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ANNUAL REPORT
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1947

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

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WEST POINT • NEW YORK

April, 1948 200

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WEST POINT, N. Y., 30 JUNE 1947.

SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT.

TO: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
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 1946 to 30 June 1947.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

The 1802d Special Regiment, U. S. Military Academy, was activated on 1 October 1946 pursuant to War Department authority and the personnel was obtained by transfer from the various detachments stationed at West Point. Colonel R. F. Sink, Infantry, was assigned as Commanding Officer of this regiment.

The Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2/G-3, was established in October, 1946, and Colonel Oliver W. Hughes, Infantry, reported for duty on 2 October 1946 to fill this newly created position.

Colonel C. W. West, Jr., J. A. G. D., was appointed permanent Professor of Law and assumed this position on 18 March 1947.

Colonel V. J. Esposito, Corps of Engineers, was appointed second Professor of Military Art and Engineering and reported for duty on 31 January 1947.

Colonel J. W. Greene, Jr., Signal Corps, was appointed second Professor of Electricity and reported for duty on 27 February 1947.

Colonel K. D. Nichols, Corps of Engineers, was appointed second Professor of Mechanics and reported for duty on 8 March 1947.

Colonel C. J. Barrett, Jr., Field Artillery, was appointed second Professor of Modern Languages with orders to report for duty on 1 July 1947.

Mr. Russell K. Alspach was appointed second Professor of English with orders to report for duty on 1 July 1947.

Colonel W. W. Bessell, Jr., Corps of Engineers, was appointed second Professor of Mathematics with orders to report for duty on 31 July 1947.

Colonel George A. Lincoln, Corps of Engineers, was appointed second Professor of the Department of Social Sciences with orders to report for duty on 1 September 1947.

The name of the Department of Economics, Government and History was changed to the Department of Social Sciences on 16 April 1947 pursuant to War Department authority.

Colonel R. P. Swofford, Air Corps, was relieved in March, 1947, and replaced by Colonel Morris J. Lee, Air Corps, as Chief of Staff on 1 April 1947.

Regulations, U. S. M. A., 1931, were revised and forwarded to the War Department for approval on 13 May 1947.

The appointment of Colonel Harris Jones, formerly Professor of Mathematics, to be the new Dean of the Academic Board upon retirement of Brigadier General Roger G. Alexander was approved by the War Department on 15 May 1947.

3. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

The most notable innovation of the past year in connection with admissions was the inauguration of a practice of engaging the services of the College Entrance Examination Board of Princeton, N. J., to make up the questions for the entrance examinations and to mark the papers and report grades. This was put into practice for the examinations of both March and June of this year for the class which will enter 1 July 1947. It was a decided improvement over the old system, satisfactory in every way, and will be continued in operation in the future.

Another very helpful change in the processing of admissions sprang from the recent creation of the position of Registrar. The Acting Registrar has given invaluable assistance in all phases of the work of qualifying candidates for admission as cadets. It will soon be practicable to delegate most of the work of evaluating school and college certificates to him.

The unsatisfactory conditions reported last year in the matter of late admissions have now been improved. Measures taken by the War Department setting up a time-table for the different steps in the qualifying of candidates, including physical re-examination, seem to have cut down the number of late admissions, though there still remains room for improvement in this respect. The new class admitted in 1946 entered with 778 cadets 1 July. On 10 July 74 were added and throughout the summer up to 17 August small numbers reported from day to day bringing the total up to 915 cadets. During July and August 83 new cadets resigned and 4 were discharged for physical disability with the result that the new class started the academic year on 2 September with a total strength, counting those turned back from preceding classes, of 887.

Very few candidates, only 31, took advantage of the provision that they might elect to substantiate their secondary school certificates by the College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test instead of by the Validating Examination. The latter is still the choice of practically all candidates. In future, the privilege of making this choice will be recommended withdrawn, since the two examinations are now very similar. Both are made up by the College Entrance Examination Board and on the same plan. To offer both seems to a considerable extent a duplication.

The Sons of Veterans group did not furnish the increased number of qualified cadets that had been expected as a result of the recent new legislation extending the group to include sons of veterans of World War II as well as World War I. There were 23 candidates nominated in this group, 19 of them took the examination, 10 passed the mental tests but only 6 entered.

Another innovation was the introduction of a physical aptitude test. This part of the examination was conducted at all of the regular examination centers, in the presence of an officer sent from West Point with directions as to methods.

Candidates were given grades on the spot and these marks in physical aptitude were considered by the Academic Board in its deliberation on admissions along with the results in the mental and physical examinations, the special American History test and the West Point Aptitude Test. Candidates decidedly deficient in physical efficiency, especially when also deficient in one or more of the other tests, were rejected.

Methods of qualifying mentally for admission remained the same as before. The examination papers were made up, graded and reported upon by the College Entrance Examination Board but there was no change in the subjects covered nor in the practice of having the tests administered by the boards of army officers at certain examination centers. Requirements for admission partially by certificate remained the same.

The Admission Committee feels that all of this year's innovations have met with very considerable success.

4. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

a. Department of Electricity.

During the academic year 1946-1947 the Department of Electricity conducted two courses, one for the First Class (1947) and one for the Second Class (1948), as follows:

First Class Course (311 Cadets)—This course was substantially the same as that offered to ground cadets in the accelerated Three Year Curriculum in effect during the war. It extended from 3 September 1946 to 27 May 1947, and included 82 one hour and twenty minute periods of lecture and section room instruction and 23 one hour and fifty minute laboratory periods. Of the total of 105 periods 87 were devoted to the study of Dawes' "Electrical Engineering", Volumes I and II, and 18 to Electrical Communications, using departmental pamphlets.

Second Class Course (304 Cadets)—The course for the second class was that prescribed in the Post War Curriculum of the Military Academy. Each cadet attended daily from 3 September 1946 to 17 February 1947, and on alternate days thereafter until 28 May 1947. Of the 170 periods 38 were one hour and fifty minute laboratory periods for the lower half of the class and 42 for the upper half of the class, the remainder being one hour and twenty minute recitations or lectures in each case. 57 periods were devoted to Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume I, Direct Currents", 49 periods to Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume II, Alternating Currents", and 64 periods to Everitt's "Fundamentals of Radio" supplemented by departmental pamphlets.

Equipment—During the Fiscal Year 1947 the department made substantial additions to its laboratory and lecture-demonstration equipment. In particular enough apparatus was assembled in the departmental machine shop to add 15 new laboratory experiments in electronics to the course. Most of the component pieces of equipment used in making up these experiments had been acquired from Signal Corps surpluses during the preceding year. In the interests of increased safety for personnel materials were acquired and installation started during the year on two important safety devices for the power laboratory of the department, a grounding system for motor frames and an emergency remote-control cut-off system for disconnecting the power from outlets used by cadets.

During the year the following instructional pamphlets were prepared in the department for use in the Second Class Course: "Primary and Secondary Batteries", "Selsyns and Amplidyne", and "Supplement to Electronics Course", the

latter containing material on telephone communications, AC networks and filters, vacuum tubes, and television circuits not contained in Everitt's "Fundamentals of Radio".

Personnel—Colonel James W. Green, Jr., Signal Corps, was appointed as the second Professor of Electricity in the department, effective 27 February 1947. He remained on temporary duty at the University of California where he was studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy until the end of the academic year. During the Fiscal Year 1947 officers of, or about to join, the department attended courses of instruction in electrical engineering as follows:

University of Texas—summer 1946—2 officers
 Columbia University—2 semesters—3 officers
 University of Illinois—entire year—4 officers
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology—entire year—1 officer
 Purdue University—summer session—3 officers

Three of those attending Illinois received the degree of Master of Science in June 1947.

Educational visits were made during the year by officers of the department as follows:

Oak Ridge, Tenn.
 National Electronics Conference, Chicago, Ill.
 White Sands, New Mexico
 Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Bradley Beach, N. J.
 Universal Scientific Co., Vincennes, Ind.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, MacArthur Field, N. Y.

Various members of the department attended the annual meetings of the following professional societies: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Physical Society, American Association of Physics Teachers, American Society for Engineering Education.

b. Department of English.

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

First Class (311 cadets)	
3 September to 24 May	—Military Instructor Training and Military Correspondence (26 lessons— $\frac{1}{4}$ of class at a time)
Second Class (304 cadets)	
3 September to 12 March	—English and American Literature (63 lessons)
25 March to 29 May	—Military Instructor Training and Military Correspondence (28 lessons—the entire class at one time)
Third Class (622 cadets)	
3 September to 12 March	—English and American Literature (63 lessons)
Fourth Class (867 cadets)	
3 September to 2 January	—Grammar and Composition
3 January to 29 May	—Composition, Readings, Speech-Making, and Research Procedures (91 lessons)

During the Academic Year 1946-1947 the Department of English conducted three courses: (1) Military Instructor Training, during this year only, for both the First Class and the Second Class (hereafter the course of 28 lessons will be given to the Second Class only during the period March to May); (2) English and American Literature, during this year only, for both the Second Class and the Third Class (hereafter the course of 63 lessons will be given to the Third Class only during the period September to March); and (3) Composition and Speech-Making (91 lessons) for the Fourth Class throughout the year.

Instruction in Military Instructor Training for the First and Second Classes remained essentially unchanged in scope and method. Twenty-four lessons were devoted to Military Instructor Training and either two or three lessons to Military Correspondence. The objective of the Military Instructor Training Course is to show the cadet how he must employ as an officer the principles of oral and written communication. This objective is achieved (1) by reviewing the cadet's oral and written composition; (2) by studying with him the psychology and techniques of teaching; and (3) by supervising his work as he plans, presents, and critiques lessons on military topics.

The objective of the short course in Military Correspondence is to familiarize the cadet with all Army Regulations pertaining to the correspondence required of a junior officer.

The course in literature for the Third Class was restored during 1946-1947, but the number of hours was reduced from 91 to 63. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the cadet with the great works of literature and to make him see the close relationship between literature and life. Although the reduction of time has curtailed the course to some extent, the use of a new approach to the study of literature has permitted considerable scope. As it was felt that either a chronological approach or a study of literary types would be ineffective in the shortened course, writers were studied in groups according to their preferential attitudes toward life; i.e., they were grouped as classicists, romanticists, realists, impressionists, expressionists, etc. Examples of writers representing these varying attitudes were chosen from other literatures as well as from English and American literature in order to supplement the cadet's knowledge of world literature and to introduce him to national traits of character. Examples drawn from architecture, painting, sculpture, and music were invoked to impress upon the cadet the basic unity of the arts in all ages and in all nations.

Lectures on the preferential attitudes preceded the study of writers who exemplified these attitudes. The use of training aids was increased, and the interest in communication, oral and written, was carried over into this course from the Fourth-Class course.

The Fourth Class was given a year's course in the fundamentals of grammar, punctuation, diction, sentence structure, theme writing, research procedures, and speech-making. In the themes and speeches, expository methods were stressed. The objective of the course is 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. Speech-making was given greater emphasis than in previous years.

c. Department of Law.

During the year the Department of Law conducted courses as follows for the 311 members of the First Class:

Elementary Law	— 3 Sept. '46–1 Nov. '46
Constitutional Law	— 4 Nov. '46–9 Dec. '46
Military Law	—10 Dec. '46–27 May '47

The instructional methods pursued in all courses were in general similar to those employed during the preceding year. In the Military Law course the War Department Manuals (MCM, 1928; TM 27-255; FM 27-10) were used as texts and copies thereof issued to each cadet for use following graduation. The Army training films (TF 11-235; TF 15-992) on the Articles of War and Administration of Military Justice and Courts-Martial Procedure were also utilized in connection with this instruction.

In anticipation of the expansion in instructor personnel incident to the resumption of the normal course of instruction in Law, two instructors attended the University of Virginia Law School during the year and plans were made for three additional ones to take a similar course during the coming academic year.

d. Department of Mathematics.

During the year the Department of Mathematics conducted courses as follows:
Third Class (622 cadets)

Upper Sections—	3 Sept. to 11 April—Calculus
	11 April to 29 May —Statistics
Lower Sections—	3 Sept. to 29 May —Calculus

Fourth Class (867 cadets)

3 Sept. to 21 Dec.	—Algebra and Plane Trigonometry
2 Jan. to 24 Feb.	—Solid Geometry, Slide Rule and Spherical Trigonometry
25 Feb. to 29 May	—Analytic Geometry

Written general reviews covering the work of each term were held in December and May.

In the Fourth Class course limitations on instructor personnel required that each instructor continue to teach three sections each morning. It is planned to return next year to the pre-war schedule of two classes per day for each instructor. At the same time a considerable revision of the Fourth Class course will go into effect. This will include the substitution of instruction in computation and solid mensuration for the formal course in solid geometry, some changes in the number of lessons assigned to each sub-course; and the beginning of the calculus course in the latter part of the second term.

In the Third Class the calculus course was conducted as in the previous year. A special experimental course in mathematical statistics based on Hoel's "Introduction to Mathematical Statistics" was given to the first section only. The purpose of the course was to exploit the superior mathematical capabilities of the first section and to try out the new text. The method of presentation was by lecture and discussion in the section room. Exercises were issued at the end of sixteen of the twenty class periods and cadets were required to turn in solutions at their next attendance. Discussion of the exercises outside of class hours was encouraged and electric computing machines made available for cadets' use four nights each week. The course extended the first section cadets. The text is

estimated to be too difficult for other than first section men. However, its stimulating effect on the cadets clearly indicates the high desirability of using a text which indicates the broad field of application of statistics to science in general and to military science in particular. The remaining upper sections took the same course in statistics as was given last year. For the first time, however, computing machines were made available for the use of the cadets in their computations with a resultant increase of interest. The course in statistics ended with a lecture on "Some Military Applications of Statistics" by Dr. Paul G. Hoel of the University of California at Los Angeles. Beginning with the Class of 1951, all cadets of the Third Class will have instruction in statistics, utilizing the time made available by the revision of the Fourth Class course.

