

ANNUAL REPORT  
*of the*  
SUPERINTENDENT



1948

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

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WEST POINT, N. Y., 30 JUNE 1948

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 1947 to 30 June 1948.

## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Colonel W. W. Bessell, Jr., Corps of Engineers, Professor of Mathematics, assumed duties as Head of the Department on 31 July 1947.

Colonel R. S. Nourse, Adjutant General's Department, became the Adjutant General and Secretary to the Academic Board on 21 November 1947.

Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Broshous, Corps of Engineers, was appointed Second Professor of Military Topography and Graphics on 18 December 1947.

Mr. R. T. Timbers was appointed Registrar on 5 January 1948.

Colonel W. E. Morrison, Professor of Modern Languages, was retired in the grade of Brigadier General on 31 May 1948.

Colonel C. J. Barrett, Field Artillery, Professor of Modern Languages, assumed duties as Head of the Department on 1 June 1948.

Colonel K. D. Nichols, Corps of Engineers, Second Professor of Mechanics, was promoted to Major General on 10 June 1948 and assigned to duty with Plans and Operations Division, General Staff, U. S. Army.

Colonel C. P. Nicholas, Field Artillery, assumed duties as Professor of Mathematics on 15 June 1948.

## 3. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

Of the 952 vacancies available for the Class of 1951 on 1 July 1947 only 566, less than 60%, were filled. An additional 42 cadets were admitted under the provisions of Section II, Act of 3 June 1942, bringing the total number of new cadets to 608. Although this total was reduced by 45 separations during the summer, the admission of 7 foreign students under the Act of 24 June 1938 and the return of 36 cadets turned back from previous classes resulted in a strength of 606 cadets in the Fourth Class at the start of the academic year on 2 September 1947.

Despite the substantial number of vacancies on 1 July 1947 only 42 candidates could be admitted under Section II, Act of 3 June 1942. This paradoxical situation arose from the acute shortage of qualified competitive candidates, since the law requires that admissions under Section II be made in the ratio of two qualified alternates to each qualified competitive candidate. After the competitive vacancies had been filled in 1947 there remained only 14 eligible competitive candidates, so that appointments under Section II were automatically limited to 42. Likelihood of a recurrence of this situation has been considerably reduced by a decision of the Department of Army to increase from 3 to 4 the number of candidates competing for each Regular Army vacancy.

The situation both with respect to the availability of Section II candidates and with respect to the ratio of fully qualified candidates to existing vacancies showed decided improvement in 1948, as is shown by the following tabulation of the results of both the 1947 (Class of 1951) and the 1948 (Class of 1952) entrance examinations.

	Examinations of March and June 1947 (Class of 1951)	Examinations of March and June 1948 (Class of 1952)
(1) Vacancies to be filled .....	954	824
(2) Potential number of appointees (assuming 4 per vacancy) .....	3816	3296
(3) Number actually examined .....	1757	1884
	[46% of (2)]	[58% of (2)]
(4) Number found fully qualified .....	806	1040
	[46% of (3)]	[55% of (3)]
(5) Number authorized to report on 1 July (does not include Sec. II) .....	566	601
(6) Fully qualified competitive candidates (available for Sec. II) .....	14	54

In 1947 less than half (46%) of the number of candidates who might have taken the entrance examinations actually reported at the examination centers, through failure of the appointing authorities either to designate a full quota of candidates or to select bona fide candidates of serious intent. There is a rather close parallel between this situation and that which occurred shortly after World War I, both no doubt being occasioned by a natural falling off of interest in the Military Academy as a reaction to the cessation of hostilities. The improvement in 1948 was definite. Fifty-eight per cent of the potential maximum number of examinees reported, and the number found fully qualified was well in excess of the vacancies, whereas in 1947 the number of fully qualified candidates was actually 148 less than the number of vacancies.

In 1948 four foreign students were qualified under the Act of 24 June 1938 as amended, as compared with 7 in 1947. Prior to its adjournment the 80th Congress extended the provisions of this act to Canadian nationals.

The Educational Testing Service (which has taken over the functions of the College Entrance Examination Board) has continued to render highly satisfactory service in constructing and scoring our entrance examinations. After considerable study of our admissions program, this organization has recommended two changes, both of which have been approved by the Academic Board. One change eliminates entirely the essay portion of the American History examination, thereby reducing the time required for this test from 3 hours to 1½ hours,

and putting it on a par with the other examinations, all of which are of the objective type. The second change increases the time allotted for the West Point Aptitude Test from 1 hour to 2½ hours. Since this test is the only mental examination required of all candidates and therefore the only measure common to the entire group, the Educational Testing Service believes the hour and a half gained from shortening the American History examination should be used for testing additional areas of candidates' mental powers, thus providing data which may eventually contribute to the construction of better entrance tests. The facilities of Educational Testing Service are available to the Military Academy for statistical studies of all phases of the admissions problem. Studies of the predictive value of the various types of entrance examinations are currently in progress.

The physical aptitude test was continued as an integral part of the entrance examinations. The Academic Board continued to review very carefully the records of candidates who failed the physical aptitude test only.

Only one change was made during the year in the methods of qualifying mentally for admission to the Academy: the discontinuance of a candidate's option of validating his secondary school record by attaining satisfactory scores on the April College Entrance Examination Board test in lieu of taking the March validating examination. Candidates who wish to qualify mentally by their performance on either Program 2 or Program 3 of the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test must now take this test *prior* to the regularly scheduled U. S. M. A. entrance examinations.

As in previous years, the entrance examinations were administered by boards of army officers at strategically located military installations. In an effort to facilitate the work of these boards, the officer in charge of the U. S. M. A. section of The Adjutant General's Office, and the Registrar, U. S. M. A., reviewed all pertinent forms and incorporated all instructions for the administration of the examinations into a single indexed pamphlet. Examining boards reported that administration of the examinations had thereby been greatly simplified as compared with previous years. An officer selected from the Department of Tactics at West Point was appointed a member of each examining board. Prior to his departure from West Point each such officer was properly briefed in order that he might be of maximum assistance to his board in the administration of all examinations. Upon his return to West Point he submitted to the Superintendent a report on his observations as a member of the board, including a list of those candidates who impressed him most.

In the spring of 1948 Colonel William E. Morrison, Professor and Head of the Department of Modern Languages, who had served for many years as chairman of the Admissions Committee, was placed on the retired list in the grade of Brigadier General. He has been succeeded as chairman of the committee by Colonel B. W. Bartlett, Professor and Head of the Department of Electricity. The addition of the Registrar to the Committee on Admissions has greatly facilitated the work of the committee.

#### 4. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CLASS OF 1948

Just prior to their graduation in June 1948 the Graduate Record Examination was administered to the Class of 1948. All but six of the 301 members of the class took the entire examination.

The Graduate Record Examination is a series of tests prepared by the Educational Testing Service, a non-profit corporation which includes the functions of the former College Entrance Examination Board, and designed to provide an impartial and quantitative measure of the educational achievement of liberal arts college seniors at the end of their course of study. Many graduate and professional schools require that all prospective students take this examination. As usually administered it consists of two parts, one a test of general education and the other an advanced test of the student's competence in his major field of concentration, i.e., mathematics, English, history, physics, etc.

The test of general education consists of eight sections, each of approximately an hour's duration, and each covering a broad area of intellectual activity. These areas are

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Vocabulary          | (5) Social Studies              |
| (2) General Mathematics | (6) Literature                  |
| (3) Biological Sciences | (7) Physical Sciences           |
| (4) Fine Arts           | (8) Effectiveness of Expression |

The selection of topics and the general scope of the individual tests represents the judgment of a committee of experienced collegiate educators as to what constitutes a general liberal arts education. The test questions are designed to evaluate the student's ability to use the basic intellectual techniques applicable to each of the areas rather than to test his retention of merely factual detail. All of the tests are of the objective type. They are scored by the Educational Testing Service. Each examinee is furnished his score on each of the individual tests, together with his "general educational index," which is essentially the average of his scores on the individual sections. The general educational index is an overall measure of the extent to which the student has acquired a general education as defined by the Graduate Record Examination. All students taking the general education portion of the Graduate Record Examination take the same set of examination questions.

Advanced tests in the field of major concentration are available in twenty major subjects commonly found in liberal arts colleges. They are designed to measure the achievement of the student in comparison with other students majoring in the same field. In general only mathematics majors take the mathematics test, only English majors the English test, and so on. The curriculum of the Military Academy does not contain any single field of major concentration in the sense that the term is used in the liberal arts colleges. However it was felt that the cadet course contained enough of the elements of a major in general engineering to warrant administration of this advanced test to the Class of 1948. Unfortunately general engineering is offered as a major subject in only a comparatively limited number of liberal arts colleges, so that the significance of statistical evaluation of the results of this test is somewhat open to question.

In order that an individual or an institution may use the results of the Graduate Record Examination for self-analysis norms have been established on a nation-wide basis. For this purpose the examination was administered (in 1946) to the entire senior classes of about forty representative liberal arts colleges carefully selected to provide valid sampling of liberal arts education throughout the nation. The 1946 norms are subjected to periodic check, and there is every indication that they are still valid in 1948.

