK FOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS SPECIAL SWIMMING (4) PER WEEK FOR DEFICIENT SWIMMERS

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

1 – 7

CAMP POPOLOPEN

6 weeks Active Military Training

INTRAMURALS (12)
(Voluntary)
Soccer
Water Soccer
LaCrosse
Tennis
Softball
Swimming
Canoe Racing
Volley ball
Badminton

1 – 12

SPECIAL SWIMMING
(4) per week

8 – 30

MANEUVERS

4 – 17

COACHING TECHNIQUES (12)
Football
Cross Country
Softball
Basketball
Soccer
Tennis
LaCrosse
Crew
Water Soccer
Seamanship 4
(Attendance by Battalion)

8

ADVANCED SWIMMING (7)

Functional Swimming
Adv. Red Cross Life Saving

(Attendance by Battalion)

PHYSICAL TRAINING (25) 10

UNARMED COMBAT (7)

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS (7)
Squash
Handball
Skiing

TESTS (4)
P.E. Items 2
Obs. Course 1
Swim Test 1

RIDING 25

4 – 6

FALL INTRAMURAL (18)
Crew
Basketball
Cross Country
Football
LaCrosse
Tennis
Track

2 – 16

WINTER (12) INTRAMURAL
Basketball
Boxing
Handball
Squash
Swimming
Volley ball
Wrestling

11 – 30

SPRING (14) INTRAMURAL
Crew
Soccer
Softball
Tennis
Water Soccer

4 SPECIAL EXERCISE (2) PER WEEK FOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS SPECIAL SWIMMING (4) PER WEEK FOR DEFICIENT SWIMMERS

Commencement Week

8
New 2nd Class

Furlough

&

Summer Training

New 1st Class Air Training at Stewart Field or

or

Furlough

FIRST CLASS P. M. only

3rd YEAR OBJECTIVE:

DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING 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

1 – 12

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PERIOD

1 – (12)

SPECIAL SWIMMING
(4) per week

14 – 30

MANEUVERS

5 – 6

FALL INTRAMURAL (18)
Crew
Cross Country
Football
LaCrosse
Tennis
Track

(Attendance 1/2 each company)

5 – 8

RIDING (18)
(Attendance 1/2 each company)

8 – 9

PHYSICAL TRAINING (38)

ADVANCED SWIMMING (7)

UNARMED COMBAT (7)

ADVANCED APPARATUS (7)

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS (7)
Handball
Squash
Skiing

ADVANCED BOXING (7)

TESTS (3)
P.E. ITEMS 2
Obs. COURSE 1

(length of period 1 hr. 15 min. - Attendance by Regiment)

8 – 20

MILITARY CALISTHENICS (14)
Instructor and Supervisors only
9 Cadets per period

2 – 15

WINTER INTRAMURAL (12)
Basketball
Boxing
Handball
Squash
Swimming
Volleyball
Wrestling
(Coaches and Supervisors only)

18 – 9

MILITARY CALISTHENICS (14)
Instructors and Supervisors only
9 cadets per period

11 – 30

SPRING (14) INTRAMURAL
Crew
Soccer
Softball
Tennis
Water Soccer

(Attendance 1/2 each company)

11 – 30

RIDING (14)
(Attendance 1/2 each company)

4 SPECIAL EXERCISE (2) PER WEEK VOR PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT CADETS SPECIAL SWIMMING (4) PER WEEK FOR DEFICIENT SWIMMERS

Commencement Week

NOTES:

(a) Circles figures indicate number of lessons (1 hr. unless other-wise specified)