One instructor from the U. S. Naval Academy was on duty in the department as an exchange instructor for an officer of this department who spent the year at Annapolis. This arrangement will be continued during the coming academic year.

A handbook on "Curves" was prepared in the department for instructor's use.

One officer attended the Statistical Institute held at North Carolina State College for six weeks during the summer. One officer completed work for his master's degree at N. Y. U. during the year. Five officers took graduate work in statistics, engineering mathematics, aerodynamics and education at N. Y. U. and Columbia during the academic year. One officer made six visits to N. Y. U. and Columbia to observe instruction in differential equations and engineering mathematics. One officer attended the meeting of the New York Section of the American Mathematical Association in New York. The Professor and two instructors attended the Annual National Meeting of the Mathematical Association of America at Cornell in August 1946. One instructor read a paper at the meeting.

e. Department of Mechanics.

This academic year marked the first use in the Department of Mechanics of instructors who were selected in advance and sent to a civilian educational institution for postgraduate work preparatory to teaching. Four officers had had one term's work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which they were given a month's special summer instruction in the subjects they were to teach. The results were excellent. It is hoped that next year the results of the new policy will be even better. Of the ten new instructors expected for duty during the Academic Year 1947-48, three will have had a full year's postgraduate work under the supervision of The Chief of Engineers with Master's degrees, one at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one at the University of Illinois, and one at the California Institute of Technology; two will have had two terms, and three will have had one term of special advanced work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the supervision of this department. In addition, during the summer of 1947 they will receive two months of specialized instruction in the subjects which they are to teach. It is hoped that all new instructors who will start teaching during Academic Year 1948-49 will be designated far enough in advance to give them at least two terms of postgraduate work during Academic Year 1947-48.

The courses conducted during the Academic Year 1946-47 were as follows:

First Class (Class of 1947—311 Cadets)—This was the last class to be given the regular 3-year course. It had 25 periods of Statics and 28 periods of Strength

of Materials during 3d Class spring. Attendance was one-half class daily from 3 September 1946 to 26 May 1947. Subjects were as follows:

Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics)	11 Periods	3 September to 25 September
Analytical Mechanics (Kinetics)	21 "	26 September to 20 November
Thermodynamics	25 "	21 November to 31 January
Thermodynamics Laboratory	9 "	1 February to 21 February
Fluid Mechanics	38 "	24 February to 26 May

Sections 1, 2 and 3 were given 4 advance lessons in lieu of Written General Reviews. Sections 1 and 2 visited Power Plant in lieu of one Written General Review and had laboratory demonstration on steam engine and turbine in lieu of others. Sections 1 and 2 were given special Thesis Problem in lieu of Written General Reviews.

Second Class (Class of 1948—304 Cadets)—This was a transition period class and had a specially prepared course. It had 25 periods of Statics and 28 periods of Strength of Materials during 3d Class spring. Attendance was whole class daily from 3 September 1946 to 20 January 1947 and half class daily 21 January to 28 May. Subjects were taught as follows:

Strength of Materials	16 Periods	3 September to 20 September
Analytical Mechanics (Kinematics and Kinetics)	38 "	21 September to 5 November
Fluid Mechanics	36 "	6 November to 20 December
Fluid Mechanics and Thermo- dynamics, alternating	28 "	2 January to 19 February
Fluid Mechanics, Thermo- dynamics and Laboratory	39 "	20 February to 28 May

Sections 1 to 5 studied "Approximate Methods of Analysis" in lieu of Written General Reviews. Sections 1 to 5 took advanced work in lieu of Written General Reviews. Sections 1 to 5 took Thesis Problem in lieu of Written General Reviews I, II and III; Sections 1 and 2 in lieu of WGR IV. Sections 1 and 2 had four additional periods in Thesis Problem in Fluid Mechanics in lieu of two Written General Reviews and one Special Review in Thermodynamics.

Methods of instruction were practically unchanged except that a new pamphlet of Supplementary Problems was made up containing problems in all our subjects which are not in the textbooks used. These pamphlets were for section room use only. The regular Problem Books for each subject, containing all the problems and the basic equations and figures in the textbooks used, were used in the section room as heretofore. They were also issued to cadets to be kept in their rooms so that they could be familiar with what equations and other data would be available to them in the section room. These Problem Books were turned in at the end of each subject.

Educational trips were made by members of the department to:

General Electric Plant, West Lynn, Mass.

M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

White Sands Proving Ground and Ft. Bliss, Texas

American Society of Engineering Education Meeting, Minneapolis, Minn.

MacArthur Field, L. I., N. Y. (Sperry demonstration)

During the Academic Year 1946-47 the following changes and additions were made in the laboratory: One of the two new Cadillac motors with water-cooled electric dynamometer was installed and used during laboratory instruction. The other was almost completed but not used. The dynamometer on the vertical shaft propeller turbine was changed to an electric generator. A new reciprocating pump was installed and used during laboratory instruction. A laminar flow tank and new weir flume were installed and used. The photographic dark room was completed and used for photographic work. A rotary piston pump was received and will be installed in the coming year.

Effort was made to employ visual aids whenever feasible. Specifically, the following were used:

1. Short motion picture film on Jet Engine.
2. A partial aircraft instrument panel constructed and used to demonstrate the principles and operation of gyroscopic instruments.
3. A special device to demonstrate various types of plane motion.
4. A special device to demonstrate relationship between friction, sliding and tipping.
5. A special device to demonstrate bending movement in a curved structural member.
6. A special device to demonstrate relative motion.

f. Department of Military Art and Engineering.

The department conducted two courses for the First Class (311 cadets): military history and military engineering.

Military History—One hundred periods were devoted to the study of the great captains before Napoleon, the campaigns of Napoleon, the American Civil War, World War I, and World War II. About 40 per cent of the time was allotted to the World War II subcourse. Lectures on the great leaders of history were continued, and a large number of World War II motion pictures were shown.

As an experiment, a short reading subcourse was instituted during which the cadets read two outstanding books on military history. The experiment was so successful that it will be continued. Taking advantage of new material that became available, a revision of the department's history of World War II was begun.

Throughout the year close liaison was maintained with the War Department's Historical Division, and much useful material was obtained from that source. A number of fruitful visits were made by officers of the department to Federal and other agencies. Valuable terrain models of World War II and other battlefields were procured from the Army Map Service.

On 31 January Colonel Vincent J. Esposito was appointed junior Professor in this department. He reported on 24 June, after completing his tour of duty on the faculty of the National War College.

Military Engineering—The abbreviated instruction in this subject was given for the last time, since with the resumption of the four-year curriculum in September 1947 the regular course of 105 periods will again be taught.

Thirty-one periods were devoted to military bridges, demolitions, and allied subjects. Effective use was made of motion pictures and other visual aids.

g. Department of Military Hygiene.

During the academic year, the Department of Military Hygiene conducted the following course of instruction.

First Class (311 cadets)—1 October to 31 October—Military Hygiene

The role of military hygiene, preventive medical methods and application of these principles in the field were stressed. The War Department Field Manual 21-10, dated July 1945, was utilized as the text, each cadet receiving a copy.

With the War Department Officers' Training Program in mind, plans were formulated and subject matter prepared for the following year's course. This course was designed to integrate with instruction planned by the Surgeon General and Army Ground Forces in the Branch Immaterial courses given to all new officers. Effort was made to give the cadet as thorough a foundation in basic medical science and military hygiene as possible and at the same time, manifest the widespread activities required of the Medical Department of the modern Army.

h. Department of Military Topography & Graphics.

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

Third Class—1949 (622 cadets)

3 September to 2 February —Military Topography
3 February to 29 May —Graphics (Advanced)

Fourth Class—1950 (867 cadets)

3 September to 20 December—Graphics (Basic)
2 January to 2 February —Map Reading
3 February to 29 May —Surveying

Attendance for the Third Class was in the afternoon, one-half of the class each day, Monday to Friday inclusive; the maximum number of attendances for each cadet was ninety.

The Topography Course included the use of current domestic and foreign maps and the use of photo coverage and field sketches from active theatre areas of World War II. The course was expanded to twice the number of periods used in the 1945-46 course. All subjects were increased one or more periods and an effective six-period, comprehensive, map compilation and drafting problem was included.

The Graphics course was the continuation into the advanced and applicatory field of the work given the class during its Fourth Class Year. There was a one year gap between the basic and the advanced courses which will be eliminated in 1947-48 by an approved re-scheduling.

Attendance for the Fourth Class was throughout the day, one half of the class each day (two-sixths in the morning and one-sixth in the afternoon), Monday to Friday inclusive; the maximum number of attendances for each cadet was ninety-one.

All three courses—Basic Engineering Drawing, Elementary Map Reading and Surveying—were essentially the same as the previous year's course.

For the first time objective type tests were used in both courses in order to obtain a more clearly defined basis for determining cadet proficiency. These proved to be great time savers for both cadets and instructors and possessed a highly satisfactory validity as a testing medium.

The Field House again was used to a great advantage for the early stages of survey instruction. During the winter months it is possible to duplicate conditions for any outdoor survey problem, hence the best possible training is accomplished unhampered by weather. Although no use of the Field House will be made in the coming year because of the approved course change, its use will probably be resumed in 1948-49.

Motor transportation was used to move the Third Class to and from outdoor instruction areas. This expedient saves a great deal of instructional time and will be continued.

Lectures:

Professor Kurt Lowe of Columbia University gave a lecture (and conducted a very educational field trip in the vicinity of West Point) on the subject of Geomorphology for all instructors of the Department.

Colonel William D. Milne, then Executive Officer, Army Map Service, delivered a lecture to the 3rd Class on "Operations of the Army Map Service during World War II and in Post War Period."

Mr. Charles Hunziker, expert on Multiplex Mapping Methods, lectured to the instructors and interested post personnel on "Wide Angle Multiplex Mapping."

The Professor delivered a lecture on "The New Projection and Grid Coordinate System for Army Maps" to the First Class in order to bring them up to date on recent changes before they reported to their first stations.

Special Courses and Activities:

During the year, personnel of the Department visited the following installations:

- Watervliet Arsenal
- Eugene Dietzgen Co.
- Engineer Supply Depot, Columbus O. (School for Instrument Repair)
- Army Map Service
- Engineer Board & School
- Wright Field
- Ohio State University

Five officers conducted an extensive field check for Army Map Service of the ten map sheets of the area around West Point. They covered over 600 miles of road net in 27 officer-days to accomplish the necessary work.

A short intensive course on "Multiplex Mapping Methods and Operation of the Multiplex" was conducted by Mr. Charles Hunziker of Army Map Service for eight Topography instructors.

A very extensive map library covering most world areas is now available for use of all agencies on the Post since indexing and filing of a large stock is completed. This will be on a loan or information basis rather than on a map issue basis.

Transits used in cadet instruction were overhauled by the Eugene Dietzgen Company to alter certain accessories so that the instruments are up-to-date and in first-class condition.

i. Department of Modern Languages.

Foreign language instruction was given to cadets in ten different courses all running concurrently throughout the entire academic year. The courses were

for the cadets of the Third and Fourth Classes and in five different languages, as follows:—

Third Class

Second year	Spanish	for 184 cadets
“	“ French	“ 172 “
“	“ Portuguese	“ 60 “
“	“ German	“ 114 “
“	“ Russian	“ 91 “

Fourth Class

First year	Spanish	for 300 cadets
“	“ French	“ 219 “
“	“ Portuguese	“ 83 “
“	“ German	“ 176 “
“	“ Russian	“ 120 “

The quotas of cadets assigned to the different language groups were as nearly as practicable in the proportionate strength originally ordered by the Academic Board. The original organization of the multiple language program gave 20 per cent of the incoming new class to each of the languages French, German and Portuguese and the remaining 40 per cent to Spanish. When Russian was introduced its quota was fixed at 20 per cent taken one half from Portuguese and the other half from French, German and Spanish equally. The result was the division now considered official: Spanish 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, French 25 per cent, German 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, Russian 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and Portuguese 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A letter from the War Department under date of 1 April 1947 directs that the quotas for Russian and French be interchanged beginning 1 September 1948. In applying the above percentages it is, of course, necessary to take the nearest number of cadets representing an integral number of instructors.

The assignment of new cadets to foreign language groups was not based this year primarily on the individual's own choice as in the past but on previous study. Those having begun a language in school or college continued it here, except where previous knowledge was so extensive as to make further study unprofitable.

Methods of instruction and objectives were the same this year as before except in the course in first year German. This course was chosen for the experiment with the new all oral method which had been ordered by the Academic Board. From the very beginning recitations were spoken instead of written. There were a few dictations and other exercises in writing but all conversation connected with them was in German. There was almost no use of the blackboards. After the eleventh lesson even the very slight use of English found necessary until then was completely eliminated and no word of English was heard in the class room for the remainder of the year.

The results were extremely satisfactory. Each cadet had many times more practice at speaking the language than with previous methods, overcame self-consciousness and acquired self-confidence, took a much greater interest in the study and actually learned to converse understandably in German. The knowledge of the grammar acquired the first year was not as extensive nor as sound as formerly, but that was expected and the deficiency will be more than made up by the end of the second year.