The performance of the Class of 1948 on the Graduate Record Examination was extremely gratifying. The average cadet general educational index was 589, as compared with an average of 523 for all liberal arts senior men. Based on the table of norms furnished by the Educational Testing Service the general index of the average cadet exceeded that of 72% of the male college seniors in the country. In none of the eight individual tests of the general educational battery did the cadet average fall significantly below the national average of liberal arts senior men, and in many of the tests the cadet average was outstandingly superior. Thus the average cadet score was higher than the scores of 93% of the men seniors in general mathematics, higher than those of 78% in physical sciences, higher than those of 65% in social studies, higher than those of 67% in literature, and higher than those of 77% in effectiveness of expression. In general the percentage of cadets making very high scores compared favorably with the percentage of college students generally who made high scores, while the percentage of cadets making very low scores was far lower than the percentage of college students generally who made low scores.

On the advanced test in general engineering the cadet average was slightly, although not significantly, below the norm for liberal art senior men majoring in general engineering. As has already been suggested, the meaning of this comparison is questionable both because the cadets do not take a true major in general engineering and because of the limited size of the group used to establish the norms. Statistical studies of the results of the 1948 Graduate Record Examination are still in progress. Naturally any generalizations based on the figures reported on herein must be regarded as tentative.

The utility of the Graduate Record Examination is not limited to curriculum and pedagogical studies at the Military Academy. Each cadet who took the examination has been furnished with his individual scores and with instructions for evaluating his own educational achievement in comparison with that of college seniors generally, particularly with reference to the areas in which he has shown strength or weakness. A complete set of individual score cards has also been furnished the Career Management Group of the Personnel and Administrative Division of the General Staff. The information they contain should throw added light upon the best utilization of each individual in his future military career.

In summary it may be said that the Graduate Record Examination, prepared by professional educators and scored objectively by the Educational Testing Service, furnishes an impartial means of measuring the comparative educational achievement of college seniors generally and of the graduating class at the Military Academy in particular. Judged by the scores made on this examination by the cadets of the Class of 1948, the Military Academy is successfully performing its academic mission of providing "a balanced and liberal education in the arts and sciences." The average cadet is apparently getting a considerably better general education than the average male liberal arts student, the Military Academy seems to be graduating a much smaller percentage of really poor students than the average liberal arts college, and the better cadets academically compare very favorably in general educational achievement with the better college graduates. Since administration of the Graduate Record Examination to a single graduating class might lead to invalid generalizations, it is proposed to repeat the examination at least for the Class of 1949.

## 5. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

### a. Department of Electricity.

During the academic year 1947-1948 the Department of Electricity conducted a course for all cadets of the Second Class (582 cadets). While the Post War Curriculum first went into effect in this department in the academic year 1946-1947 with the Class of 1948 (304 cadets) the year ending in June 1948 represents the first trial of the new curriculum for a full sized class, the Class of 1949. Each cadet attended daily from 2 September 1947 to 16 February 1948, and on alternate days thereafter until 3 June 1948. Of the 172 periods, 57 were devoted to the study of Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume I, Direct Currents", 46 to Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume II, Alternating Currents", and 69 to Everitt's "Fundamentals of Radio" supplemented by departmental pamphlets. During the two latter portions of the course the upper half of the class took additional work not required by the lower half, the added coverage being in part obtained by slightly longer lesson assignments and in part by the excusing of the upper sections from the written general reviews. The upper half of the class had 41 one-hour and fifty-five minute laboratory exercises, the lower half of the class 39, the remainder of the 172 periods in each case being one-hour and twenty minutes classroom exercises or lectures.

*Equipment*—During the Fiscal Year 1948 the department completed the assembly in its machine shop of sufficient electronics laboratory apparatus to provide the equipment for conducting 19 laboratory exercises in electronics and communications for an average sized class of 600 cadets. This project was started in the Fiscal Year 1947, but only enough items to handle the small Class of 1948 were constructed during that year. The electronics laboratory is now fully equipped for normal cadet instruction, and provides the Military Academy with facilities for teaching elementary electronics unexcelled anywhere.

In the power laboratory the installation of the remote-control disconnect system begun in 1947 was completed. This is an important safety feature, enabling the power to be disconnected from outlets used by cadets simply by pressing any one of numerous buttons located at strategic points in the laboratory. During 1948 the department acquired a number of pieces of apparatus in its continuing program of modernizing its power laboratory. In the interests of more effective classroom instruction power supply panels were designed and component parts were acquired to equip ten section rooms with switchboards adequate to furnish power in the section room for a wide variety of classroom demonstrations. The contemplated installation will provide a flexibility of section room equipment comparable to that now available in the section rooms of the Department of Physics.

*Personnel*—During the Fiscal Year 1948 officers of (or about to join) the department attended courses of instruction in electrical engineering and electronics as follows:

Purdue University—academic year 1947-1948—3 officers  
summer session 1948 —5 officers

University of Illinois—entire year—2 officers

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—entire year—1 officer

Of the officers listed above three received the degree of Master of Science and one that of Doctor of Philosophy. As of the end of the Fiscal Year 1948 all officers of the department but one (including those under orders to join) had done some post graduate study in electrical engineering or electronics, nine held masters degrees, and two their doctorates.

In the summer of 1947 one officer of the department attended the Navy Damage Control School, and during the spring of 1948 six officers attended courses in Loran and Radar offered by the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

In April and May of 1948 the head of the department visited the American Forces of Occupation in Germany and Austria and a number of military and civilian educational institutions in Western Europe and in England, including L'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris; L'Ecole Speciale Militaire, Coetquidan, Brittany; L'Ecole Royale Militaire, Brussels; the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; the Royal Naval Engineering College, Plymouth; the Military College of Science, Shrivenham; the Universities of Heidelberg, London, Cambridge, Oxford, and Bristol; and the Institute of Technology at Zurich. Additional educational visits were made during the year by one or more officers of the department as follows:

Merchant Marine Academy, Kings' Point, N. Y.  
 Navy Special Devices Center, Sand's Point, N. Y.  
 Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Bradley Beach, N. J.  
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.  
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas  
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas  
 National Electronics Conference, Chicago, Ill.

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

#### **b. Department of English.**

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

*Second Class* (582 cadets)

25 March to 29 May —Military Instructor Training and Military Correspondence (28 lessons)

*Third Class* (702 cadets)

2 September to 11 March—English and American Literature (63 lessons)

*Fourth Class* (621 cadets)

2 September to 3 June —Composition, Readings, Speech-Making, and Research Procedures (92 lessons)

Instruction in Military Instructor Training for the Second Class remained essentially unchanged in scope and method. Twenty-four lessons were devoted to Military Instructor Training and four 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 pertinent Army Regulations.

The course in literature for the Third Class continued on its reduced schedule of 63 hours. The purpose of the course—to familiarize the cadet with some of

the great works in literature as well as to encourage him to see the close relationship between literature and life—remained unchanged. Writers were grouped and studied according to their preferential attitudes toward life; i.e., as classicists, romanticists, or realists. In order to increase the cadet's knowledge of world culture and to introduce him to national traits of character, the writers chosen were from the great literatures of western civilization. Examples of architecture, painting, sculpture, and music were used from time to time to impress upon the cadet the basic unity of the arts in all ages. During part of the spring term, a special course was given to the first section. This course demanded much extra collateral reading from the cadet, as well as the writing of a number of papers of literacy criticism.

The Fourth Class was given a year's course in written and oral communication, with the objective of developing clear, correct, logical, and forceful self-expression. The course briefly reviewed the fundamentals of all good writing and then concentrated upon expository methods of development in the paragraph and in various types of themes. The elements of formal logic were presented, as a means of supporting statements and testing thought, both in expository writing and in public speaking. The writing course culminated in the preparation of a long research paper based upon each cadet's individual investigation. Concurrently with the writing course, the speech-making course gave opportunity for frequent platform practice in the various types of speeches—to inform, to persuade, to actuate. Argumentation received increased emphasis through planned group discussions for all members of the class and through a special debating course for members of the upper sections. Throughout the year, diversified readings stimulated thought and discussion, contributed to building of vocabulary, and provided models for cadet writing.

The Head of the Department and the second Professor attended a Symposium on the Great Critics at Johns Hopkins University. The second Professor attended a meeting of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Schoolman's Week Association in Philadelphia and presented a paper on the English courses at West Point. Other officers of the department attended annual and regional meetings of the Association of Student Teaching at Atlantic City and Chicago.

During the summer of 1947, officers of the department pursued full-time graduate courses as follows: five at Columbia University; two at New York University; and one each at the University of California and Duke University. During the academic year 1947-48, seven officers took part-time graduate work at Columbia University and two at New York University. One officer attended a full-time spring session at Columbia University in preparation for his assignment as an instructor for the academic year 1948-49. It is anticipated that five officers will pursue full-time graduate courses at Columbia University in 1948-49 in preparation for their assignment as instructors in 1949.

### c. Department of Law.

The regular peacetime course in law was resumed during the year, instruction being given to all members of the First Class on alternate week days throughout the academic year. The course was divided into five sub-courses stressing the fundamental principles of Elementary Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Evidence, and Military Law.

The instructional methods pursued in all courses were in general similar to those employed during the preceding year. In the Elementary Law course the subject of the settlement of claims by and against the Government was stressed

in view of its increasing importance under the recently enacted Federal Tort Claims Act. In the Military Law Course the official Army Manuals (MCM 1928 and TM 27-255) were used as texts and copies thereof issued to each cadet for use following graduation. The Army training films (TF 11-235 and 15-992) on the Articles of War and Administration of Military Justice and Courts-Martial Procedure were also utilized in connection with this instruction. Two Moot Courts-Martial were held at the end of the year thereby affording each cadet the opportunity to actually perform some duty connected with a court-martial. Many First Classmen also took advantage of the opportunity to attend as spectators actual trials held on the post.