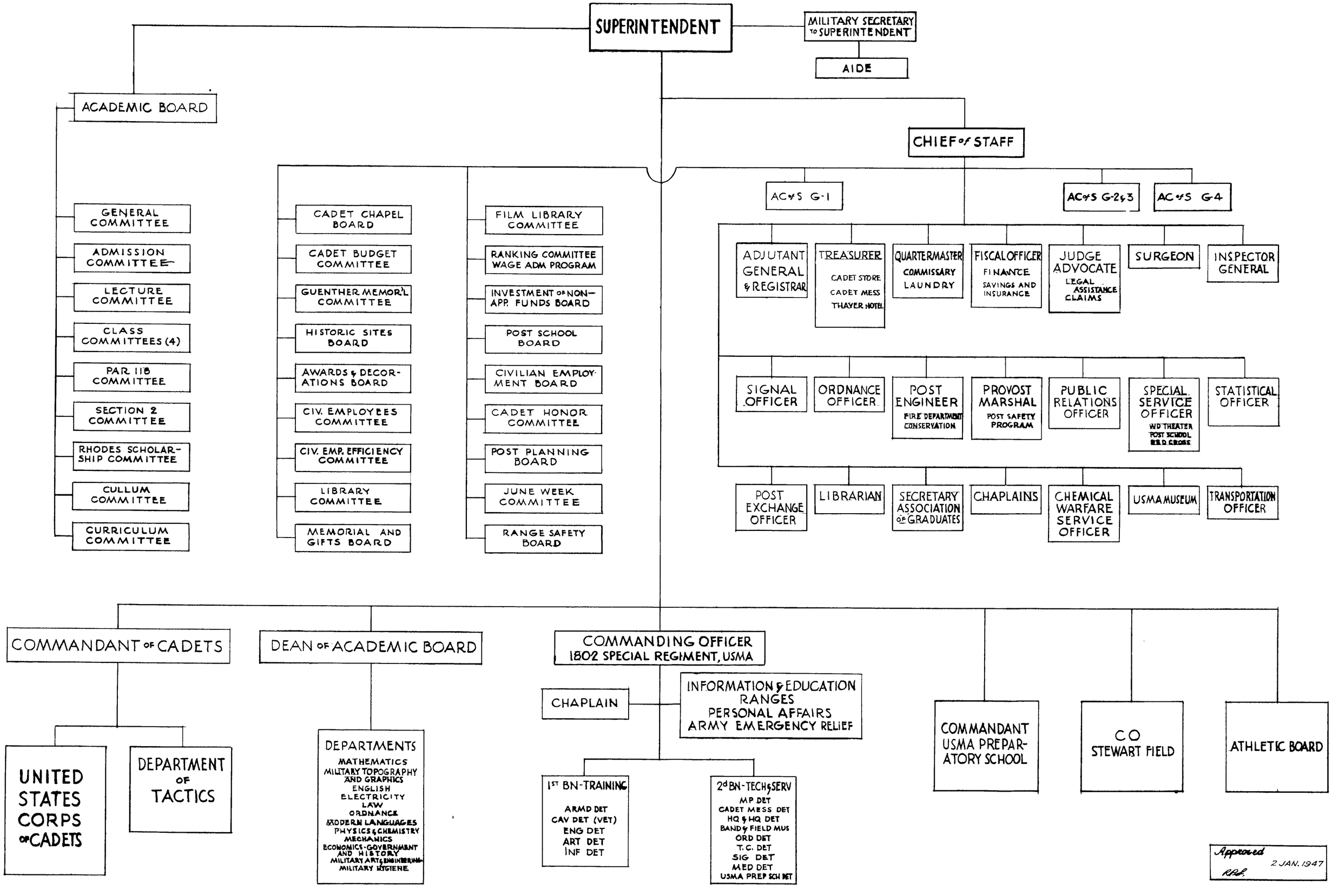
(b) Corps Squad Sports which are voluntarily engaged in under the Army Athletic Association instead of afternoon subjects after 3:15 P.M. are:

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

(c) Club Squad Sports which are voluntarily engaged instead of afternoon subjects after 3:15 P.M. are:

Handball	Skiing	Water Soccer
Polo	Squash	

Lithographed by
Reproduction Plant, U.S.M.A.



Reproduction Plant, USMA-1-14-47-80