The trial having proved so successful in German it will now be extended to all of the other languages. The new academic year will open 2 September 1947 with all five languages being taught by the all oral method. The courses have been planned and the preparation of the material is already far advanced, in some cases completed. It should be mentioned that the method involves preparing our own textbooks, except in Spanish where a suitable book already in print was found and adopted. In this connection it is desired to commend Mr. Fritz Tiller, Civilian Instructor of German, for very superior work in writing the text for the German course in which the new method was used experimentally during the past year. He labored untiringly and most effectively to get the material ready in time for use by the cadets and contributed very greatly to the success achieved in teaching it.

It is to be noted, of course, that a change in objective to suit the new method is indicated. The Department will continue to aim at a thorough knowledge of the structure of the language as a foundation upon which to build in any later emergency and also at ability to speak the language understandably, but the positions of the two as to relative importance will now be reversed. The cadet will be taught to speak and will then learn the grammar and the other skills, reading and writing.

The teaching staff of the Department was augmented during the year by two army officers from Latin-American countries. They were Captain Jorge A. Vidal of the Brazilian Army who helped in the teaching of Portuguese, and Captain Victor Esperón of the Mexican Army who taught Spanish. Both were lent to us by their governments as a greatly appreciated expression of friendly feeling and both performed their tasks and conducted themselves generally in such a manner as to make that feeling mutual.

Another addition to the staff of the Department was the new second professor. The position of second professor was recently created by law and Colonel Charles J. Barrett, Jr., F. A., was appointed to fill it, thus becoming the first incumbent. He will take up his new duties 1 July 1947.

There were five native civilian instructors in the department throughout the year, one for each language. Captain Claude Viollet, of the French Army during World War II, was appointed civilian instructor of French to replace Mr. Charles Micaud. Mr. Nicholas Maltzoff was appointed the first civilian instructor of Russian. In the other three languages the civilian instructors were the old incumbents: Mr. José Martínez in Spanish, Mr. Fritz Tiller in German and Mr. John de Oliveira in Portuguese.

The practice of sending prospective instructors for a year of preliminary instruction abroad was continued. There were two officers engaged in such study in France, one in Spain, two in Germany and one in Brazil. Three officers designated as future instructors of Russian followed courses in that language at Columbia University in New York City, because it proved impracticable to send them for study in Russia. From such indications as have been available it is believed that all of these officers will return from their preliminary studies well equipped for their duties as language instructors.

Officers now on duty in the Department include a considerable number of former language instructors. Many of the others came here from foreign language experience in the war. The result has been a very well equipped teaching personnel and an entirely satisfactory quality of language instruction throughout the year.

j. Department of Ordnance.

The course in Ordnance was given to two halves of the Class of 1947 (311 cadets) separately.

First Half of Class:

52 attendances

Every other day 3 Sept. to 18 Jan.

Second Half of Class:

53 attendances

Every other day 20 Jan. to 27 May.

The course was similar in scope and methods of presentation to that of last year, including coverage of rockets, recoilless rifles, VT fuzes, and discussions of the atomic bomb. An excellent illustrated lecture on Guided Missiles was presented by Colonel H. N. Toftoy, Rocket Development Division, Research and Development Service, Office Chief of Ordnance.

The whole class spent the entire day of 28 May at Aberdeen Proving Ground where they witnessed a demonstration of the most modern Ordnance materiel and scientific test equipment, including the supersonic wind tunnel.

k. Department of Physics and Chemistry.

During the year the following courses were conducted:

Physics—Third Class (622 cadets), 3 September to 29 May.

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive for the periods 3 September–21 December and 14 January–1 May; whole class daily for the periods 2 January–13 January and 2 May–29 May. There were 124 attendances during the year.

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.

Chemistry—Third Class (622 cadets), 3 September to 1 May.

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive for the periods 3 September–21 December and 14 January–1 May. There were 89 attendances during the year.

A uniform course was given to all cadets of the class. This was a basic course at the collegiate level covering the essential principles and the factual basis of general chemistry. Appropriate lectures and laboratory exercises were included.

Instructor Education

During the year, officers of the department attended courses of instruction as follows:

Ohio State University:

Graduate work in Nuclear Physics—summer 1946—1 officer.

Columbia University:

Teachers College—graduate work—2 semesters—1 officer.

Chemistry—2 semesters—3 officers.

The head of the department made visits to installations of the Manhattan Engineer District. The junior professor attended "Operation Crossroads" as an official observer with Joint Army Navy Task Force No. 1 at Bikini Atoll, July and August, 1946.

Educational visits were made by one or more officers of the department to Columbia University, Harvard University, Ohio State University, Dartmouth College, and the Chemical Corps School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Personnel

Colonel Edward C. Gillette, Jr., was appointed Professor of Physics and Chemistry 22 August 1946 (junior professor in the department) and was placed in charge of the Chemistry course.

1. Department of Social Sciences.

During the year the Department of Social Sciences conducted courses as follows:

First Class: (311 cadets)

Economics	30 Periods	3 September to 3 March
International Relations	15 "	4 March to 27 May

Second Class: (304 cadets)

Geography	68 Periods	3 September to 26 March
Military Government	23 "	27 March to 29 May

First Class Courses

The Class of 1947 was the last class to receive the abbreviated course in First Class subjects. The courses extended through the period 3 September 1946-27 May 1947, with cadets attending $1\frac{1}{4}$ times per week in the afternoon.

Lectures were presented as follows:

- Two by the Head of the Department, including: "Raw Materials in War and Peace"
- One by General G. A. Lincoln, W. D. General Staff: "The Cost of Foreign Policy"

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

1. The series of Instructional Aid Problems in Economics was extended from seven problems to eighteen.
2. Greater emphasis was placed on instructor conferences in preparation for each lesson assignment.
3. At the direction of the Superintendent, the International Relations course included a series of three lessons (20% of the course) on the implications of atomic fission. In the first two periods of the series, eight cadets in each section presented different aspects of the problem in 10-minute special topics. The third period was used for discussion of the questions introduced in the topic presentations. Special topics were delivered by 192 cadets (62% of the class) using nine references on *The Absolute Weapon*, Brodie.

Revision of the Department pamphlet, *Strategic and Critical Raw Materials*, begun the previous year, was completed in May. As the basic data were analyzed, it became apparent that adequate treatment would require an enlargement of the scope and content of the old pamphlet. The result, bearing the title: *Raw Materials in War and Peace*, combines textual material with factual data in a book of 221 pages.

Lack of an up-to-date text again precluded the teaching of the Economics of War. The course will be revived in 1947-48 as Applied Military Economics,

using both the text of that name soon to be published by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and materials prepared in this Department.

A short course in Bookkeeping was prepared for use in 1947-1948. This course, to be covered in 4 periods, is designed to familiarize cadets with basic accounting procedures and to enable them to keep the books of an organization fund.

Although considerable attention was given to the question of introducing in 1947-1948 an advanced course in Economics, a questionnaire disclosed too few qualified candidates in the Class of 1948 to warrant the attempt.

Second Class Courses

Pilot courses in two subjects newly introduced into the postwar curriculum were presented:—Economic and Political Geography and American Military Government. The courses extended through the period, 3 September 1946–29 May 1947, with cadets attending 2½ times per week in the afternoon.

In addition to two lectures by the Head of the Department at the beginning and end of the Academic Year, the following lectures by visiting educators and speakers were given:

- “Latin America” by Prof. Preston E. James, Syracuse University
- “Canada and the U. S.” by Dr. Eric H. Faigle, Syracuse University
- “Strategic Bases” by Dr. Hans W. Weigert
- “The Geography of the Arctic” by Dr. Sidman P. Poole, University of Virginia
- “Geographic Coherence in Asia” by Prof. George B. Cressey
- “Military Government” by Colonel Kenneth Johnson, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War
- “Military Government” by Dr. Francis P. Miller

Personnel

Brigadier General G. A. Lincoln, G. S. C., O-17497, was appointed junior professor, effective 1 September 1947.

Post Graduate Training of Instructors:—Ten of the eighteen instructor replacements needed for Academic Year 1947-1948 were designated a year in advance to permit their undergoing a year of advanced training in selected institutions of higher education. Two others, designated at the turn of the year, received one semester plus one summer session of such training. Five of the six remaining vacancies were filled in time to permit the officers concerned to get a summer session at Columbia University. All reports received from the institutions indicate that superior work was done by these officers. It can fairly be anticipated as a result that the Department will enjoy the highest level of developed capacity in its staff that it has known at any time to date.

Instructor Exchange, United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy:—The policy of exchanging instructors between the two National Service Academies was continued by the Department in the persons of Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Bailey, F. A., and Lieutenant Commander Neville T. Kirk, U. S. N. R.

Study in Situ of Military Government:—Lieutenant Colonel Linscott A. Hall, C. A. C., Assistant Professor of Military Government, was ordered to Europe for the summer of 1947 in order to study the practical problems of administering military government in the European Zone.

On 16 April 1947, the name of the Department was changed from "Department of Economics, Government and History" to "Department of Social Sciences", the latter name being more accurately descriptive.

m. Advanced Instruction for Superior Students.

In all courses the cadets are sectioned according to ability so that each classroom group is relatively homogeneous. The instructor adjusts his lesson plan to the capabilities of his particular section. The upper sections are excused from much of the review work and are given advanced topics for study or additional laboratory work beyond the minimum requirements of many of the courses.

Typical of this advanced work are the statistics subcourse, additional practice in debating, extra work in radio, design problems in mechanics and engineering. In courses which have uniform lesson assignments for all sections, the attitude of the instructor and the range of discussion in the classroom vary with the ability of the section.

5. DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

a. Administration.

The Corps of Cadets continues to maintain its high standard of discipline. The system of serving punishments was modified. A cadet awarded special punishment must now serve one of the following to receive credit for the serving of one punishment: A two-hour tour on the area on Wednesday; a three-hour tour on the area on Saturdays; a confinement from supper, Saturday night and evenings preceding holidays until reveille the following day; a confinement from reveille on Sunday and holidays until dinner the same day; a confinement from dinner until supper on Sunday and holidays. A cadet awarded ordinary punishment serves the confinement periods as outlined for the serving of special punishment but serves a fatigue or work detail in lieu of walking the area on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. In addition, the serving of company punishment was instituted.

Cadets were separated for the reasons as indicated:

Deficiency in Conduct	6
Deficiency in Aptitude for the Service	8
Physical Disability	25
Deficiency in Academics	111
Resignations	158

First Classmen were authorized nine weekend leaves during the academic year. Second Classmen were authorized four weekend leaves during the second term of the academic year. A ten-day Christmas leave and a three-day spring vacation leave were authorized for the three upper classes. The academic curriculum was suspended for all classes during the Christmas and spring vacation periods.

The regulation prohibiting the use of cash by cadets was suspended for the period 1 January to 30 June 1947. The result of the test on the use of cash proved so satisfactory that cadets will be authorized cash in lieu of coupons for the ensuing year.

In August 1946, the Corps of Cadets was reorganized into a brigade consisting of two regiments of 12 companies each. The Department of Tactics was similarly reorganized paralleling the Corps of Cadets' organization.

b. Recreation and Welfare.

Extra-Curricular Activities

Athletic Clubs—The Polo, Sailing, Ski, Squash, Handball and Water Polo Clubs participated in intercollegiate competition both away from and at West Point. Weight-lifting became an organized activity. Skeeet participated in matches with nearby gym clubs. Outstanding were Polo and Sailing. Polo captured the National Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship and won for the fourth time in the history of Polo at the Academy, the Townsend Trophy presented by the National Polo Association. With the deactivation of the cavalry detachment and withdrawal of government horses, the era of polo at the Academy has ended. Sailing, organized in April 1946, won the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Middle Atlantic Associate Member Championships in a field of eight and placed second to Navy in the ICYRA Middle Atlantic Regular Member Championships in a field of nine.

Activities—The Radio Club reported a greatly increased interest in the field of electronics. The Special Program Committee sponsored a series of entertaining programs including the University Glee Club, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and Lawrence Tibbett. An Art Club was organized. The Chess Club and Debating Society engaged in intercollegiate competition. The latter, recently redesignated the West Point Debate Council, in addition to participating in fifty-one intercollegiate debates, organized and administered the first truly national intercollegiate debate tournament, involving twenty-nine schools, nominated as the outstanding representatives of their respective regions.

Musical Organizations—The Cadet Chapel Choir and the Catholic Chapel Choir and Acolytes participated in weekly Sunday services at West Point and also church services in New York City and Washington, D. C. The Glee Club participated in several radio broadcasts, presented a June Week Concert, and took part in the White Plains Choral Festival. The Cadet Dance Orchestra was well received at numerous cadet hops.

Publications—The Howitzer, Pointer, Bugle Notes and Mortar were published.

Dramatics—The Dialectic Society presented on 8 March the annual Hundredth Night Show, entitled this year "Thumbs Up".

c. Miscellaneous.

The Corps of Cadets contributed \$968.05 to the Annual Red Cross Drive, \$180.81 to the March of Dimes and \$273.00 to the "Catholic Charities" appeal, and \$1,017.42 to the USO Fund Drive.

As the Classes of 1947 and 1948 were originally the same class, their rings, made by the Herff—Jones Company, are identical except for the dates in the class crest. The Class of 1947 received their rings just prior to Christmas Holidays in 1946; the Class of 1948 received their rings on the afternoon on 3 June 1947, following the graduation of their former classmates.

d. Training.

General

Basic Plan—During the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, the cadet military instruction conformed to the transitional training program based on the Four Year Cadet Military Training Program, which was approved during the spring of 1946. With the formation of the second class on 4 June 1946, certain modifications of those portions of the program pertaining to the instruction for the Classes of 1947 and 1948 were required in order to compensate for the additional instruction to be received by the Class of 1948.