In anticipation of the expansion in instructor personnel incident to a much larger First Class next year, three instructors were sent to civilian law schools during the academic year, i.e. one each to Georgetown University, Yale University, and the University of Virginia.

#### d. Department of Mathematics.

During the year, the Department conducted the following courses:

##### *Third Class* (691 Cadets)

Upper Sections: 2 Sept. to 13 Apr.—Calculus  
14 Apr. to 3 June—Statistics

Lower Sections: 2 Sept. to 3 June—Calculus

##### *Fourth Class* (622 Cadets)

2 Sept. to 14 Oct.—Algebra, Slide Rule and Solid Mensuration.  
15 Oct. to 20 Dec.—Algebra, Slide Rule and Plane Trigonometry.  
2 Jan. to 17 Jan.—Algebra and Spherical Trigonometry.  
19 Jan. to 7 Apr.—Analytic Geometry  
8 Apr. to 3 June—Calculus.

The work of each term culminated in a series of written general reviews, held during December and during May and the first week of June, respectively.

The Fourth Class course reverted to the pre-war schedule of two classes daily for each instructor. This was a material improvement over the crowded program of three successive classes each morning, which had been necessitated by wartime limitations on the number of instructors. A course in computation and solid mensuration was introduced in place of the former course in solid geometry. For the first time, calculus was begun in the latter part of the Fourth Class year rather than at the beginning of the Third. A new text was adopted, entitled "*Unified Calculus*". As the name implies, this text provides instruction in differential and in integral calculus simultaneously, thus avoiding the necessity of completing all phases of differential calculus before introducing integral calculus, as had been the practice in previous years. The part of the calculus course taken in the Fourth Class course is now designed to enable cadets to acquire the facility in performing elementary differentiation and integration, and in solving practical problems, which they will need to pursue the course in Physics beginning with the start of the Third Class year.

Cadets of the Fourth Class heard a lecture on "Mathematical Paradoxes" by Col. R. B. Miller and another on "Uses of the Parallelogram", by Lt. Col. R. C. Yates, both lecturers being officers of the Department.

Plans for the coming year provide increased emphasis on military applications in all subjects, and on the use of the slide rule in computations. Enough of the

course in plane trigonometry will be completed prior to the course in solid mensuration so that cadets may solve certain mensuration problems involving trigonometry which had been omitted heretofore. The review lessons in elementary algebra at the start of the Fourth Class year will be still further condensed so as to permit more time for advanced work later on, particularly in calculus.

The Third Class course was, with minor variations, the same as that of the previous year. That part of the calculus text dealing with differential equations was supplemented by a pamphlet prepared in the Department. Lt. Colonel R. C. Yates gave a lecture on "Applications of Differential Equations". Plans for the coming year provide that upper section cadets will take extra work in differential equations, consisting of selected topics from a new text additional to the calculus text.

In the statistics course a new text was adopted and used for all upper sections—a change from the former practice of using one text for the first sections and another for the remaining upper sections. The new text was supplemented by a pamphlet on curve fitting prepared in the Department. Additional electric computing machines were obtained so as to permit installation of five per section. Cadets were instructed in their operation and used them to advantage for lengthy statistical computations. Cadets taking statistics were conducted on a tour of instruction in the operations of the Machine Records Unit, U.S.M.A. The course in statistics ended with a lecture on "Military Applications of Statistics in the Jungle Air Force from the Solomons to Japan" by Dr. R. I. Wilkinson, Bell Laboratories, Operations Analyst for the Air Forces during the war.

The course for all cadets of the Third Class ended with a lecture on "Some Military Application of Mathematics" by Lt. Col. J. T. Honeycutt of the Department.

Because of the importance of statistics in modern warfare, plans for the coming year provide that all cadets will take the statistics course. Upper sections will have advanced work in differential equations and statistics in lieu of written general reviews at the end of the course.

The Department conducted experiments in the use of training aids. Film strips and moving pictures were tested as aids to instruction in portions of the calculus course, but the results were not convincing. Experiment will be continued during the coming year, and plans have been made to test two special projectors. These are of a type that will permit instructors to project their explanatory notes or illustrations on a screen as they work them out in long hand.

The procedure for Third Class written recitations was modified so that cadets are no longer required to remain in the recitation rooms until the end of the period. They are now permitted to turn in their solutions as soon as they have finished work, and are then given an opportunity to examine and ask questions about the Department's approved solution, which is placed in designated solution rooms.

The system of officers' courses was enlarged to provide that, during a period of duty in the Department, each officer—regardless of what subjects he teaches—will complete refresher courses in all subjects currently included in the mathematics course for cadets. Each will also take advanced work in differential equations, statistics, and advanced mathematics for engineers. The policy of having selected officers attend post graduate courses in advanced mathematics at civilian institutions within commuting distance of West Point will continue.

Colonel William W. Bessell, Jr., was appointed Professor of Mathematics and on 1 August 1947 reported for duty as second professor in the Department. On

1 September 1947 he became Head of the Department upon the appointment of Brigadier General Harris Jones as Dean of the Academic Board. Colonel Charles P. Nicholas was appointed Professor of Mathematics and on 14 June 1948 reported for duty as second professor in the Department.

Lt. Commander V. N. Robinson from the U. S. Naval Academy served in the Department as an exchange instructor for Major W. L. Bart of this Department, who spent the year at Annapolis. According to plan, this exchange of instructors will be rotated to another academic department for the coming year.

Lt. Col. J. H. Hayes attended Cornell University during the year, pursuing a course in advanced mathematics leading to the Master's degree. He will complete the course and join the instructional staff by the beginning of the coming academic year.

Lt. Cols. R. C. Yates, R. H. Tuttle, and W. W. Wilcox, Majors J. F. Harris and D. H. Heaton, and Capt. W. Jamar took graduate work in Engineering Mathematics and the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable at Columbia University and New York University, in addition to their instructional duties. Lt. Cols. A. W. Oberbeck and L. L. Haseman, and Major H. W. Cochran, began courses in advanced statistics in the 1948 summer sessions of Columbia University.

The Head of the Department and the Assistant Professor, Third Class Mathematics, attended the meeting of the Mathematical Association of America at Union College in March 1948. The Head of the Department, the Associate Professor, the Assistant Professor and the instructors in statistics attended a series of meetings of the American Statistical Association in New York City. The Assistant Professor, Third Class Mathematics, gave lectures at meetings of the Mathematical Association of America in Charleston, S. C. and New York City. He also attended, and lectured at, the Mathematics Institute at Duke University in August 1947. The Head of the Department made educational visits to, and conferred with officials of, Columbia University, Cornell University and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Close liaison was maintained with the mathematics instruction of the U.S.M.A. Preparatory School, Stewart Field, N. Y., which is charged with preparing enlisted candidates for entrance to the U.S.M.A.

#### e. Department of Mechanics.

During the academic year 1947-48, the department conducted courses for the Second Class (Class of 1949—582 cadets) as follows:

Analytical Mechanics .....	70 Periods.....	3 Sept. to 28 Nov.
Fluid Mechanics.....	43 Periods.....	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.
Fluid Mechanics Laboratory.....	10 Periods.....	2 Feb. to 25 Feb.
Thermodynamics .....	35 Periods.....	2 Feb. to 27 Apr.
Thermodynamics Laboratory .....	15 Periods.....	28 Apr. to 2 June
Strength of Materials.....	40 Periods.....	26 Feb. to 2 June

The first three sections were given advance work, in lieu of Written General Reviews, in Kinetics, Strength of Materials, Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics. In the first two subjects, this consisted of section room work on advance subjects; in Fluid Mechanics, two design problems in water supply were given; and in Thermodynamics, original theses on various subjects were required.

Attendance was by whole class daily in Analytical Mechanics and Fluid Mechanics. Beginning 2 February, however, a new system was inaugurated as a trial to determine the best method of teaching the many and varied subjects taught by the department. The entire class attended daily but half the class attended Thermodynamics while the other half attended Fluid Mechanics Laboratory followed by Strength of Materials, alternating daily. An informal poll of the cadets at the end of the term showed that they overwhelmingly favored this method because, although in effect an extra subject was added to the course, it spread each subject out over twice the normal time period, allowing better absorption of the subject matter. The department was divided into two groups of instructors, each group teaching only one of the two subjects. Teaching the same lesson for two days and specializing in one subject instead of two, enabled the instructor to prepare his lessons more thoroughly and resulted in better instruction. The system was so successful that it will be continued next year for the entire year with Analytical Mechanics followed by Strength of Materials alternating daily with Thermodynamics followed by Fluid Mechanics. The department will be divided into two groups of instructors, each under the supervision of an Associate Professor. One group, known as Mechanics I, will teach Analytical Mechanics and Strength of Materials; the other group, known as Mechanics II, will teach Thermodynamics, Thermodynamics Laboratory, Fluid Mechanics and Fluid Mechanics Laboratory in succession.

The Thermodynamics Laboratory was further improved by the addition of a new refrigerator, the completion of installation of a second Cadillac gasoline engine, and the receipt of a new vertical steam engine which is now being installed. Minor improvements were also made in the Fluid Mechanics Laboratory.

The Second Professor in the department, Colonel K. D. Nichols, assumed his duties at the beginning of the academic year but spent part of his time during the year in New York City and Washington, D. C., as advisor to the United Nations Committee on Atomic Energy and the Special Weapons Project. In April, 1948, he was appointed Major General, U.S.A., and assigned as Chief of the Special Weapons Project and Military Liaison Officer of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Educational trips were made by members of the department to:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 White Sands Proving Grounds  
 Purdue University  
 The Engineer School

The head of the department made a two month's tour of Europe, visiting military headquarters and establishments to determine results of the instruction received at West Point as shown by the performance of recent graduates, and visiting military and civilian schools of other countries for the purpose of comparison with our methods and scope of instruction.