The Revised Four Year Cadet Military Training Program was submitted to the Director of Organization and Training, WDGS, during December 1946 and was approved on 19 February 1947. This program, with certain modifications, is in effect for the training of the Classes of 1949, 1950, and 1951. The Classes of 1947 and 1948, because of their accelerated training under the three year program, have followed an adjusted program for tactical instruction.

Educational and Training Trips

New York Port of Embarkation Trip—During the weekends of 26-27 April, 10-11 May, and 17-18 May, 1947, members of the Class of 1947 proceeded to New York City for the purpose of inspecting the facilities of the New York Port of Embarkation. This trip included a tour of the Harbor and of the Brooklyn Army Base facilities.

Aberdeen Proving Ground Trip—On 27 May 1947, members of the Class of 1947 visited Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The Class returned from this demonstration on 29 May 1947.

Education Trips—During the weekends of 8 February, 1 March and 19 April 1947, voluntary educational tours were made available to members of the Class of 1948. Institutions visited were the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the National Broadcasting Studio, all of New York City. Cadets of the second class were authorized a maximum of two of the three tours offered.

Cadet-Midshipmen Exchange Trips—Continuing a practice started in the spring of 1946, the system of Cadet-Midshipmen exchange visits was conducted in the spring of 1947. Members of the first class of each Academy visited the opposite institution on weekends from February through May 1947. During these exchange visits, the Cadets and Midshipmen were billeted in Barracks, attended class and meal formations, and in general, lived for a short time as their counterpart in the opposite Academy.

e. Military Instruction.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1947)

Summer (1946)—During the period 8-23 June 1946, the entire Class of 1947 was on furlough. Upon their return, on 24 June, the class was divided into two groups for the summer training period. Group I received a week of instructor training during the latter portion of June to prepare them for duty as instructors of the New Fourth Class. On 1 July 1946, this group commenced a three week tour of duty with the New Cadet Detail. During this tour they acted as instructors in military subjects and occupied command positions in each new cadet company. Following this, Group I proceeded to Stewart Field for the purpose of participating in an air training program of three weeks' duration. Upon completion of the air training phase, Group I moved to Camp Buckner for a two and one half weeks' tour of duty with the Class of 1949. During the Camp Buckner training period, cadets of the first class served as instructors in the small unit field exercises and as assistant staff officers at Camp Headquarters.

Group II of the first class received their phase of the air training immediately following the return from furlough. This was followed by a week of instructor training in preparation for duty with the New Cadet Detail. Upon completion of this instruction, Group II commenced a six week's period of duty with the New Cadet Detail as instructors and in command positions within the companies.

Academic Year (1946-1947)—The military training of the Class of 1947 from September 1946 through May 1947, comprised courses in advanced tactical subjects, unit administration, practical military engineering, military intelligence, signal communication, mess management, civil disturbances, organization and functioning of the army to include the major commands and services, dismounted drill, and physical education. In addition to the above, the first class received an intensive course of instruction in psychology of military leadership, covering the study of human nature, study of personnel management and placement at troop level, and the study of applied techniques. Throughout the year, selected first classmen received valuable training by acting as instructors in the presentation of basic tactics subjects to the fourth class.

Training of the Second Class (Class of 1948)

Summer (1946)—This class was divided into two groups for the summer training period. Group I received a thirty day furlough immediately after June Week while Group II was receiving a month of air training at Stewart Field. On July 10 the two groups reversed with Group I going to Stewart Field for their air training while Group II departed on a thirty day furlough. On 10 August, after both groups had reassembled at West Point, the entire class departed by Naval Transport for The Naval Amphibious Training Base, Little Creek, Virginia. At Little Creek, Virginia, the cadets participated in joint amphibious exercises with the second class, United States Naval Academy, until the end of August.

Academic Year (1946-1947)—During the period from September 1946 through May 1947, the second class received instruction in the employment of the separate arms in combination with a Battalion Combat Team and a Regimental Combat Team, instructor training, practical military engineering, signal communications, employment of armored units and mechanized cavalry, animal management, mess management, physical education, and dismounted drill. Furthermore, this class received a short course of instruction in psychology of military leadership in order to prepare them for the assumption of their role as first classmen. This course covered motivation, adjustment, proper methods and applied techniques in making corrections, inculcating standards, and, in presenting basic instruction.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1949)

Summer (1946)—During the period 5 July-26 August the third class received their tactical training while quartered at Camp Buckner. This instruction consisted of the following: rifle marksmanship, driver training and first echelon maintenance, antiaircraft instruction, use and maintenance of armored vehicles, practical military engineering, signal communication, use of light machine gun, carbine, and BAR, and tactical employment of small units. Instruction was given in the tactical employment of small units as follows: squad in the attack, followed by the squad in the attack of a pill-box, squad in the attack with a tank, squad as the point of an advanced guard, squad as a day light patrol, squad as a night reconnaissance patrol, squad in the defense, squad in the defense of a road block, platoon in the attack, platoon in attack of a cave position, attack of a fortified village, and an attack at night. The weapons platoon in the attack was also studied during the instruction covering the platoon. Throughout the entire summer training period all cadets were given the opportunity to exercise command

functions during portions of the tactical training. This was especially true during the final two weeks of training when the various small unit exercises were held.

Academic Year (1946-1947)—The military training of the Class of 1949 from September 1946 through May 1947 consisted of the following: capabilities and limitations of field and antiaircraft artillery, employment of tanks and mechanized cavalry to include the platoon and company (troop), tactics and technique of the infantry platoon and company, physical education, dismounted drill, and psychology of military leadership to include basic instincts, motivation, emotion, and adjustment to military life.

Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1950)

Summer (1946)—This class entered the Military Academy on 1 July 1946. From that date through 26 August, the class received intensive training in the basic school of the soldier, in adjustment to military life, and in the concepts and ideals of duty and honor. During the last week of this period the class participated in a training hike stressing march discipline and living in the field.

Summer Training Program (1947)

Training of the First Class (Class of 1948)—On 4 June 1947, the new first class departed on a three weeks' Combined Arms Trip. The class traveled by air to Wright Field, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Material Command, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for instruction in antiaircraft weapons and guided missiles conducted by the Antiaircraft School, and to Fort Benning, Georgia, for advanced instruction in infantry and airborne tactics by The Infantry Center. Upon return from the Combined Arms Trip, the entire class received instructor training in preparation for duty with the third and fourth classes. On 1 July the class will be divided into two groups for the remainder of the summer training period. During the period 1 July-5 August, approximately 75% of Group I will be on duty with the New Cadet Detail at West Point, while the remainder of Group I will be assigned to duty in connection with the third class training at Camp Buckner. On 6 August 1947, members of Group I will depart on a three weeks' furlough. Group II will be on duty with the New Cadet Detail until 8 July, at which time they will depart on furlough. Upon return from furlough, Group II will receive an additional week of instructor training in preparation for duty with the third and fourth classes. This instructor duty will commence on 5 August 1947.

Training of the Second Class (Class of 1949)—During the period 3 June-2 August, the Class of 1949 was divided into two groups. On 5 June, Group I departed on the Air Training Trip. During this training period of one month, Group I traveled by air to various Air Force installations in the South and Southwest for indoctrination in Air Force organization, equipment and tactics. Upon their return from this trip the Group will depart on a thirty day furlough. Group II departed on furlough 3 June and upon their return to West Point will depart on the Air Training Trip as outlined above. Upon the completion of furlough and air training in July the entire second class will be assembled at West Point and will depart on 3 August by US Army Transport for the Amphibious Training Base, Little Creek, Virginia. From 4 August to 11 August this class will participate in pre-amphibious training given by Marine Corps and Naval units stationed at Little Creek, and by Transportation Corps units stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia. From 12 August to 25 August the second class will participate

in joint amphibious exercises with the second class, US Naval Academy. This training will consist of demonstration landings by a Marine Battalion Landing Team followed by two landings of the cadet battalion landing team. Upon completion of the operation the second class will return to West Point by Navy Transport.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1950)—The entire third class departed on furlough on 3 June 1947. Upon their return on 2 July, the class will be moved to Camp Buckner for the summer training period. The course of training scheduled at Camp Buckner will consist of rifle and rifle marksmanship, artillery training, armored training, practical military engineering, field messing, motor transportation, signal communication, military courtesy, animal management, psychology of military leadership, and small unit field exercises.

Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1951)—On 1 July 1947, the new fourth class will enter the Military Academy. The class will spend the entire summer receiving instruction in the basic school of the soldier and being indoctrinated into the military life. Preparations for the reception and training of the Class of 1951 were completed in June. The New Cadet Detail will be composed of members of the Class of 1948. In addition to the first class detail, an administrative detail of eight cadets per new cadet company will be made from the Class of 1950. The detail from the Class of 1950 will begin on 9 July 1947 and continue until 16 August. The third classmen on this detail will be rotated every two weeks in order to spread the experience among a greater number of cadets and also to reduce the loss of training time for the individual cadets concerned at Camp Buckner.

f. Supply.

Cadet Barracks—Normal repair, upkeep, and reconditioning of all barracks was maintained throughout the year. Reorganization of the Corps of Cadets from a Two Regiment, Sixteen Company Organization to a Two Regiment, Twenty-four Company Organization, resulted in a reallocation of barracks and room assignments to provide additional orderly rooms and trunk rooms for cadet use, and headquarters accommodations for the Staffs of the 1st and 2nd Regiments. The Military Psychology and Leadership Section was likewise provided with barracks office space equipped with necessary office furniture and equipment.

Transportation—Transportation to and from places of instruction is provided for cadets, normally employing cadet drivers. Special arrangements are made with commercial rail, bus, and air lines to enable cadets to obtain the best possible travel accommodations from and to the Academy on all leaves and furloughs.

Laundry Service—During the year, laundry service was placed on a flat rate charge of \$6.00 per month per cadet. The necessary laundry forms were revised accordingly and the Machine Records Unit utilized to keep rosters current and to minimize errors in bookkeeping. During May, approximately \$14,000.00 worth of cadet clothing and equipment was destroyed in a fire at the Post Laundry. Necessary certificates were executed and replacement of lost items was made so as to meet the uniform requirements for June Week.

Model Room—The Model Room was maintained throughout the year. Many visiting dignitaries visited this room and obtained an insight on how a cadet lives.

Clothing and Individual Equipment—Authority was obtained from the War Department to place the following items on a normal issue basis rather than a purchase basis for all cadets: Barracks bags; boots, service, combat; jackets, trousers, and caps, herringbone twill; and overshoes, arctic, Model 1945. In addition, B-4 Air Corps type, Flight Bags were issued to all cadets which makes it possible to maintain uniform appearance of baggage during movements of the entire Corps.

Camp Buckner—Normal repair and maintenance of the Camp was maintained throughout the year.

Supplies, Equipment and Facilities—All supplies and equipment coming under the jurisdiction of this office were inspected periodically and, where necessary, repaired or exchanged, in order to keep all items in the best possible condition at all times. Some curtains were purchased for Grant Hall, drapes were relined, and worn furniture reupholstered to maintain the reception hall in first class condition. New construction of the Cadet Mess precluded using the Cadet Supply Room in that building, necessitating the utilization of improvised space as an expedient in order to store and process items needed by the Corps of Cadets.

g. Military Psychology and Leadership.

Course of Instruction—Acting further in the light of the proposal in the 1 January 1946 letter from the Chief of Staff to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, the Department of Tactics conducted its first major course in the Psychology of Military Leadership. A Department of Military Psychology and Leadership was established, consisting of a director, a professional psychologist as associate director, an aptitude officer, and four instructors. This department was committed to two functions—that of offering training in The Psychology of Military Leadership, and that of instrumenting the Commandant's policy on Aptitude for the Military Service. Special, intensive instruction in psychology at Queens College was given the instructors for three months before the course started in January 1947. Provisions for a 42-class hour course was made by effecting a readjustment in the hours used for tactical instruction. The course, focussed toward the immediate post-Academy leadership responsibilities of the cadets, and divided roughly into two equal parts of relevant psychology and of applied leadership techniques, was given to the Class of 1947. Orienting and integrating lectures were kept at a minimum, the bulk of the course being given in sections averaging 17-18 cadets each. Included as an integral part of the course was a systematic intercadet evaluation, within companies, based on a mutual rating on certain traits regarded as essential to good leadership or indicative of good leadership promise. While the course was admittedly in a formative stage, the reactions of visiting Army officers, the reactions on two questionnaires of the cadets taking the course, and the reactions of both Naval Academy officers and midshipmen visiting the course were consistently and enthusiastically in accord with the first steps that had been taken. The Class of 1948 received a 15-hour course aimed at the improvement of cadet leadership practices during New Cadet Barracks, and incorporating a similar inter-cadet evaluation procedure directed toward the remedying and improvement of leadership weaknesses that were thus discovered.

Aptitude—In an attempt to improve the effectiveness of the determination of cadets' Aptitude for the Military Service, an Aptitude Rating Form was developed for use in place of the Machine Record Card. Inter-cadet ratings, within each

company, based upon the general performance of each cadet, were used in place of the percentage marks previously employed. A composite order of merit for each class was obtained from these "buddy" ratings, supplemented by the ratings by the cadets' tactical officers. The bottom five to ten per cent of the cadets in the order of merit listing were then made the subjects of further study, help, and investigation, using a newly developed Cadet Evaluation Form, and such agencies as the Company Tactical Officer, newly established Regimental Aptitude Boards, the Brigade Aptitude Board, and, in serious cases, the services of the professional psychologist and/or the station psychiatrist.

h. Physical Education.

The Physical Education Program as presented during the fiscal year 1946-1947 is outlined in the attached chart, Annex A entitled "Physical Training Curriculum, U.S.M.A." Major changes in program from the previous year were as follows:

The four year program was initiated except that the Second Class received forty (40) attendances instead of the fourteen (14) provided in the permanent program.

The six (6) hours allotted to training in the First Class year were devoted to lectures to prepare the graduate for the planning and administration of service physical training.

The emphasis in the Second Class year was placed on instructor training during the teaching of all subjects.

Track, swimming, Water Soccer and one season of Crew were dropped from the intramural program because the Corps of Cadets was approximately four hundred (400) understrength.

Third Class Summer Intramural at Camp Buckner was made a required activity and integrated into the drill day commencing Summer 1947.

Improvements of Facilities were as follows:

Construction of the New Central Gymnasium and Dressing Rooms in the South Gymnasium continued throughout the year with completion expected in November 1947.

The new Ladies' Dressing Room and Instructors' Office was completed in March 1947.

Contracts were let in June 1947 for gymnasium stands for the two new Central Gymnasium rooms.

Six (6) new fields for intramural athletics were constructed in the Target Hill Area and one new field was provided at Camp Buckner.

The voluntary evening use of the gymnasium by First Classmen this year commenced on 1 February 1947.

Physical Aptitude Examinations for candidates were approved by the War Department as a regular part of March Entrance Examinations and were applied commencing March 1947.

Constructive changes were made among the civilian instructor staff greatly improving the standards of instructor qualifications. An Officer completed a year of post-graduate training at Springfield College to better qualify him for departmental duties.

A survey of the department was made in March 1947 by a board of consultants, designated by the War Department, who made constructive recommendations for improvement of the department which are being adopted.

6. OFFICE OF ASST. C/S—G-1

During the past year the War Department authorization for personnel was reduced materially. This reduction amounted to 442, or 27%, in the case of enlisted men; and 335, or 16%, in the case of civilian employees.

The adverse effect of the reduction in the authorized enlisted strength was offset to some extent by having Tactical and Service Units from other posts ordered to West Point for the summer training period. Efforts are being made to secure an increase in the authorized enlisted strength.

The policy of having the majority of officers who are to be assigned to the Military Academy as instructors attend a civilian educational institution for post-graduate studies was carried out successfully. 40 of the 60 new instructors in the Academic Departments attended either one or two semesters at selected civilian educational institutions. This policy will undoubtedly increase the officers' value as instructors.

The Staff and Faculty of the Academy is now composed of Regular Army officers, with the exception of 42 temporary officers or officers of the civilian components. This is more nearly the normal peace-time policy as compared to the period during the war when a large proportion of the officers were non-Regulars.

7. OFFICE OF ASST. C/S G-2 AND G-3

The position of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2/G-3, on the staff of the Superintendent was established in October 1946. Colonel Oliver W. Hughes, Infantry, was assigned to duty to fill this newly created position.

General Orders Number 65 Headquarters, United States Military Academy dated 31 October 1946 outlines the duties of this staff position, in addition to those generally prescribed by par. 16 FM 101-5, as follows:

He will exercise staff supervision over the following:

- Planning for and coordination of the training of cadets and of the personnel of the 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A.

- Preparation of Training Reports to the War Department.

- Maintenance of statistics on training and related subjects.

- Liaison with the War Department and with Service Schools to promote efficient integration of the courses of instruction at such schools with related courses at the Military Academy.

- Intelligence and counter-intelligence measures.

- The preparation and maintenance of plan for civil disturbances.

- Liaison with the War Department to effect mutually advantageous integration of the War Department program for the education of officers at civilian institutions with the similar education program being undertaken by the Military Academy.

- Activities under the Special Services Officer this station.

Subsequent orders have added the U.S.M.A. Museum and Post School Board to the above list of activities under the supervision of this staff section.

The most important single accomplishment since creation of this position has been the close liaison established with the service schools to coordinate and integrate the courses of instruction at these schools with related courses at the Military Academy. By this method much unnecessary repetition in the basic courses at the service schools has been eliminated in those subjects already covered in the training at West Point.

This close liaison has been established by correspondence with and personal visits at the following schools:

- Armored School
- Ground General School
- Artillery School
- Infantry School
- Chemical Corps School
- Engineer School
- Ordnance School
- Quartermaster School
- Signal Corps School
- Transportation School
- Army Air Forces Training Command

8. OFFICE OF ASST. C/S—G-4

During the past year the policy of administering service, supply and procurement functions in close conformance with standard War Department procedures has continued. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, has exercised general staff supervision over the activities of the Post Engineer, Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster, Signal Officer, Transportation Officer, Treasurer, U.S.M.A., and the Chemical, Engineer and Medical Supply Officers. He is directly responsible for all construction and for the preparation of the Military Academy's Construction Program.

a. Construction.

No authorizations for new construction were received during the Fiscal Year. Work on the addition to the Cadet Mess, the annex to the Thayer Hotel has not progressed as rapidly as expected, due principally to labor difficulties. However, it is expected that these buildings will be completed by the end of this calendar year.

The 1948 Appropriation Bill for permanent construction which has been presented to the Congress but not yet acted upon, provides for the construction of quarters for 93 officers and 40 non-commissioned officers. This bill also provides funds for detail working drawings for the Academic Building proposed for the Riding Hall site.

All other items included in the long-range program approved by the War Department in 1946 have been deleted from the various budgets presented.

Other items of construction in progress and expected to be completed by late fall are the Dam and Reservoir on Popolopen Creek, Sewage Disposal System for Camp Buckner and 26 Apartment-type quarters for officers from converting buildings formerly occupied by the Coast Artillery Detachment and the construction of three four-family units opposite the Post Chapel. The A.A.A. has also contracted for the construction of 10 family units for their employees, work to be done with A.A.A. funds as on the Golf Course which is expected to be ready for playing in 1948.

Work was completed this year on the conversion of Power Plant to oil fuel, the new Athletic Fields on Target Hill, a Comfort Station near the Cadet Chapel and an enlisted men's Recreation Building.

b. Post Engineer.

The curtailment of Post Engineer operations begun last year continued during Fiscal Year 1947 due to limitation of available funds, increased costs of both labor and material and a general reduction in personnel authorized. The average strength of civilian personnel was 500, as compared to over 600 in Fiscal Year 1946.

The reorganization and consolidation of Post Engineer activities initiated in Fiscal Year 1946 has been completed. The cost accounting system in effect provides a reliable record on the expenditure of maintenance funds, and cost figures compiled to date have proven of great value in preparation of statistical reports and budget estimates.

Preventive maintenance crews were organized in the Carpenter, Electric, and Plumbing Shops. These crews conduct a continuous check of buildings and structures, making minor repairs and adjustments which have materially reduced the number of service calls previously made. A new section will be established 1 July 1947 to correlate and direct the preventive maintenance functions of all Post Engineer activities.

A complete reorganization of equipment and vehicle repair activities was effected with the establishment of the Automotive and Equipment Repair Shop. All automotive equipment, construction machinery and equipment and other special purpose vehicles are now serviced and repaired in this shop.

Prepared the Master Planning and Construction Program in compliance with WD Memorandum 210-20-1, dated 10 September 1946, and subsequent changes, for forwarding to the Office of the Chief of Engineers. This consisted of assembling basic information maps of the U. S. Military Academy with tabulation and narrative analysis of existing facilities to accompany the construction program.

Prepared plans and specifications and award of contract for construction of new concrete observation post at Listening Hill in Range Area to be used for Cadet Artillery Instruction which will be completed during the summer of 1947.

During the year the Post Engineer Property Section completed the setting up of over 13,000 stock record cards, representing the number of individual items of repair and maintenance property and supplies. In addition, over 24,000 requisitions on storekeeper for materials to be used in the maintenance of the Academy were issued, while approximately 8400 work orders were processed covering various phases of maintenance and repair to buildings, grounds and utilities systems.

Twenty-seven buildings in the outlying portion of the Reservation were disposed of by sale. These buildings were former residences and farm buildings on property previously acquired for the training of the Corps of Cadets. The buildings were not suitable for utilization as living quarters or other purposes.

c. Post Ordnance Officer.

Like other Special Staff Sections, the Post Ordnance Officer has generally reorganized his activities during the year. All warehousing and accounting for Ordnance property both motor and armament have been consolidated and centrally located in the first floor of the Ordnance Laboratory near the Armament and Instrument Shops making for better and more efficient operation. The 3rd echelon shop is now consolidated in the building formerly used by the Coast Artillery Corps for shops which provides adequate well lighted and equipped space

for these activities. Reduction in force has reflected in the amount of work that has been accomplished by the Ordnance Officer, however, during the year over 2000 work requests were handled by the Automotive, Armament and Instrument and Machine Shops, over 12,000 major items of Ordnance material were on hand including nearly 700 vehicles. Approximately half a million rounds of ammunition were handled in the Stony Lonesome Magazine Area.

d. Post Quartermaster.

The Post Quartermaster transferred the Transportation Division to the Transportation Corps effective 1 September 1946.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division processed 6,044 purchase actions (including informal and formal contracts). Two purchase actions of interest, because of unusual nature, were: first, a contract with the College Entrance Examination Board for services in connection with special studies, research, statistical analyses, development and preparation of tests and examinations for the Military Academy entrance examination, and secondly, a contract for the construction of a concrete Observation Dugout on Listening Hill for use in training cadets in Artillery Fire Control.

The Quartermaster Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant processed 5,374,605 pieces of laundry and dry cleaning at an operating loss of \$17,712.02. (The operating loss for fiscal year 1946 was \$41,217.67.)

An annex was constructed next to the Dry Cleaning Plant and installed therein were twelve (12) new presses and a trouser former. This new addition permitted the Quartermaster Dry Cleaning Plant to take over the pressing of all cadet work which formerly has been processed through the Cadet Sales Store.

A flat charge of \$6.00 per month was established for Cadet Laundry.

The number of employees at the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant was reduced from 169 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 129 at the end of the fiscal year. This reduction was made possible by greater efficiency of operation which, in turn, was brought about by intensive instruction, installation of new equipment and a more efficient pattern of flow through the Plant. Lack of funds has necessitated the deferment of the remainder of the modernization program which when completed will result in a more efficient plant.

A fire occurred in the Laundry on 16 May 1947 and destroyed considerable clothing. Building and machinery damage was confined to woodwork, floor supports, scales, marking conveyor, and the destruction of 13 marking machines and a number of wooden bins. Authority was obtained from the Quartermaster General to replace, without charge to the Cadet, all Cadet items of clothing and equipment destroyed.

The Quartermaster Commissary was remodeled and certain additional equipment was installed. As a result, the Academy now has an up-to-date Sales Store in every respect.

At the close of the fiscal year, the station adopted the field ration as a basis of subsistence.

During the month of February and March the Quartermaster's office coordinated the instruction of Cadets of the First Class in Mess Management. Also during March and April instruction was given to cadets of the Second Class with respect to combat rations and equipment for preparation of same.

The Salvage Division sold \$22,738.00 worth of salvage material. This represents an increase of approximately \$5,000.00 over the previous fiscal year.

The Quartermaster Demonstration Battalion, consisting of Salvage Repair, Bakery, Laundry, Bath and Dumingation, Refrigeration and Ice Cream Service Units, arrived at West Point in preparation for duty in connection with rendering service and instruction to Cadets of the Third Class during summer training period at Camp Buckner.

The coordination of activities necessary to meet the requirements of the Cadet Sales Store became the direct responsibility of the Post Quartermaster.

e. Post Signal Officer.

All activities of the Signal Corps including the operation of the Post Communication System continued under the supervision of the Post Signal Officer. Like other activities, the Signal Officer suffered a heavy cut in personnel which made necessary a general reorganization and consolidation of activities. The Signal Officer, First Army, let contracts for some improvements in service facilities, the extension of lines to new areas and the installation of a Hospital Program Distribution System in the Station Hospital.

f. Post Transportation Officer.

Fiscal Year 1947 saw the establishment for the first time at the Military Academy of a separate Transportation Officer with a senior Transportation Corps Officer designated as a Special Staff Officer of the Superintendent in all matters pertaining to transportation including commercial traffic services, movement of all War Department passengers and freight to and from the Post, including packing, crating and storing household goods. The Water Transport Branch operating a regularly scheduled ferry service between West Point and Garrison, N. Y.

Only one general purpose motor pool is now operated on the Post with a resultant saving in vehicles. The former QM garage has been converted to a Second Echelon Maintenance and Fleet Inspection Shop.

g. Other Post Supply Officers.

The activities of the Engineer and the Chemical Supply Officers consisted in general of the station supply and of special supply for the training of the Corps of Cadets. These supply officers were also active in securing many items of equipment and various supplies for the services and required by activities of the Military Academy. The Station Supply Activities of these officers are in addition to their primary duties, and responsibilities as officers of the 1802d Special Regiment. Information pertaining to the activities of the Treasurer, U.S.M.A., and the Post Surgeon are contained elsewhere in this report.

9. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Average Annual Strength of Command	4129
Civilians Residing on Post, 16 May 1947	1420

In addition to the above numbers, the Station Hospital is responsible for hospitalization and evacuation of military personnel from Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam Counties, and in emergencies Westchester County. (Circular No. 16, Headquarters First Army, dated 25 June 1946). Included are personnel from Green Haven Disciplinary Barracks, Shanks Village, and during the summer, Camp Smith, New York National Guard Camp. Medical

care is rendered to retired Army personnel and dependents residing in the West Point area, whenever such care does not interfere with the care of military personnel.