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

The department conducted two courses for the First Class (301 cadets) : military history and military engineering.

*Military History.*—The periods allotted to each part of the course are listed below:

Notes on combat maneuvers.....	2
Great captains before Napoleon.....	3
Napoleon's campaigns .....	15
American Civil War.....	18
World War I.....	17
Reading of books on military history.....	6
World War II.....	44
	<hr/>
Total.....	105

Lectures on the great leaders of history were continued, and a large number of World War II motion pictures were shown. Extensive use was made of terrain models. Additional instruction on logistics was introduced into the course.

The work of revising the department's history of World War II was continued during the year.

*Military Engineering.*—The regular course in this subject was given for the first time since the academic year 1941-42. The periods allotted to each subdivision of the course were as listed below:

Structural analysis .....	51
Structural design .....	31
Army engineering .....	23
	<hr/>
Total.....	105

The subjects included in the subcourse in Army engineering were military bridges, military roads, demolitions, camouflage, airfields, field fortifications, engineer research and development, and design of concrete mixtures.

After the first two months the upper sections were separated from the lower sections and were given a more advanced course that included a larger number of periods on the analysis of indeterminate structures.

Throughout the year extensive use was made of models, motion pictures, and other training aids.

*Visits by Department Personnel.*—During the year officers of the department made a number of visits to leading civilian and military educational institutions. In addition, close liaison was maintained with the Historical Division, Department of the Army.

#### *g. Department of Military Hygiene.*

The course in Military Hygiene was altered this year in order to integrate the instruction coordinated by the Surgeon General in Medical Department courses in service schools for line officers. Much of the detailed basic instruction in field sanitation has been deleted to avoid repetition of these subjects given to all new officers at branch immaterial and basic branch schools following graduations from the Academy. The present instruction is given as an academic course, dealing with importance of military medicine to the national effort and the part it plays in the duties of a line officer. The strategic and tactical influence of disease in wars is stressed.

Guest speakers for the course, 2 September through 29 September 1947, were Major C. F. VorderBruegge, M.C., Army Institute of Pathology; Colonel E. E. Hume, M.C., War Department Special Staff; Lt. Colonel O. S. Olsen, Deputy

Chief, Training Division, Surgeon General's Office; Colonel A. P. Long, M.C., Deputy Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office; Colonel W. S. Stone, M.C., Chief, Research and Development Division, Surgeon General's Office; Dr. J. Gordon, Director, Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, and Colonel J. M. Caldwell, Jr., M.C., Chief, Neuropsychiatry Division, Surgeon General's Office.

#### *h. Department of Military Topography and Graphics.*

*Cadet Instruction.*—This was a transition year during which the previously approved change in scheduling of courses was effected.

The 4th Class course consisted of Graphics I (Use of Instruments and Descriptive Geometry) during the first term, and Graphics II (a continuation of Descriptive Geometry, Map Projections and Engineering Drawing) during the second term.

The 3rd Class course consisted of Military Topography II (Military Sketching and Map Analysis) during the first term, and modified Graphics II (Map Plotting and Engineering Drawing) during the second term.

A new course in the Geometry of Map Projections was introduced as a part of Graphics II for the 4th Class. The remainder of the course given to the 4th Class was similar to that which will be given in the future under the new schedule. The course given to the 3rd Class was a hybrid designed to span the transition and prevent omission of any subject for that particular class. Henceforth the 3rd Class course will consist entirely of Military Topography which will include field work in Surveying and Military Sketching.

Lt. Colonel E. J. Gallagher from the Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., lectured to the 3rd Class in January on the subject of the activities and procedures of the Army Map Service.

In addition to its regular academic schedule, the Department conducted a course for the Department of Tactics for the 4th Class in Elementary Map Reading.

#### Texts used:

##### Graphics:

French's "Engineering Drawing", 7th Edition, and accompanying instruction films.

##### Military Topography:

New adoption: "Elementary Plane Surveying", Davis, initial use 1948-9.

FM 21-25

FM 21-26

FM 21-30

FM 21-35

TM 1-205

TM 5-230

#### *Personnel.*

##### Officers:

##### New appointments:

Professor: Lt. Colonel Charles R. Broshous, 18 December 1947—on temporary duty with AAA until 30 June 1948.

##### Associate Professors:

Lt. Col. L. J. Hillberg, Director of Topography.

Lt. Col. D. W. Gray, Director of Graphics.

## Other changes:

Relieved: Lt. Col. M. S. Dickson, former department executive, and 5 instructors.

Replacements received: 3 instructors.

## Instructor training and orientation:

The following was instigated as an addition to the customary instructor training program. To foster a development of specialized knowledge in fields associated with the courses presented by this Department and to search for new cadet instruction material, committees of instructors were appointed to pursue assigned studies during the year. Each of the eight committees prepared a formal report on its subject which was delivered to the Department staff and interested outsiders during the month of April.

During the period of this report officers of the department made visits to other institutions, manufacturing facilities, conferences, etc., as follows:

- Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio
- Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
- \*Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
- \*Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.
- \*American Congress of Surveying & Mapping, Washington, D. C.
- \*Command & Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
- \*Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- Engineer Research & Development Board, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
- Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
- \*Regional Conference A.S.E.E., Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- \*Regional Conference A.S.E.E., Schenectady and Troy, N. Y.
- \*National Meeting A.S.E.E., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas
- Martin Aircraft Corp., Baltimore, Md.

\* Visits made by Head of Department.

## Enlisted Personnel.

One newly assigned enlisted technician took one month's course in topography equipment repair work at the Engineer Branch of the Columbus Ohio General Depot.

## Civilian Personnel.

No change.

*Administration.*

## Organization.

The Department was reorganized into three divisions called the Administrative Division, the Topography Division, and the Graphics Division. All Department administrative activities are concentrated within the Administrative Division, thus freeing the instruction divisions to concentrate their effort on instructor development and the cadet instruction program. A resultant improvement in the character of instruction and the professional qualifications of those concerned therewith is definitely noticeable.

## Department Premises.

A shift in space allotment has given the Department the entire 5th floor of Washington Hall. These premises have been arranged into an efficient

operating facility. The studio room on the 6th floor of the building has been made available to the Cadet Art Club for its activities. The Department still uses space in the basement of the West Academic Building for the storage of topographic equipment. This is most unsatisfactory, and it is hoped that an improved location can be obtained during the coming year.

#### Department Equipment.

There have been no principal additions to the technical equipment of the Department during the past year; however, a modernization of the multiplex projector was effected through the good offices of the Army Map Service. All items which are on the Corps of Engineers SNL have been incorporated in the USMA T/A. This was done to expedite the procurement of newly adopted standard items and to facilitate maintenance and exchanges.

The Map Library has been materially augmented by acquisitions from the Army Map Service.

#### i. Department of Modern Languages.

Instruction in five foreign languages, comprising ten different courses, was continued during 1947-48. The courses and the number of cadets enrolled in each were as follows:

##### *Third Class*

Second Year French .....	173 cadets
Second Year German .....	133 cadets
Second Year Portuguese .....	69 cadets
Second Year Russian .....	95 cadets
Second Year Spanish .....	236 cadets

##### *Fourth Class*

First Year French .....	157 cadets
First Year German .....	103 cadets
First Year Portuguese .....	53 cadets
First Year Russian .....	102 cadets
First Year Spanish .....	206 cadets

The initial assignment of cadets to the different language groups is now based as nearly as practicable on the principle of continuing the study of a language already begun. Factors which limit complete acceptance of this principle are:

#### Quotas.

Quotas have been established under which approximately 33½ per cent of an incoming class have been assigned to Spanish, 25 per cent to French, 16½ per cent each to Russian and German and 8½ per cent to Portuguese. Effective with the Class of 1952 the quotas for French and Russian will be interchanged in accordance with a directive received from the Department of the Army.

#### Ratio of students to instructors.

The number of instructors authorized in the Department is generally not divisible exactly according to the quotas listed above, with the result that cadet quotas must be revised to conform to instructor assignments. Alternative solutions require either increasing the instructor-student ratio in some cases beyond the range of efficiency, or of changing the academic schedule, which is impossible in the cadet's crowded day.

Extensive prior study.

It is obvious that a cadet upon admission may have knowledge of a language which is much more advanced than that which can be imparted in the two-year course here. Since it is impossible to adapt a course to the qualifications of each individual in it, it would be wasteful of a cadet's time to cause him to review a course in which nothing new would be offered him. Consequently such a cadet is ordinarily assigned to study another language less familiar to him.

The Academic year 1947-48 witnessed the extension to all languages of the objectives and methods of instruction which were tried in First Year German in the preceding year. All first year language courses used this oral method. The very slight use of English found necessary in the early lessons was gradually reduced until, after approximately the eleventh lesson in each language, it was possible to eliminate completely the sound of English in the classroom except in Russian sections. Effort continues to minimize even this exceptional use and progress is being made, but the results are not yet on the same plane as those attained in the other languages.

Second Year German continued to build up on the highly satisfactory foundation laid in the preceding year when the oral method was used experimentally in First Year German alone. The expectation of one year ago that progress made in the second year would offset the less extensive and less sound knowledge of grammar acquired in the first year has been fully realized. The facility of expression and understanding, the ability to express an idea without concentrating primarily on the means of communication rather than on the thought itself, have been very marked in the latter part of Second Year German under the present system. The level of achievement of this group, taken as a whole, surpasses that of all previous classes.