Average Annual Strength of Medical Department Personnel	242
Officers	32
Warrant Officers	1
Nurses	25
Dietitians	2
Physical Therapy Aide	1
Enlisted Men	139
Civilian Employees	42
Total Number of Admissions	4468
Total Number of Outpatients Treated (less dental)	64125
Total Number of Deaths	17
Total Number of Autopsies	12
Dental Service—Total Sitzings (not including routine exams.)	25095
Surgical Service—Total Surgical Procedures	1309
X-Ray Service—Total Number of Exposures	14078
Laboratory Service—Total Number of Procedures	43773
Physical Examination and Immunization Section	14215
Veterinary Service	
Animal Strength of Command	90
Losses due to death,	1
destruction in compliance with par. 27a, AR 40-2035, non-	
pathological,	6
condemnation following I & I report for pathological reasons,	7
senility,	8
viciousness, etc.	70
sale as surplus	0

The health of the command has been excellent throughout this period. There was one mild epidemic of lymphocytic choriomeningitis of four days' duration, occurring the last of March, involving twenty-eight (28) cadets.

a. Training Activities.

On the 19th, 20th, 28th and 30th of August 1946, Battalion Aid Station and demonstration of field medical units were given to the corps of Cadets. Twenty-nine (29) Medical Detachment enlisted men were used in giving this demonstration.

During July and August, six hours' instruction to Fourth Class Cadets in Field Sanitation and Hygiene, using personnel of U.S.M.A. Medical Detachment as instructors and assistants.

During July and August, four hours' instruction to Fourth Class Cadets in First Aid, using personnel of U.S.M.A. Medical Detachment as instructors.

First Aid and Field Sanitation, 1802d Special Regiment recruit training, from 17 October to 24 October 1946. Total number of enlisted men used in instruction —4.

Course in Military Hygiene (12 hour lecture) was given during October to First Class Cadets.

During November, the role of "attached medical" personnel was given to the First Class Cadets as part of course in Tactics and Technique of Combined Arms. Fifteen (15) enlisted men were used in giving this demonstration.

From 5 July to 26 August 1946, inclusive, a dispensary was operated at Camp Buckner. There were twelve (12) enlisted men assigned from the U.S.M.A. Medical Detachment to operate this dispensary. There was an average of eight (8) firing ranges in operation each week-day. The dispensary furnished a First Aid man and ambulance for these ranges when the Cadets were firing. Sick Call was held at 0700 through week-days and 0830 on Sundays.

Revision and printing of Hospital Regulations completed 1 December 1946.

b. Physical Changes in Hospital.

Composition floor removed and tile floor installed in scullery room of the Hospital Mess during December 1946.

Fluorescent lighting installed in Administrative Offices.

Approval for the installation of a modern combination radio receiving and intercommunication system was received. Work of installing same is now in progress.

Stainless steel hospital equipment has been secured to replace obsolete equipment on all wards, in the Dental Clinic, Laboratory, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics, and Outpatient Clinic.

A recreation room has been completely refurnished and redecorated.

New and modern furniture was secured for hospital main corridor and reception room.

Sun deck on hospital roof has been equipped with new and modern lawn furniture.

Certain hospital rooms for the use of individual patients have been redecorated and refurnished.

Complete Monell metal diet kitchens have been contracted for each ward. Work is expected to commence soon.

The Dental Clinic has been re-equipped with six (6) new complete dental units.

Means for refurbishing cadet dining room have been secured.

The 1802d Special Regiment, West Point, New York, activated 1 October 1946, and included U.S.M.A. Medical Detachment as one of its units.

The American Red Cross began operation at this hospital 1 April 1947, with the assignment of one full-time Assistant Field Director.

10. TREASURER

a. Cadet Mess.

The construction of the new addition to the Cadet Mess has progressed throughout the fiscal year and on 30 June was reported to be 50 per cent completed. The contractor arranged his work so that the facilities of the Mess were kept open at all times. Except for short periods when the cadets were away from the Academy, three meals have been served each day.

An increase in the ration allowance per cadet was authorized effective 1 May 1947. This increase, from 85 cents to one dollar, amounted to 15 cents per day or 17.65 per cent of the former ration allowance. Food costs continued to increase throughout the year and on 30 June they were between 50 and 60 per cent higher than at the same time the previous year. Thus, the increase in the cadet ration allowance has not offset the sharp rise in food cost.

The problem of procuring suitable civilian personnel to do menial work, such as cook's helpers, has continued during the year. The Mess Detachment of enlisted men served as table waiters and pantrymen and their services will continue to be required until suitable civilian personnel become available.

Notwithstanding the inconveniences caused by the new construction, the increase in food costs, and the difficulty in the procurement of proper personnel, the Cadet Mess met all demands made upon it and has performed its mission in a creditable manner.

b. Cadet Sales Store.

On 31 May 1947, Lt. Col. W. C. Landry, Q.M.C., relieved Lt. Col. P. L. Weitfle, C.A.C., as Sales Officer, U.S.M.A. Cadet Sales Store.

The Cadet Sales Store has continued its operation as a Quartermaster Sales Store. On 15 May 1947, the Office of the Quartermaster General published a new manual, QMC 21-10, U.S.M.A. Cadet Sales Store Standard Operating Procedures, for the information, guidance and compliance of all concerned.

A standard cost accounting system was established and put into effect during the year.

A new sales room was placed in operation on the second floor of the Cadet Sales Store for the sale of officers' uniform and equipment. This arrangement proved beneficial and convenient to the members of the graduating class in the purchase of their new uniforms and, also, to the officers of the post.

The cost of both labor and materials, finished and unfinished items, continued to rise throughout the year. This, in turn, reflected a greater cost for the articles which the cadets are required to purchase from the Cadet Sales Store. The recent Act of Congress which increased the pay of cadets from \$65.00 per month to \$78.00 per month will help allay some of the effect of this increase in living costs.

The newly adopted dark gray shirts and short gray overcoats were procured and issued by the Cadet Sales Store during the year. Likewise all other items required by the cadets were procured in proper quantities and were available for issue at the proper time.

c. U. S. Hotel Thayer.

The operation of the U. S. Hotel Thayer has continued under the direction of the Managing Agent, Mr. Emil H. Ronay. Increased costs of labor, food and other supplies reduced the margin of operating profit during the fiscal year.

Approximately \$20,000.00 of past operating profit was expended on a Rehabilitation program. Over one-half of the guest rooms were completely redecorated and refurnished in part. A considerable improvement in the appearance and the service of the hotel was made during the year.

The new annex, which is being built as a south wing of the hotel, was approximately 67 per cent completed on 30 June. When completed, this annex will have 42 large guest rooms which will accommodate 164 young lady guests of cadets. It is expected that the new wing will be ready for occupancy by October, 1947.

During the past year the hotel has fulfilled its mission, that the U. S. Hotel Thayer will be operated with the intent of Congress, that first-class hotel accommodations be available at West Point for the public and more especially for the families and friends of cadets.

d. Treasurer, U.S.M.A.

Surplus funds have remained invested in short-term U. S. Treasury bonds. All funds of the Treasurer are in a liquid condition and are adequate for all purposes.

11. THE LIBRARY

During the past year the Library accessioned 3,147 books and bound volumes of periodicals and cancelled 508, making the net accessions for the year 2,639. The total of accessions as of 30 June 1947 was 128,547. The annual circulation was 41,212—a slight decline due to the somewhat smaller size of the garrison and the Corps of Cadets.

The following are some of the more noteworthy gifts received during the year:

The Hobart College Library presented a collection of military works that had belonged to Brigadier General Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate of the Military Academy. They throw an interesting light upon the professional reading of that distinguished soldier and enable one to form some idea of the quality of military literature available to his contemporaries. Special thanks are due to Miss Elizabeth Thalman, the librarian of Hobart College, through whose initiative the books were procured.

The Schenectady Public Library presented bound volumes of *The New York Times* for the years 1921-26, thus filling a gap in the files of one of the references most frequently consulted in this Library.

Histories of units that served in World War II have been received in such numbers as to make an enumeration of them impracticable, but all have been acknowledged with sincere appreciation of their value to the collection.

The well known artist, Mr. Percy Crosby, gave specially autographed first editions of his principal sport drawings and cartoons, which are already collectors items.

Several class rings were added to the collection. It is hoped that eventually a sample ring for every class will be on exhibition.

The War Records Division of the National Archives has generously continued its project of furnishing microfilms of the early correspondence books relating to the Military Academy. These will be of particular value for historical research in connection with the approaching sesquicentennial.

The Associate Librarian and Assistant Librarians have been enthusiastic in aiding the academic departments in their instruction, and in helping cadets with their classwork and extra-curricular activities. This has entailed a great deal of reference and bibliographical work.

Following the custom of recent years, the English Department conducted its classes on the research paper in the Library, and the Library Staff participated by locating materials and being on hand in the evenings to assist. The Staff also did extensive research, prepared bibliographies, and placed material on reserve for the Fourth Class debating program of the English Department. A similar service was performed for the West Point Debating Society and for cadets assigned topics for discussion in the Military Instructor Training Program.

Cooperation with the Department of Social Sciences followed very much the same pattern as for the English Department. Cadets were assisted in the preparation of their discussion topics which were assigned them to supplement the regular texts. The program embraced subjects in history, government, economics, politics and economic geography. Discovery of pertinent magazine and newspaper references in addition to books tested the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the librarians. Their performance was both creditable and praiseworthy.

The problem of encouraging cadet reading is one which has continued to occupy a great deal of attention. Hours of availability were liberalized for all classes, and experimental periods of night opening were undertaken in the fall and spring in addition to the night periods conducted by the Department of English. With the coming academic year the Library will be open to all classes during free periods at any time during the day and from 1915 to 2115 every evening. Although large attendances at night are not anticipated, it is expected that the total number of cadets taking advantage of the privilege during the year will be considerable.

Acting under the personal direction of the Superintendent, a committee of professors prepared a list of recommended books which was mimeographed and distributed to the cadets. The Library requisitioned those which it did not have, and sufficient copies of others. After processing, the collection was segregated and prominently displayed so as to make selection easy for the cadets. To judge by the circulation of these books, it appears that biography, philosophy and fiction appeal most to cadet readers. Further information on this subject is expected from a study of the circulation at Camp Buckner where the collection has been included in the 2,000 volumes sent there by the Library for summer reading. Although only a minority of cadets have patronized the recommended list, the Librarian feels that the experiment has been worthwhile and that the results warrant issue of a revised list to include recently published works.

The Archivist has continued to discover and collect new materials on Military Academy and Army history. During the year he has rendered important services in this field to the Superintendent, Public Information Officer, Department of Tactics, Academic Departments, and the Howitzer Board. The new *Howitzer* will be based on West Point history, and in this respect will be largely the product of his constructive suggestions. He has also been helpful to many magazines, newspapers, motion picture companies and writers. His article in *Science*, the publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, revealed his discovery that the Association had its beginning at West Point. In a forthcoming article in *Military Affairs* he will present evidence that will upset the conventional representation of Jefferson's views on military training.

The Library is in need of more personnel and greater physical facilities to take care of its growing collection and the increasing demands made upon it. The post-war scarcity of trained librarians and the low salary scales prevailing in the profession aggravate the difficulty. Additional space for book storage has been assigned in the East Academic building, but delay in utilizing it has been caused by inability to get delivery of the necessary stacks.

Relations with other libraries—especially the U. S. Naval Academy—have been cordial and helpful. The forthcoming conference of the New York Library Association, which is to be held at West Point in September, will provide an opportunity for further contacts and exchanges of ideas.

12. MUSEUM

The period 1 July 1946-30 June 1947 has been the most active that the Museum has known for several years and it is felt that both the post personnel and the corps of cadets have gained considerable benefit from its activities.

Two indications of an increased interest in the Museum are the receipt of more than a hundred donations and a substantial increase in attendance over that of last year. Total attendance this year was 27,638.

Every effort has been made to publicize the Museum through post publications, special loan exhibits, and rotating displays of unusual items. In addition, considerable correspondence has been carried on with other museums and collectors as well as such publishers as Life Magazine.

Since the last of February 1947, the Museum has been remaining open on Sunday afternoons. Although this places a heavy burden on the already inadequate staff, the large increase in attendance and numerous favorable comments indicate the decision was a good one.

The Museum has been very fortunate in the number and quality of donations it has received during the past year. The most interesting ones are a complete set of US medals, decorations, and badges; General Eisenhower's SHAEF flag; a collection of more than 150 small arms of World War II; the original surrender document of General Yamashita; Kaiser Wilhelm's baton; and Air Reichsmarschal Goering's dagger.

In May, three Mexican flags captured in 1847 were sent to General Vaughan, Presidential Aide, for ultimate return to Mexico.

The program of reorganization, started last year, has continued. Storage space in the West Academic Building was secured and a number of items removed from display. This policy of rotation allows better exhibition of the remaining displays. Some progress was made by the acquisition of seven new Museum cases which utilize more efficiently the space available. Construction of a small gallery for display of paintings was started and will be finished next year. To further improve display conditions, a number of dark cases were backed with a light cloth covering. It not only made the exhibits easier to see but improved the general appearance as well. The coin collection, the rifle and carbine collection, and the medal collection were re-arranged and re-labeled. Most of these displays had not been changed for over ten years and action was imperative.

In accordance with the new program of complementing the cadet curriculum, considerable use was made of the Museum facilities for instructional purposes. More than one hundred items were loaned to officers and cadets for use in conducting lectures. In addition to the loan, full information on these items was also furnished. Assistance was also rendered in setting up a West Point Exhibit at the Cornwall Antique Show. The Curator gave two lectures on the evolution of arms to visiting ROTC groups from the New York Military Academy and Amherst College. Effective liaison was set up with the War Department Historical Properties Section in Washington and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, so that the facilities of these two organizations are available to assist the Military Academy in whatever way possible.

Requests for information were substantially greater than last year. Approximately 225 requests for information were answered, including assistance to motion picture companies such as Paramount Pictures, government agencies, such as the Mexican National Museum, and various individuals. Included in them were about 25 requests for identification of historical pieces, old weapons and Japanese swords, all of which were satisfied.

As part of the program of stimulating interest in military affairs, releases concerning museum exhibits were prepared for the Public Information Office. Articles on the Museum were also published in the *POINTER*, *THE POINTER VIEW*, and local newspapers.

The only personnel change in the U.S.M.A. Museum staff occurred on 15 January 1947 when Lieut. Colonel Linscott A. Hall relieved Lieut. Colonel Roy W. Marcy as Officer-in-Charge of the U.S.M.A. Museum.

13. OFFICE OF THE GRADUATE MANAGER OF ATHLETICS

a. Intercollegiate Athletics.

The Athletic Year 1946-47 was very successful considering that the calibre of competition was the strongest that it has been since pre-war years. In the seventeen Intercollegiate Sports sponsored, namely; baseball, basketball, boxing, cross country, fencing, football, golf, gymnastics, hockey, lacrosse, pistol, rifle, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and wrestling, our varsity teams engaged in 204 contests. Over 1,271 cadets composed the squads for these sports.

Full varsity, junior varsity and plebe schedules were maintained in most of the above sports, and as a result it was the largest program ever attempted in the history of West Point and the Association.

Our varsity, junior varsity and plebe schedules brought over 5,882 young men to the Military Academy on visiting teams. Of this number 2,093 were furnished overnight accommodations in our visiting team quarters and 14,489 meals were served to these guests at the Cadet Mess at the expense of the Army Athletic Association.

As a further indication of the size of the program, 361 contests were played by our varsity, junior varsity and plebe teams during the year and of this number 64 games were played away from West Point.

West Point varsity teams won 65% of contests with other institutions and broke even with the Naval Academy, each winning seven. Percentage of wins was even greater for junior varsity and plebe teams.

Those teams defeating the Navy were football, gymnastics, lacrosse, rifle, soccer, tennis and track. There were three sports; boxing, cross country and wrestling in which there was no competition with the Naval Academy. The high light of the year was the third undefeated season for the football team. Football games with the University of Notre Dame and Navy were outstanding. The baseball season was unusual inasmuch as the team defeated all opponents up to the Navy Game, losing this by a score of 4 to 8. The lacrosse team was outstanding by placing second in the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association ranking. Both the pistol and rifle teams should be added to the sports which had unusually successful seasons.

b. Attendance of Corps of Cadets at Games Away.

The Corps of Cadets made two trips by bus to New York City in order to witness football games. The First Class traveled by rail to Ann Arbor for the Michigan Game, while the Second Class journeyed to Philadelphia for the Penn. Game. The entire Corps traveled by rail to Philadelphia for the Navy Game.

It is believed that the intercollegiate program contributed greatly to cadet training in the 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 and visits to other cities by the Corps.

14. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

a. General Information.

An additional officer was assigned to this Section beginning with the Fiscal Year 1947 bringing the total to three (3) officers on full time duty in this office.

The designation of this activity was changed by the War Department on 18 April 1947 from Public Relations Office to Public Information Office.

Colonel O. C. Krueger, Infantry, reported for duty 29 June 1947 as Assistant Public Information Officer preparatory to relieving Colonel Ned D. Moore, Infantry, the present incumbent.

b. Media Liaison.

Constant liaison on major stories was maintained with the four (4) major news syndicates (AP, UP, INS and Trans-Radio) by means of press releases by mail, telegraph or telephone.

The five (5) major newsreels (News of the Day, Fox Movietone, Paramount, Pathe and Universal) were authorized permission to cover athletic and special events, such as reviews and June Week.

Television made its first appearance at West Point when NBC televised football from Michie Stadium in October 1946 beginning with the Army-Columbia game.

Army football games were broadcast by the American Broadcasting Company under the sponsorship of the Army Recruiting Service. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System networks broadcast on a sustaining basis, carrying Army Recruiting commercials.

Outstanding network broadcasts from West Point were:

14 December—Mutual broadcast a one-half hour concert from the War Department Theatre of the Cadet Glee Club and West Point Band.

15 March —NBC, 145th Anniversary U.S.M.A.

6 April —CBS "We the People".

c. Sports Publicity.

Approximately two (2) releases a week on intercollegiate sports were distributed to 400 newspapers, magazines and radio stations throughout the country.

d. Visitors to U.S.M.A.

This office arranged all details and itineraries for visits of foreign visitors, distinguished United States visitors, outstanding groups and visiting press.

e. Speakers Bureau.

A Speakers Bureau was established and on approximately 81 occasions U. S. Military Academy personnel spoke or represented the Military Academy at various ceremonies.

f. Cadet Press Representatives.

For the first time an organization within the Corps of Cadets was set up for the purpose of furnishing "home town" releases on individual cadets. The purpose is to produce a type of basic public relations in which a small part of the West Point "story" is tied to a short human interest or spot news story on an individual, with coverage extending to every state. Each company in the Corps had a Company Press Representative from the Second Class who was assisted by two Third Classmen and several Fourth Classmen.

15. ACTIVITIES OF 1802D SPECIAL REGIMENT, U.S.M.A.

The 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A., was activated per authority General Order Number 55, Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on 1 October 1946. Personnel was obtained by transfer from other units stationed at West Point. The mission assigned to the regiment is to assist professionally in conjunction and cooperation with the Department of Tactics, in the carrying out of the annual schedules of modified practical military training and instruction of the U.S.C.C.; to garrison this station and to aid in the operation and maintenance of Post installations and utilities.

During the period beginning with the activation and ending 30 June 1947 the regiment accomplished its missions as is verified by the fact that sixteen hundred (1600) hours of tactical instruction were presented to the Corps of Cadets. A monthly average of six thousand two hundred and twenty-four (6224) man hours were devoted to the maintenance and operation of post activities.

Changes in the organization of the regiment have been as follows:

The Veterinary Detachment was transferred to the Cavalry Detachment 3 October 1946.

A Separation Detachment was organized from regimental personnel 15 October 1946.

The DEML Detachment (Staff and Service) was redesignated Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment 25 November 1946.

The DEML Detachment (Mess) was redesignated Cadet Mess Detachment 25 November 1946.

The Field Artillery Detachment was redesignated the Artillery Detachment 1 December 1946.

The Coast Artillery Detachment was discontinued and all personnel was transferred to the Artillery Detachment 1 December 1946.

The Airborne Detachment was organized 18 March 1947.

The Artillery Detachment was redesignated the Ground Arms Detachment 1 May 1947.

The Armored Detachment was discontinued and all personnel transferred to the Ground Arms Detachment 1 May 1947.

The Infantry Detachment was discontinued and all personnel transferred to the Ground Arms Detachment 1 May 1947.

The enlisted strength of the regiment has decreased substantially during the period in accordance with War Department directives. On 1 October 1946 the regiment had an enlisted strength of eighteen hundred fifty (1850). At the end of the fiscal year assigned strength was twelve hundred eighty-nine (1289) enlisted men. A total of forty-six (46) officers, one (1) warrant officer and seven hundred eighty (780) enlisted men were separated from the service by the Separation Detachment.

The regiment won the following places in First Army Athletic tournaments entered:

Track	—First place
Tennis	—First place
Softball	—First place
Boxing	—Third place

a. Airborne Detachment.

The Airborne Detachment was formed on 18 March 1947. During March 1947 the detachment conducted 18 hours of airborne instruction for Cadets stressing Airborne History, Airborne Equipment, Air Transportability, and the possible use of Airborne Troops in future wars.

From 22 June to 30 June 1947, the Airborne Detachment accompanied the 2nd Class of Cadets to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where the Cadets participated in instruction conducted by the 82nd Airborne Division.

b. Band and Field Music Detachment.

The primary mission of the Band and Field Music Detachment was the support of the Corps of Cadets in those activities such as parades, reviews and other ceremonies requiring the presence of music. During the Spring and Fall months, this involved an average of two parades and one review weekly and during the summer training period up to five a week. In addition, the Band participated in nineteen special ceremonies involving the Corps.

The secondary mission was participation in post special ceremonies, consisting of fourteen honor guards, ten football games, two radio programs, three formal concerts, and weekly summer concerts.

For its performance of duty during the War, the detachment was awarded the Meritorious Unit Service Plaque.

c. Cadet Mess Detachment.

The Cadet Mess Detachment performed its regular job of serving the Corps of Cadets during the period from 1 October 1946 to 30 June 1947. In addition to the regular routine, the Cadet Mess Detachment has taken care of as high as fifteen (15) visiting athletic teams in a day during the Fall, Winter, and Spring seasons.

This Detachment utilized its full capabilities during June Week 1947, at which time in addition to its regular duties, the detachment served the Alumni, the Superintendent's Reception and five (5) Cadet Hops.

The detachment completed its move from Building 777 to Building 624 (Old Cavalry Barracks) on 4 March 1947, and had to reorganize to assume its responsibility of a detachment mess, tailor shop and other activities that it had heretofore not operated.

d. Cavalry Detachment.

The Cavalry Detachment conducted all riding and other horse activities for the Corps of Cadets and U.S.M.A. personnel. This included cadet equitation, classes in Animal Management, classes in equitation for ladies and children of the post, privilege riding for qualified cadets on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and conduct of the June Week West Point Horse Show. In addition the Cavalry Detachment provided the mounted escort for all funerals conducted on the post and the color guards during the visits of visiting dignitaries.

The Cavalry Detachment won the Post Basketball Championship during the 1946-1947 season and placed four (4) winners in the 1st Army Track Meet, having previously won the Post Championship.

e. Engineer Corps Detachment.

The primary mission of the Engineer Detachment is the training of Cadets in Practical Military Engineering. During the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 instruction in Practical Military Engineering was given to Cadets of the

three upper classes in the following subjects: Timber Trestle Bridge, Water Purification, Road Maintenance, Bailey Bridge, M-4 Bridge, Infra-Red Equipment, Road Construction and the Operation of Engineer Equipment. This detachment also instructed the First Class Mess Management and Unit Administration.

Instruction, in the detachment, was carried out in Practical Military Engineering and Engineer Developments. Because of the rapid turn-over of personnel it was necessary to conduct "on the job" training for all types of equipment operators, drivers and mechanics. This training was conducted throughout the entire year. During the period 23 May 1947 to 30 June 1947, the detachment was preparing for summer training. This preparation consisted of planning the subjects, preparing lesson plans, and constructing training sites. Training sites were constructed for the following subjects: Mines & Booby Traps, Demolitions and Engineer Developments, Stream Crossings, Roads and Airfields and Timber Trestle Bridges. Included in Stream Crossings was the construction of the Infantry Support Raft, and the footbridge and familiarization with the M-4 and M-2 Bridges.

f. Ground Arms Detachment.

The Ground Arms Detachment was formed on 1 May 1947, per GO No. 7, dated 28 April 1947, by combining the Artillery, Infantry, and Armored Detachments with the primary mission of presenting tactical instruction to the Corps of Cadets. This included 240 hours of Infantry Instruction, 72 hours of Artillery Instruction, 47 hours of Armored Instruction, and 44 hours of Airborne Instruction.

Despite a large personnel reduction, standards of instruction have been maintained, and improved in many tactical subjects. Stress has been placed on the basic fundamentals of tactics and technique to offset the loss from the wartime high in time available for tactics.

This detachment furnished the bulk of post fatigue details, which were heavy because of the overall reduction in enlisted and civilian strength, during the year.

Before consolidation, detachments won the following Post Athletic Contests:

Baseball	—Artillery
Bowling	—Infantry
Volley Ball	—Infantry

g. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

During the period 1 October 1946, to 30 June 1947, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, successfully carried out its mission of providing competent enlisted personnel for fifty two different using agencies on the Post as clerks, typists, laboratory assistants, draftsmen, postmasters, salvage technicians, and many other jobs, all of a highly specialized nature.

In addition the Detachment operated large scale transient facilities for visiting R.O.T.C. units, and cadet candidates relieved from the West Point Preparatory School at Stewart Field. Seven hundred thirty-one enlisted men were billeted and fed during the period, and 96,480 meals were served by the Detachment mess.

h. Medical Detachment.

On 1 October 1946, the U.S.M.A. Medical Detachment was redesignated Medical Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A.

Instruction in First Aid, Field Sanitation, and the Battalion Aid Station was given to cadets of all classes in connection with their tactical training course. The First Class was also instructed in Military Hygiene.

Ambulances and Aid Men were detailed daily during the summer to cover field problems and all ranges on which firing was being conducted.

i. Military Police Detachment.

During the year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, the Military Police Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, performed its primary duties of preserving law and order and controlling traffic on the reservation.

Many high officials, distinguished visitors and senior Army officers, among whom were the President of the United States, the Governor General of Canada, the President of Mexico, the Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, and Generals Eisenhower, Clark and Arnold were furnished escorts and given police protection. The crowds of visitors gathered to see these notables were handled without incident.

Escorts for all large convoys and for all cadet movements were furnished. All escorts from civilian police departments for these movements and for many other purposes were arranged and coordinated.

During five home football games, approximately 25,964 automobiles and 100 busses were handled by traffic details and parked without a single serious accident. The estimated attendance at these games was 119,500 persons. These crowds were very orderly and were well handled by the members of the detachment together with details furnished from other organizations. From 1 September 1946 to 6 June 1947, the number of people visiting West Point by cars was approximately 318,391 in 79,302 cars.

All investigations of accidental deaths, serious accidents and crimes relating to Post personnel both on the Post and in this vicinity were completed. All funerals of Post personnel and officers, alumni, etc., living off the Post were handled.