In view of the advances being made by the German language group progressive changes have been made in the other second year courses. More and more emphasis has been given to the oral work, direct translation has been diminished and cadets have been encouraged to express themselves freely in the language being studied. Almost any subject is welcomed for discussion provided the discussion is carried on in the foreign language and that all cadets in the section participate in the conversation. Public speaking, debates and oral exposition of phases of current world affairs, using notes prepared outside of class, have been successfully used. Recognition of the maturity of the present approach has been a stimulus to the cadets who have responded with much greater interest and absorption of instruction.

New texts written in the Department have been used this year in First Year French, Portuguese and Russian, and new material has been prepared in Second Year German and Russian. Use of the successful text of last year has been continued in First Year German. The Spanish text adopted this year has not proven satisfactory and a new book is under preparation in the Department.

Colonel William E. Morrison, Professor of Modern Languages since 1925, was retired on 31 May 1948, and a thorough study is now being made of the qualifications of potential replacements. Mr. John de Olivera, civilian instructor of Portuguese, has left the government service and has not yet been replaced. Captain Jorge A. Vidal of the Brazilian Army, who has been teaching Portuguese, has returned to Brazil and it is not yet known if his Government will send a successor here. Captain Vidal in Portuguese, and Captain Victor Esperón of the Mexican

Army, who teaches Spanish, have performed their tasks in an outstanding manner. Their teaching has been excellent, while their qualities of interest, enthusiasm and friendliness have evoked the admiration and respect of their associates, not only for their own persons but for their respective nations, which may well take pride in such able representation.

The practice of sending prospective instructors for a year of preliminary study abroad was continued. Two future instructors in Russian have been studying that language at the U. S. Army Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany, because it has not been practicable to send them for study in Russia. One other officer has been studying Spanish in Madrid. The value of this style of preparation becomes increasingly evident as the oral method of language instruction becomes more general at the Military Academy.

In addition to the instructor preparation just described, two officers currently teaching in the Department are engaged in part time study at Columbia University, where they are seeking the degree of doctor of philosophy in the field of languages.

Mention should be made here of the language interest among cadets, which has led to formation during the past year of clubs in each of the languages taught in the Department. The Department has welcomed this interest and has encouraged the clubs in their activities, has furnished guidance in their organization and in their program arrangements, and has provided assistance in the programs either from its own resources or by acting as a liaison agency with other offices. Valuable social and cultural programs have been conducted by all the clubs, utilizing talks in foreign languages by speakers from within and from without the Military Academy, foreign language films, correspondence with natives of countries using the language of the club, foreign language plays with cadet casts, and studies and reports by committees appointed from among the club members.

Research is now being conducted into additional means of utilizing sound-recording and play-back equipment in language study. The oral method, with its stress upon the use of correct intonation, can be aided greatly both by providing recorded examples of lesson materials so that cadets may thus be guided during their hours of preparation, and by permitting cadets to record their own version of passages in a foreign language for immediate comparison with a recorded norm.

Except that space and manpower limitations, which weigh equally on all academic departments, increase the ratio of students to instructor beyond the optimum limit for efficiency, the quality of language instruction and the facilities provided have been satisfactory throughout the year.

#### *j. Department of Ordnance.*

##### *Outline of Course:*

The course in Ordnance given to the Class of 1948 was the first to be given under the post-war four-year curriculum. The course was divided into the following three sub-courses:

- 34 periods—Ammunition Engineering and Materiel, including ballistics, explosives, and ammunition.
- 38 periods—Weapons Engineering and Materiel, including metals, mechanical trades, gun construction, recoil, artillery carriages, and automatic weapons.
- 20 periods—Automotive Engineering and Materiel.

The grouping into three distinct sub-courses helped to clarify objectives. It is planned to carry this idea further in next year's course wherein the three sub-courses will be given concurrently to three groupings of the class. This will permit specialized assignment of instructors since each instructor will confine his work throughout the year to one of the subcourses. This should result in better overall instruction. The field of ordnance is now so broad and complex that it is unreasonable to expect to secure instructors initially capable of teaching all subjects. Furthermore, the three subcourse plan utilizes laboratory facilities more efficiently in that physical requirements at any one time are reduced by two-thirds and the laboratory is used throughout the academic year.

*Lectures:*

Two lectures were given by department personnel, four by visiting lecturers. The four by visiting lecturers were:

Research and Development in Explosives and Ammunition, by Colonel C. R. Dutton of Picatinny Arsenal.

Guided Missiles Development, by Colonel H. N. Toftoy, Office Chief of Ordnance.

Research and Development in Gun Construction, by Major John C. Light of Watervliet Arsenal.

Research and Development in the Automotive Field, by Colonel J. M. Colby of Detroit Tank Arsenal.

*Automotive Subcourse:*

This subject had been reassigned to the Department of Ordnance at the beginning of this year. As given, it included ten laboratory periods in which cadets, in groups not exceeding four individuals, performed practical shop work in disassembly, inspection, assembly and attempted operation of an originally un-serviceable standard GMC 2½ ton truck engine. The objective of this laboratory work was not to teach a mechanical trade but to give the cadet a fundamental appreciation and feel of automotive materiel, its construction and its maintenance. The results were even better than anticipated.

*Educational Trips:*

The entire class spent June 2nd visiting Aberdeen Proving Ground where they witnessed an excellent demonstration of the latest developments in Ordnance materiel and scientific test equipment, including the Supersonic Wind Tunnel. On the 3rd of June they were conducted on a tour of the manufacturing facilities of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition to the above trip, personnel of the Department made trips to the following places:

The Ordnance School	Fort Sill, Oklahoma
University of Michigan	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Detroit Tank Arsenal	Fort Belvoir
Watervliet Arsenal	White Sands Proving Ground
Picatinny Arsenal	

*k. Department of Physics and Chemistry.*

This department conducted courses in physics and chemistry.

*Physics—Third Class* (693 cadets), 2 September 1947 to 3 June 1948.

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive for the periods 2 September to 19 December and 2 January to 27 April;

and the whole class daily from 28 April to 3 June. There were 124 attendances during the year.

A uniform course was given to all 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 survey course in Modern Physics including the principles of nuclear reactions. A new text was used for this course. This text, "Radiological Defense", was prepared and supplied by the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

*Chemistry—Third Class* (693 cadets), 2 September 1947 to 27 April 1948.

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive for the periods 2 September–19 December and 2 January–27 April. There were 93 attendances during the year.

A uniform course was given to all cadets of the class. This was a basic course covering the essential principles of general chemistry at the collegiate level. The method of instruction was essentially that used in previous years but was modified slightly to include some demonstrations in the section rooms to supplement the text book. Lectures were given from time to time, and approximately 20 periods were devoted to laboratory exercises in the main chemistry laboratory.

A new fourth edition of the text book, "General College Chemistry" by Richardson and Scarlett, was introduced into the course. It was found superior in arrangement, manner of presentation and scope to the old and it is believed an improved course results from the change.

Personnel of the department took advantage of the following opportunities away from the post:

Four officers audited graduate courses in Nuclear Physics at Columbia University during the fall term of 1947.

Five officers took graduate courses in Chemistry at Columbia University Teachers College during the spring term of 1948.

Numerous educational lectures in New York were attended by members of the department.

Two officers attended the Instructor Guidance Course at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.

Ten officers took a special course at Sandia Base, N. M., given by the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

One or more officers made visits to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Sperry Gyroscope Co., the General Electric Research Laboratory, the A. A. and Guided Missile School and the White Sands Proving Ground.

Col. E. C. Gillette attended the annual meetings of the American Chemical Society and the American Society for Engineering Education.

#### *1. Department of Social Sciences.*

During the year courses were conducted as follows:

##### *Second Class* (582 cadets)

Geography .....	40 Periods.....	2 Sept. to 27 Oct.
History of Modern Europe .....	68 Periods.....	28 Oct. to 13 Feb.
Modern History of the Far East .....	30 Periods.....	16 Feb. to 30 Mar.
American Government .....	28 Periods.....	31 Mar. to 9 May
Contemporary Foreign Governments .....	18 Periods.....	10 May to 3 June

## Textbooks used:

*Industrial and Commercial Geography*, Smith & Phillips  
*A History of Europe from the Renaissance to the Present Day*, Ferdinand Schevill  
*A History of the Far East in Modern Times*, Harold M. Vinacke  
*Essentials of American Government*, Ogg and Ray  
*Contemporary Foreign Governments*, Beukema, Geer & Associates

*First Class (301 cadets)*

Bookkeeping .....	4 Periods.....	2 Sept. to 12 Sept.
Economics .....	47 Periods.....	13 Sept. to 16 Jan.
Principles of Insurance .....	3 Periods.....	17 Jan. to 23 Jan.
Personal Finance .....	1 Period .....	24 Jan. to 26 Jan.
Economics of War .....	20 Periods.....	27 Jan. to 13 Mar.
International Relations .....	30 Periods.....	15 Mar. to 26 May

## Textbooks used:

*A Preface to Economics*, Chandler, 1947  
*Economic Principles in Practice*, Knight, 1942  
*Instructional Aid Diagrams for Economics*, Department publication  
*Principles of Insurance*, Department publication  
*Raw Materials in War and Peace*, Department publication  
*Applied Military Economics*, Vols. I & II, ICAF, 1947  
*Modern World Politics*, Kalijarvi & Associates, 1945  
*International Realities*, G. A. Lincoln, 1948

**Second Class Courses**

Beginning with the class of 1949 all courses in Geography, History, and Government were transferred from the Third Class to the Second Class curriculum. Consequently, these courses, suspended during 1946-1947, were resumed during 1947-1948. Attendance was in the afternoon, five 60 minute periods per week, from 2 September 1947-3 June 1948.

A total of twelve lectures were presented by the Professors and visiting lecturers, all outstanding in their respective fields.

Methods of instruction followed those used in previous years. The following exceptions and comments are worthy of special note:

Every effort was made to stimulate cadet discussion in the classroom and to that end the procedure of assigning special research topics to individual cadets was used.

Plans were completed for an advanced history course in 1948-1949 for those Third Classmen who can demonstrate proficiency in European History.

**First Class Courses**

The class of 1948 was the first post-war class to resume the full course in First Class subjects. Attendances were held three mornings weekly for recitations of 70 minutes each during the period 2 September 1947-26 May 1948.

A total of seventeen lectures were presented by Department personnel and eminent visiting speakers covering the entire range of the courses taught.

Methods of instruction in general followed those used the previous year. The following exceptions and comments are considered noteworthy:

A mimeographed pamphlet embracing basic accounting procedures was used as the basis for a four lesson course in Bookkeeping. Emphasis was placed on imparting the knowledge necessary to keep the books of a small fund.

An Economics of War course was reinstated. The text used for this course was prepared by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The course was designed to highlight basic economic principles involved in converting from a peacetime to a war economy and to stimulate thought on the application of these principles to conditions expected to obtain in a future war. Based on notes obtained from the ICAF, mimeographed pamphlets were prepared covering the war economies of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and Japan.

Advanced special courses in Economics were not given because an insufficient number of cadets were qualified.

The last project of the course in International Relations was a four-attendance seminar on four of the most important foreign policy problems now facing the United States, viz.—

The International Control of Atomic Energy  
The Western European Union  
Germany  
China

Each cadet concentrated on one of these topics; all cadets heard all final reports.

Allied activities of Department personnel.

Assistance was given to the West Point Debate Council.

The participation of eight cadets in the New York Herald-Tribune forum was facilitated.

Insurance counseling was provided to officers and cadets.

The text, *Contemporary Foreign Governments*, was revised and brought up-to-date by the 2nd class instructors and was edited by Colonel Herman Beukema and Lt. Colonel John D. F. Phillips. A reorganization and rewriting of *Principles of Insurance* was completed.

#### **Personnel**

*Post-Graduate Training of Instructors.*—Seven additional instructors required for the academic year 1948-1949 were enrolled in selected graduate institutions for special training prior to reporting for duty. In addition, eighteen officers on duty with the Department pursued graduate courses at Columbia University in 1947-1948.

*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 John W. Dobson, Inf., and Lieutenant Commander Neville T. Kirk, U.S.N.R.

## **6. DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS**

### **a. Administration.**

The discipline of the Corps has been maintained at a high standard. The system inaugurated last year of having cadets awarded ordinary punishments serve a fatigue or work detail in lieu of walking the area has continued to function satisfactorily.

Cadets were separated for reasons indicated:

Deficiency in conduct .....	2
Convenience of Government (to accept Regular Army Commission)....	5
Physical disability .....	14
Deficiency in physical proficiency .....	1
Deficiency in academics .....	58
Resignations .....	103

(15 cadets resigned in lieu of accepting discharge for aptitude)

First Classmen were authorized 12 week-end leaves and Second Classmen 3 week-end leaves during the academic year. A 10-day Christmas leave and a 3-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.

An officer adviser program for members of the Fourth Class was instituted. Officers of the garrison who volunteered acted as advisers to a maximum of three Fourth Classmen. This program permitted Fourth Classmen to meet officers and families other than their own instructors or Tactical Officers, permitted them to gain an insight into the living standards and home life of officers, and permitted them access to an officer for the purpose of receiving advice on personal or official problems. This program was successful and it is contemplated continuing it during the ensuing year.

#### *b. Recreation and Welfare.*

##### **Extra-Curricular Activities.**

*Sports.*—The Handball, Sailing, Skeet, Ski, Squash, and Water Polo Clubs engaged in intercollegiate competition. In mid-season, the Squash Club became a Corps Squad and the Pistol Corps Squad became the Pistol Club. The Handball Club sponsored an intercollegiate tournament involving five other colleges, in which the cadet team was victorious.

*Publications.*—The Howitzer, the Pointer, and Bugle Notes were published. The Press Representatives, working under the supervision of the Public Information Office, U.S.M.A., prepared releases concerning individual cadets, the releases were supplied to the respective home town newspapers.

##### *Musical Organizations.*—

The Cadet Chapel Choir sang for the President at the White House, in the Washington Cathedral, and at St. Thomas' Church in New York City. The Catholic Chapel Choir and Acolytes participated in services at the Blessed Sacrament Church and at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. The Jewish Chapel Choir participated in religious services at Vassar Temple, Poughkeepsie, New York. All three choirs were active in the regular weekly religious services at West Point throughout the year.

The Cadet Glee Club represented West Point at an Illinois alumni-sponsored rally at White Plains on the eve of the Army-Illinois football game; staged jointly with the Hunter College Choir of 250 young ladies, a Christmas concert which was presented in New York City and again in the Army Theater at West Point; sang at a Christmas party for patients at the New York State Reconstruction Home, West Haverstraw, New York; furnished an octet which sang at the Armed Services Unification Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City; participated at the Choral Festival at Newburgh, New York, sponsored by the Hudson Valley District of the

Associated Male Choruses of America; presented a concert for hospital patients and other personnel at Governor's Island followed by broadcast over WNYC in New York City; presented a June Week Concert; and sang on the "Prudential Hour" which was broadcast on a Sunday evening from the Army Theater at West Point.

The Dance Orchestra played for fifteen cadet hops representing a monetary saving to the Corps of approximately \$1000. In addition, the dance orchestra played in the Mess Hall on eight occasions.

*Committees.*—The Class of 1950 Ring Committee reported the class in favor of the Herff-Jones Company as manufacturer for the class rings. The contract was let through the Cadet Store. The Special Program Committee sponsored a number of programs for the entertainment of cadets and other personnel of the garrison. Included were: The Don Cossack Chorus, the New York City Symphony Orchestra, and the University Glee Club of New York City. The Second Class General Committee provided excellent liaison service between the Corps and the U. S. Hotel Thayer in regard to cadet requests for reservations—especially on occasions such as Christmas, football weekends, and June Week when, due to the demand exceeding the supply, space had to be equitably allotted.

*Language Clubs.*—French, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish Language Clubs were organized. The Department of Modern Languages recognizes in these clubs mediums through which interest may be sustained and further proficiency may be attained among cadets after their formal courses of instruction have been completed.

*Miscellaneous Club Activities.*—

The Chess Club and the West Point Debate Council engaged in intercollegiate competition. The latter debated schools from 26 states, England and Canada, winning 67 and losing 20 decision contests. The Debate Council sponsored an intramural debating program which involved 72 cadets not previously active in debating at the Academy. While on Debate Council trips to debate other schools, cadets also spoke to civilian adult and high school audiences on subjects of public relations value to the Military Academy and the Army. Highlights of the Debate Council's season was the successful staging of a National Intercollegiate Debate Tournament at West Point for the second successive year. More than thirty schools from all over the United States were represented. Following the close of the academic year, a select team of debaters traveled to England where they won a decision over an Oxford team, and visited the Royal Military College and the Royal Air Force College.

The Dialectic Society presented as the annual Hundredth Night Show, "Malice in Wonderland", in the Army Theater, 12 and 13 March 1948.

A Model Railroad Club was organized with the Post Transportation Officer as Officer in Charge. This activity takes a serious approach toward the problems of railroading, and its military application.

A Record Lending Library sponsored by the Dialectic Society was established.

*c. Miscellaneous.*

*Charities.*—The Corps of Cadets contributed \$3051.25 to the West Point Community Chest Fund, and \$1939.05 in the 1948 Red Cross Fund Drive. The Class of 1948 contributed \$250.00 to the Catholic Chapel, and \$700.00 for the installation of two memorial windows in the Cadet Chapel.

*Hostess.*—Mrs. C. H. Barth replaced Mrs. Marcia Lystad as Cadet Hostess. The position of Assistant Cadet Hostess was in turn filled by Mrs. Frances S. Gates.

Fourth Class Christmas was highlighted by a skating carnival featuring outstanding young amateur skaters supplied by the New York Skating Club.

#### *d. Training.*

##### **General.**

*Basic Plan.*—During the period 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, the cadet military instruction conformed in general to that contained in the Four Year Cadet Military Training Program approved by the Department of the Army, 19 February 1946. Certain modifications to this plan were necessary in the training of the Class of 1948 in order to compensate for the additional training received by this class under the Three Year Cadet Military Training Program approved in 1942.

##### *Educational and Training Trips:*

*Combined Services Trip*—During the period 27-28 May 1948, the Class of 1948 proceeded to New York City for the purpose of inspecting facilities of the New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn Army Base, and the New York Harbor. During the period 31 May-2 June 1948, the Class of 1948 proceeded to Fort Monmouth, N. J., to inspect the facilities of the Signal Center; to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and Frankford Arsenal to inspect the facilities of the Ordnance Department at these two posts.

*Educational Trips*—During the weekends of 7 February, 3 and 17 April, voluntary educational trips were made available to members of the Class of 1949. Installations visited were the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Broadcasting System, New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, all in the New York City area. Cadets of this class were authorized two of the three trips offered.