The functions of the Office of the Post Safety Director and its accomplishments were as follows:

A system was instituted whereby monthly charts, graphs, and index cards indicating the cause and trend of each accident and recommendations to correct same were kept as a matter of record.

Monthly safety inspections were made of machinery, machine parts, tools, equipment, job operations, buildings, grounds, and all other items incidental to the health and well being of personnel of this Post. All unsafe conditions were noted at the time of inspection and letters were sent to Commanding Officers calling their attention as to what unsafe conditions should be corrected. The results of these inspections and the close cooperation received were most gratifying.

Safety meetings were held monthly for military and civilian employees, and motion pictures were shown that dealt with safe and unsafe acts and/or conditions of motor vehicles and industrial safety. Safety posters, booklets and other material incidental to safety were displayed on bulletin boards.

Recommendations were made outlining future parking facilities on this installation in order to eliminate the present crowded conditions.

For its performance of duty during the War, the detachment was awarded the Meritorious Unit Service Plaque.

j. Ordnance Detachment.

On 30 September 1946, this unit was redesignated as Ordnance Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, from its former designation of Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Military Academy.

The mission of the Ordnance Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, is (a) to provide trained enlisted technicians to perform 3rd and limited 4th echelon maintenance under the supervision of the Post Ordnance Officer, on all items of Ordnance material issued to the Corps of Cadets and troops at the U. S. Military Academy; (b) to provide enlisted personnel to store and issue all ammunition for the Corps of Cadets and troops at the U. S. Military Academy; and (c) to provide enlisted personnel to assist the Professor of Ordnance in conducting classes in Ordnance and gunnery.

On the twenty-eighth of January 1947, the Detachment moved from the Ordnance Compound to the Auxiliary Barracks which is jointly occupied with Engineer and Transportation Corps Detachments. On 14 February 1947, automotive activities in which the Detachment engaged were moved from Building No. 667 to Building No. 801, which is much more commodious.

k. Preparatory School Detachment.

In accordance with War Department Circular 161, dated 4 June 1946, The United States Military Academy Preparatory School was established at Stewart Field, Newburgh, New York, under direction of the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, with the following missions:

To prepare properly assigned students of the school to pass the requirements for admission to the United States Military Academy.

To give such students a foundation which will assist them in their pursuit of academic, military, and physical training courses encountered throughout their attendance at the Military Academy.

To indoctrinate students in the methods and practices of the Military Academy.

The Preparatory School conducted two courses of academic instruction for cadet candidates. The First Course (Basic) was given to prepare cadet candidates for the entrance examination in March. It consisted of instruction in algebra, plane geometry, English, and American History. This course was presented in two terms:

9 September 1946 until 21 December 1946 and
2 January 1947 until 3 March 1947.

The Second Course (Advanced) was given for those cadet candidates who had completed the entrance examination in order to give them a firmer foundation for the academic courses encountered after admission to West Point. This course was presented from 17 March 1947 until 1 June 1947. The First Course (Basic) was repeated from 17 March 1947 until 16 June 1947 in order to accommodate students becoming eligible after the March examination.

Nine hours each week were devoted to military and physical training during the entire school year.

The total enrollment in the Preparatory School for the past year was 491 students although the peak enrollment at any one time was 332. Of this total, 243 were mentally qualified for admission to the Military Academy; 167 actually entered West Point during July 1947.

l. Signal Corps Detachment.

During the year 30 June 1946 to 30 June 1947, the Signal Corps Detachment was responsible for conducting training for the U.S.C.C. as follows:

7 July to 14 August: a course in Basic Signal Communication was conducted for the 3rd Class at Camp Buckner. The Course was 24½ hours in duration and consisted of basic field wire, radio communication, miscellaneous means of communication and message center procedure. Equipment was based on Infantry Regiment and Battalion level.

A course of 10 hours in organization and functions of Signal units at Division level, and including a lecture on the tactical application of radar, for the 1st Class.

A four hour demonstration of Command Posts in a regimental combat team for the 2nd Class.

The Signal Corps Detachment also maintained and issued communication equipment for use in Infantry instruction, and maintained mobile Public Address Systems used in outdoor tactical instruction for all cadets.

The detachment won the Post Softball Championship.

m. Transportation Corps Detachment.

On 1 September the Quartermaster Corps Detachment, U.S.M.A., was redesignated U.S.M.A. Transportation Corps Detachment and on 1 October was again redesignated, this time to Transportation Corps Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A.

The primary mission of this Detachment has been to provide personnel for duty with the Office of the Transportation Officer, U.S.M.A. This included the following:

Personnel were furnished to act as instructors to train Cadets in Transportation functions.

All military personnel operating the Transportation Corps Motor Pool were furnished by this detachment.

Personnel were furnished for miscellaneous activities such as receiving and shipping of all items except mail for the Military Academy.

16. STEWART FIELD ACTIVITIES

a. Commanding Officer.

No change in command of this station occurred during the fiscal year 1947, Colonel Benjamin J. Webster continuing in that capacity since his assignment, 25 June 1945.

b. Command Jurisdiction.

Effective 1 October 1946, *technical control* of Stewart Field was transferred from the Air Training Command to the Tactical Air Command, Langley Field, Virginia. Shortly thereafter, the designation of the base was changed to 2002d AAF Base Unit (Base Svs). The tri-directorate system of functional organization was abolished effective 1 October 1946 and the S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 system established.

c. Strength.

The strength of the 2002d AAF Base Unit (Base Svs) gradually decreased during the year to a normal operating force of 53 officers, 481 enlisted personnel, and 242 civilian personnel. This figure was reached 31 December 1946.

d. Department of Training & Operations.

The primary mission of Training and Operations was to furnish aircraft and flying facilities for assigned officers, flying officers assigned to U.S.M.A., and other flying officers in the vicinity of Stewart Field.

On 5 June 1947, approximately 300 U.S.M.A. Cadets, comprising half of the Second Class, departed Stewart Field in C-82 aircraft for an indoctrination course, conducted by the Tactical Air Command. The course consisted of a 27-day tour of five TAC stations, enabling the cadets to observe representative tactical units functioning in a typical manner. The second half of the class departed 5 July 1947 for similar training. All cadets were presented with the capabilities, limitations, and doctrines of military aviation. (See Inclosure #1, TAC PIO Release.)

e. Department of Supply & Maintenance.

Aircraft

In July 1946, a total of 193 aircraft of various types was assigned to Stewart Field. The fact that student flying training was not to be conducted at this station necessitated transfer of these aircraft to other stations. In October 1946, only 31 aircraft were assigned, which varied only slightly during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Aircraft Maintenance

For the entire year an average of 53 aircraft were assigned to the station with an average of 58% in commission at all times.

AAF Supply Section

The AAF Supply Section maintained an average of 14,200 active stock record cards during 1947. It handled 1,043,580 lbs. of incoming freight and 358,750 lbs. outgoing. There were 54,042 vouchers processed.

Rail Transportation

Property received amounted to 1,745,309 lbs. and property shipped amounted to 615,368 lbs. There were 98 carloads of coal and 1,104,778 gallons of aircraft gasoline received.

f. Air Installation Office (Post Engineer).

One of the outstanding projects supervised by the Post Engineer was the conversion of three (3) WAC barracks to seventeen (17) NCO apartments, thereby alleviating somewhat the critical housing shortage. The conversion was completed the latter part of December 1946 and the early part of January 1947.

g. Station Hospital.

Work performed at the Station Hospital is summarized as follows:

No. of Hospital Admissions	699
No. of Outpatients Treated	12745
No. of Outpatient Treatments	19858
No. of Physical Exams	6449
No. of Immunizations	5019

No. of Surgical Operations	101
No. of Deliveries	12
No. of Deaths	3
No. of X-Ray Exams	3899
No. of Laboratory Tests	7116
No. of Dental Sitzings and Exams	7620
No. of Patients transferred to other hospitals	59
No. of Enlisted Personnel separated by CDD	3
Poundage of Meat & Dairy Products inspected	697902

During the fiscal year the health of the command was excellent with no epidemics occurring. As a precautionary measure, all troops were inoculated with influenza vaccine during the month of February, 1947. Sanitation, personal hygiene and the nutritional status of the troops were maintained on a high standard. Periodic inspections of the barracks, messes, water supply, barber shops, sewage disposal facilities, and orientations have contributed to the avoidance of an excessive admission rate.

The average strength of Medical Department personnel for this period was 13 officers, 43 enlisted men and 14 civilian employees.

Dental work, mainly permanent fillings and fixed bridges, had to be performed on approximately 70% of the U.S.M.A. Prep School students in order to qualify them for the physical examination for entrance to U.S.M.A. One additional dentist was assigned to the hospital for this purpose.

Physical examinations for entrance to U.S.M.A. were performed on all Prep School students. Final physical examinations on all inactive Air Reserve officers from seventeen surrounding New York and Connecticut counties were also made, as well as final physical examinations on Air Reserve officers and enlisted men who were called to duty for two-week periods during the summer.

The Medical Department gave general physicals and medical lectures and demonstrations to 300 Air Scouts and members of the Civil Air Patrol.

The bed authorization for this hospital was changed from 50 to 25 beds, effective 1 October 1946.

17. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES

Academic recitations for the entire Corps of Cadets ended at 1500 hours on Thursday, 29 May 1947. On Friday, 30 May, Memorial Day, cadet services were held at Battle Monument at 1100 hours. A Horse Show under the direct supervision of the 1802d Special Regiment was formally opened at 0900 hours this date in the Camp Clinton area and closed at 1700 hours on 31 May.

At 1030 hours, Saturday, 31 May 1947, a review of the Corps of Cadets was held on the Plain, taken by the Superintendent and the Athletic Board, at which time the Athletic Awards were announced and presented.

Baccalaureate Services for the entire First Class were held on Sunday morning, 1 June, in the Cadet Chapel for Protestants, in the Catholic Chapel for Catholics and in the Old Cadet Chapel for those of Jewish faith.

The Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class and Alumni was held at 1500 hours, 1 June, in the Superintendent's garden. At 1730 hours on 1 June, a Retreat Review of the Corps of Cadets was held on the Plain. This review was taken by the Academic Board and at this time all military and academic awards were presented to the First Class.

Alumni Exercises were held at Thayer Monument at 1100 hours, 2 June, at which time a wreath was placed on the monument of Sylvanus Thayer by Colonel George H. Morgan, Retired, Class of 1880, the oldest living graduate. This ceremony was followed by a Review of the Corps of Cadets taken by Colonel Morgan and all other Alumni present. The Alumni Luncheon and annual meeting of the Association of Graduates was held at Cullum Hall at 1230 hours, attended by over 500 Alumni. At this meeting Colonel Chauncey L. Fenton, Retired, Class of 1904, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year. Also, upon invitation of the president, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, addressed the assembly.

Graduation Parade was held on the Plain at 1700 hours this date, taken by General Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Superintendent and Commandant.

Graduation Exercises for the Class of 1947 were held in the Field House at 1000 hours, Tuesday, 3 June 1947, where General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, delivered the principal address and presented diplomas to 310 graduates.

18. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Distinguished United States visitors to the Military Academy, in chronological order, were: Lt. General J. Lawton Collins, Chief, War Department Public Information Division, 9 September 1946; The Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, 28 September 1946; Mr. George Cross, President of Oklahoma University, 28 September 1946; The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, 5 October 1946; Reverend John Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame University, 7 November 1946; Bob Hope, Screen and Radio Star, 7 November 1946; Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., Superintendent of United States Naval Academy, 5 December 1946; Vice Admiral Robert B. Carney, Deputy Chief Naval Operations, 18 January 1947; Vice Admiral George F. Hussey, Officer in United States Navy, 11 March 1947; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, United States Army, 2-3 June 1947.

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order included: Major General W. H. Evered Poole, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Union of South Africa, 8 July 1946; General Alexander Papagos, Field Marshal of Greek Armies in World War II, 23 July 1946; M. Pilet-Golaz, War President of Switzerland, 26 July 1946; Major General Baber Sumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Senior Commanding General of Army of Nepal, 5 August 1946; Major Generals Beavis and Chapman, Officers of Australian Army, 22 August 1946; Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Chief, Imperial General Staff, British Army, 10 September 1946; General Ho Ying-Chin, Chief of Chinese Military Mission and delegate to UNO Military Staff, 3 October 1946; Vice Marshals Vudhakas and Limpissavasti, Air Vice Marshals, Air Staff, Siam, 7 December 1946; General Salvador Cesar Obino, Chief of Joint General Staff, Brazilian Army, 16-17 December 1946; Field Marshal the Right Honorable the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor-General of Canada, 10 February 1947; Major General Khemayothin, Siamese Military Mission, 10 March 1947; Marshal Wei Li-Huang, Chinese Army, 17 March 1947; Major General Genevevo Perez, Chief of Staff, Cuban Army, 20 March 1947; Major General C. G. G. Nicholson, Director of Artillery, British Army, 31 March 1947; Major General Guillermo Barrios Tirado, Commander-in-Chief, Chilean Army, 1 April 1947; Major General J. S. Gascoigne, Deputy Chief of British

Army Staff, 3 April 1947; Major General R. A. Hull, Commandant, British Staff College Camberley, 17-20 April 1947; His Excellency Miguel Aleman, President of Mexico, 5 May 1947; Major General J. L. Huang, Director General War Area Service Corps, China, 16 May 1947; Major General C. A. L. Dunphie, Director General Armored Force Fighting Vehicles, British Army, 17 May 1947; Major General R. H. B. Arkwright, Director Royal Armored Corps, British Army, 17 May 1947; Lt. General Maurice M. Mathenet, Military Attache, France, 30 June 1947.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Maxwell D. Taylor". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
Major General,
Superintendent

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