*Cadet-Midshipmen Exchange Trips*—Continuing a practice which started in the Spring of 1946, a system of cadet-midshipmen exchange visits was conducted during the Spring of 1948. Members of the First Class of each Academy visited the opposite institution on weekends from February thru May 1948. During these exchange visits the cadets and midshipmen were billeted in barracks, attended classes and meal formations and, in general, lived for a short time as their counterpart in the opposite Academy.

*Trip to France*—In an exchange of cadets between the U. S. Military Academy and the Ecole Polytechnique, ten cadets of the Second Class (1950) departed West Point on 9 June for 25 days temporary duty in France as guests of the Ecole Polytechnique. The itinerary included a tour of instruction and observation through France as follows: ten days in Paris, two days in Normandy, four days in Alsace Lorraine, three days in the Alps, three days on the Riviera, and two days in the Valley of the Loire.

*Trip to Mexico*—At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Mexico five First Class (1948) cadets represented the Military Academy at the celebration of the Defense of Chapultepec in Mexico City. The cadets departed West Point 9 September 1947 and returned the 22nd of September.

##### *Ceremonies Attended by the Corps of Cadets:*

*Army Day Parade*—On 10 April 1948, the entire Corps proceeded to New York City to participate in the Army Day Parade in that city.

*American Legion Parade*—On 30 August 1947, the Second and Third Classes (Classes of 1949 and 1950) proceeded to New York City to participate in the American Legion Parade, a part of the National Legion Convention in that city.

*Return of the War Dead*—On 26 October 1947, the 1st Bn, 2nd Regiment, proceeded to New York to participate in the ceremony conducted for the returning War Dead.

## Military Instruction

### *Training of the First Class (Class of 1948):*

*Summer 1947*—On 4 June 1947, the new First Class departed on a three weeks Combined Arms Trip. The class travelled by air to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Materiel Command, to Fort Bliss, Texas, and White Sands, New Mexico, for instruction in antiaircraft weapons and guided missiles conducted by the Antiaircraft Section of the Artillery School, and personnel at White Sands, and to Fort Benning, Georgia, for instruction in Infantry and Airborne tactics conducted by the Infantry Center. On 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 was divided into two groups for the remainder of the summer training period. During the period 1 July–5 August approximately 75% of Group I was on duty with the New Cadet Detail at West Point. The remainder of Group I was assigned to duty in connection with the Third Class training at Camp Buckner. On 6 August, members of Group I departed on a three weeks leave. Group II was on duty with the New Cadet Detail until 8 July, at which time they departed on a three weeks leave. Upon return from leave, Group II received a week of Instructor Training. On 5 August two-thirds of the cadets assigned to Group II were assigned to duty with the New Cadet Detail charged with training of the Fourth Class at West Point. The remainder of the group was assigned to Camp Buckner to assist in the training of the Third Class.

*Academic Year 1947-1948*—The military training of the Class of 1948 from September 1947 thru May 1948 comprised courses in Physical Education, Mess Management, Unit Administration, Organization of the Army, Tactics and Technique of Combined Arms, Orientation of the Commissioned Officer, and Dismounted Drill. In addition to this each First Classman received a limited amount of experience in the conduct of training of the Third and Fourth Classes by the presentation of certain basic tactics subjects to these classes. Moreover, the First Class received a course of instruction in Psychology of Military Leadership covering the study of human behavior, personnel management and the placement in troop level and the study of applied techniques.

### *Training of the Second Class (Class of 1949):*

*Summer 1947*—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 four weeks, Group I travelled by air to various Air Force installations in the South and Southwest for indoctrination in Air Force organization, equipment and tactics. Approximately five days of this period were spent at Fort Bragg, N. C., for instruction in basic airborne tactics. Upon return from this trip, Group I departed on 30

days leave. Group II departed on 3 June on leave and on return to West Point on 2 July departed on the Air Training Trip. This Air Training Trip was the same as that outlined for Group I. Upon completion of leave and air training in July, the entire Second Class was assembled at West Point and departed on 3 August by U. S. Army Transport for the Amphibious Training Base, Little Creek, Va. During the period 4-11 August, the class participated in pre-amphibious training presented by Marine Corps and Naval units stationed at Little Creek and by Transportation Corps units stationed at Ft. Eustis, Va. From 12-25 August, the class participated in joint amphibious exercises with the Second Class, U.S.N.A. This training consisted of a demonstration of pre-H hour bombardment on an assault beach, a demonstration of a landing by a Marine Corps BLT followed by two assault landings of the Cadet BLT. Upon completion of this training, the Second Class returned to West Point by Naval Transport.

*Academic Year 1947-1948*—During the period 2 September 1947 thru May 1948, the Second Class received instruction in Staff Procedure, Troop Movement and Supply, Tactics and Technique of the Company, Physical Education and Dismounted Drill. In addition to the foregoing, the class received a short course of instruction in Psychology of Military Leadership in preparation for their assuming the role of First Classmen.

*Training of the Third Class (Class of 1950):*

*Summer 1947*—The entire Third Class departed on leave on 3 June 1947. Upon their return on 2 July the class moved to Camp Buckner for the summer training period. The course of training scheduled at Camp Buckner consisted of Rifle Marksmanship, Artillery Training, Armored Training, Practical Military Engineering, Field Messing, Motor Transportation, Signal Communication, Military Courtesy, Animal Management, Small Unit Field Exercises, and Psychology of Military Leadership.

*Academic Year 1947-1948*—Military training for the Class of 1950 from September 1947 thru May 1948 consisted of the following: Basic Tactics and Technique of the Infantry Platoon in the Attack and Defense; Employment of Tanks and Mechanized Cavalry to include the platoon and company; Capabilities and Limitations of Field and Antiaircraft Artillery; Physical Education; Dismounted Drill; and Psychology of Military Leadership to include basic instincts, motivations, and emotions, adjustment to military life and the proper methods of controlling and directing underclassmen.

*Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1951):*

*Summer 1947*—On 1 July 1947, the Class of 1951 entered the Military Academy. The class spent the entire summer receiving instruction in the basic school of the soldier and indoctrination into the cadet life. This training was conducted by members of the First Class (Class of 1948). In addition to the First Class Detail, administrative details of eight (8) cadets per new cadet company from the Class of 1950 were used. These Third Classmen were 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 of the individual cadets concerned at Camp Buckner.

*Academic Year 1947-1948*—The military training of the Class of 1951 from September 1947 thru May 1948 consisted of the following: Elementary Map Reading and Terrain Appreciation, Estimate of the Situation and Operations Orders; Basic Tactics of the Squad in the Offense and Defense;

Weapons Instruction; Introduction to Artillery; Military Courtesy; Dis-mounted Drill; Physical Education; and Psychology of Military Leadership covering the adjustment of the individual to military life.

#### Summer Training Program, 1948.

*Training of the First Class (Class of 1949)*—On 8 June 1948 the new First Class departed on a three weeks Combined Arms Trip. The class travelled by air to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Materiel Command; to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and White Sands, New Mexico, for instruction in antiaircraft weapons and guided missiles, conducted by the Artillery School and personnel at White Sands; to Ft. Benning, Georgia, for instruction in Infantry and Airborne tactics conducted by the Infantry Center; and to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for Armored Force instruction conducted by the Armored Center. On return to West Point from the Combined Arms Trip, the class was divided into two equal training groups for the remainder of the summer training program. Training for these groups was as follows:

*Group I*—On 25 June thirty-six (36) cadets of Group I departed for Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for a five weeks tour of duty as junior officers with the 3d Armored Division; the remainder of the group received Instructor Training in preparation for duty with the 3d and 4th Classes.

*Group II*—The entire group departed on 24 June for three weeks leave.

#### *Training of the Second Class (Class of 1950):*

*Group I*—On 14 June Group I departed on the Air Training Trip. During this training period of one month, Group I travelled by air to various air force installations along the Southeast seaboard for indoctrination in Air Force organization, equipment, and tactics.

*Group II*—Cadets of Group II departed on a thirty day leave on 8 June.

*Training of the Third Class (Class of 1951)*—The entire Third Class departed on four weeks leave on 9 June 1948.

#### e. Supply.

*Cadet Barracks.*—Routine repair, upkeep, and reconditioning of all barracks was maintained throughout the year. A consolidated list of all major maintenance work required in each barracks was submitted to the Post Engineer for inclusion in the work schedule for the fiscal year 1949.

*Transportation.*—Transportation to and from places of instruction is provided for cadets with cadets normally driving all vehicles. 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.

*The Cadet Model Room.*—The Cadet Model Room was maintained throughout the year. Most of the distinguished guests who visited the Academy during the year inspected the room to obtain an insight into cadet living conditions.

*Clothing and Individual Equipment.*—Authority was obtained from the Department of the Army in June 1948 to place the following items on a normal memorandum receipt issue basis rather than on a purchase basis for all cadets: wool, olive drab blankets, cotton comforters, mattress covers, mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow cases, rubberized raincoats, athletic shorts, wool socks, khaki shirts, and khaki trousers. All cadet field equipment was exchanged for Class A Equipment during October and November 1947.

*Camp Buckner.*—Normal repair and maintenance of the Camp was maintained throughout the year. The abnormally heavy snowfall during the past winter resulted in roof damage to a number of buildings and in the complete collapse of the canoe house. By the opening of camp this year, all major damage will have been repaired with the exception of the rebuilding of the canoe house.

*Supplies, Equipment and Facilities.*—All supplies and equipment coming under the jurisdiction of this office were inventoried and inspected periodically and, where necessary, repaired or exchanged. The furnishings in Grant Hall were repaired where required to maintain the Cadet Reception Room in excellent condition. Continued new construction in the Cadet Mess precluded using the Cadet Supply Room in that building. Improvised space in barracks was utilized throughout the year as an expedient in order to store and process items used by the Corps of Cadets.

#### *f. Military Psychology and Leadership.*

During the Academic Year 1947-1948 the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership presented instruction to cadets as follows:

##### *1st Class:*

Leadership Standards and Methods in the Corps .....	5 Hours
Basic and Intermediate Psychology (Standard Texts: Psychology & Life, Ruch; Psychology of Adjustment, Shaffer) .....	43 Hours
Leadership Standards and Methods in the Service .....	22 Hours
Special Subjects (Including: Collective Behavior, The Relation of Psychology to Leadership, Fear in Battle, Panic, Psychological Warfare, The Citizen Soldier, Negro Manpower, and Public Information.) .....	17 Hours
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>87 Hours</b>

##### *2nd Class:*

Leadership Standards and Methods in the Corps .....	15 Hours
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>15 Hours</b>

##### *3rd Class:*

Leadership Standards and Methods in the Corps .....	9 Hours
Adjustment to the Military Life .....	1 Hour
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10 Hours</b>

##### *4th Class:*

Adjustment to the Military Life .....	4 Hours
Study Habits .....	3 Hours
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7 Hours</b>

Additional Instructors for this Department were obtained after having been given schooling at Civilian Institutions under the Department of the Army, or were trained after assignment at the United States Military Academy under the auspices of this Department. At the present time the instructor requirements for the Department are satisfactory.

A new Staff Psychologist has been obtained under the Civil Service. Dr. Douglas Spencer has been assigned by the Superintendent as a P-6 civilian employee, with duties as Staff Psychologist, USCC, and Associate Director of Military Psychology and Leadership. Dr. Spencer brings with him to this position a wide experience in clinical work, teaching and assessment.

A major Department improvement during the year was in the area of integrating instructors and other officers of the Department of Tactics in the mission of this new group. Both the course of instruction, as well as understanding of the purposes of the course on the part of officers of the Garrison, has been somewhat advanced during the past year.

*Aptitude.*—During the period covered by report no major change in the Aptitude System was effected. Rankings of cadets were distributed along a normal distribution curve and the bottom ten per cent of each class was more thoroughly screened for the purpose of determining those cadets that require special counseling.

#### *g. Physical Education.*

The Physical Education program as presented during the period covered by report was essentially as follows:

##### *Fourth Class*

###### Summer Training—

Conditioning Exercises .....	14 Periods
Athletic Periods .....	26 Periods
	Total..... 40 Periods

###### Physical Education Classes—

24 Periods each—Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming, and Gymnastics .....	96 Periods
11 Periods each—Golf and Tennis .....	22 Periods
2 Periods of Voice & Command and 3 Periods of Testing .....	5 Periods
	Total.....123 Periods

###### Intramural Athletics—

Fall 20 periods, Spring 16 periods. In addition approximately 80% of the class participated in Voluntary Winter Intramural Athletics .....	36 Periods
	Total.....199 Periods

##### *Third Class*

###### Physical Education Classes—

10—½ hour Periods—Boxing, Wrestling, Squash, Handball; 1 hour Period—Swimming (½ class), Volleyball & Basketball (other ½ class) plus 2 hours Testing.....	32 Periods
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###### Intramural Athletics—

Fall 20 periods, Spring 16 periods, Summer 14 periods. In addition approximately 80% of the class participated in Voluntary Winter Intramural Athletics .....	50 Periods
	Total..... 82 Periods

##### *Second Class*

###### Physical Education Classes—

7 Periods each—Coaching Techniques and Instructor Training plus 1 period of Testing .....	15 Periods
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###### Intramural Athletics—

Fall 20 periods, Spring 16 periods. In addition approximately 80% of the class participated in Voluntary Winter Intramural Athletics .....	36 Periods
	Total..... 51 Periods

*First Class*

Physical Education Classes—

6 conferences in Army Athletic Administration—including programs and schedules, tournaments, physiology of exercise, procurement and care of equipment, test administration ..... 6 Periods

Intramural Athletics—

Fall 20 periods, Spring 16 periods. In addition approximately 80% of the class participated in Voluntary Winter Intramural Athletics ..... 36 Periods

Total..... 42 Periods

Improvements in facilities were as follows:

Construction of the New Central Gymnasium was nearly a year behind schedule. The two new gymnasium floors and the new locker room were accepted too late for use in the academic year. The new swimming pool was not ready for the summer program but was expected to be finished in time for the next academic year.

Six new intramural fields on the site of Target Hill were put in operation in the fall of 1947 thereby relieving the pressure on this type of facility.

Because of the reduction in physical condition of First Classmen demonstrated in annual tests the voluntary evening use of the gymnasium by First Classmen was advanced to 1 December 1947 so that those who desired could keep themselves in shape.

Further improvement in instructor qualifications during the year was evidenced by the achievement of the Master of Sciences Degree by two additional civilian instructors of the staff. Major John Buckner, USAF, completed postgraduate training at Springfield College in June 1948. A well qualified Technical Sergeant was added to the Table of Organization to lighten the instructor load.

The major departmental improvement during the year was in the field of teaching methods and grading refinements. Numerous studies were completed and changes instituted to raise standards in these respects and others are in progress which will insure progressively improving results.

**7. OFFICE OF ASST. C/S—G-1**

There has been practically no change in the overall personnel authorization for the Military Academy during the year.

It is still felt that the authorization for enlisted personnel is somewhat below the minimum requirements. However, a request for an increase was disapproved.

Increased difficulty has been experienced in securing officer replacements, particularly those for duty in the academic departments.

The policy of having officers who are to be assigned as instructors attend civilian educational institutions for postgraduate studies was continued successfully.

Of the total number of civilian employees, approximately 42% are veterans.

### 8. OFFICE OF ASST. C/S—G-2 and G-3

A special effort has been made during the past year to maintain and improve the close liaison with the Department of the Army and Air Force Schools which was initiated in 1946. The G-2/G-3 Section is responsible for coordinating all correspondence with, and liaison visits to, service schools.

The purpose of maintaining this close liaison with service schools is to coordinate the courses of instruction given at the Military Academy with related courses included in the curriculum of service schools, and to keep all officers abreast of the latest training doctrine and new developments in the various fields.

The academic and military curricula during the year 1947-1948 have been outlined in other sections of this report.

### 9. 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 Department of the Army 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 Air, 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.

The following construction projects started in prior fiscal years were completed after the last annual report.

Temporary family housing for officers, consisting of three frame buildings, each containing four apartments.

Five double sets of masonry quarters for the Army Athletic Association to be used for housing their employees.

Conversion of five existing buildings formerly occupied by the Coast Artillery Detachment into fourteen sets of officers' quarters.

The old Cavalry Barracks now occupied by the Cadet Mess Detachment was completely reconditioned.

The old Band Barracks and building formerly occupied by the Signal Corps, opposite the Military Police Barracks were remodeled to provide Band practice rooms and other facilities required by the Band.

The major construction projects completed during the year were the addition to the U. S. Hotel Thayer, Sewage Disposal Facilities at Camp Buckner, and the Dam located on Popolopen Creek which increases the water storage for the Military Academy.

Work on the Addition to the Cadet Mess and Cadet Gymnasium progressed slowly throughout the year and as of 30 June (a year after the scheduled completion date) the Mess Hall was 87% complete and the Gymnasium 96% complete. We are assured that the work on the Gymnasium will be completed prior to the start of the 1948-49 academic year and the Addition to the Cadet Mess will be substantially complete by that time. However, work on certain parts of the mess may continue until the end of this calendar year.

Public Law 766, 80th Congress, was passed at the end of the session ending in June and provides for the construction of 104 sets of non-commissioned officer type quarters at the Military Academy. However, money appropriated will permit the construction of only a portion of this authorized number. These quarters are to be constructed adjacent to the non-commissioned officer area and will be equitably divided for occupancy between officers and enlisted personnel. Due to the late date of the appropriation, the District Engineer who will be in charge of construction, does not anticipate that much work will be started prior to spring of 1949. It is hoped that some quarters will be available by the end of the summer of 1949 and we are assured that the serious quarters situation will be greatly alleviated by the summer of 1950. Funds were also authorized under this act for the preparation of detailed working drawings for the Academic Building proposed for the Riding Hall site.

All other items included in the Long Range Construction Program approved by the Department of the Army have been deleted from the various budgets presented. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue the Construction Program at the Military Academy without serious interruption, by securing further appropriation for construction in the 1950 appropriations.

#### **b. Post Engineer.**

The past winter was the most severe experienced in the last twenty-five (25) years if not in the history of the Military Academy. Successive heavy snows, (of record depths) ice storms and sub-normal temperatures necessitated expenditures in excess of estimated costs of over four-hundred per cent (400%) for removal of snow and maintenance of traffic alone. Damage to real property on the Reservation amounted to an estimated \$100,000.00. Repairs to essential facilities have been completed or will be completed by fall. Certain buildings destroyed completely have not been replaced while damage suffered by trees, shrubs and other landscaping items cannot be repaired except by gradual recovery over a considerable period of time.

The program of preventive and routine maintenance initiated at the start of the year was carried out with excellent though limited results. Rising costs of both labor and material combined with insufficient funds provided in the budget prevented a more gratifying showing. The results obtained were made possible by the elimination, through thorough screening, of many requests received for improvements and alterations considered desirable and in some cases essential but not possible of accomplishment without adverse results to existing facilities. The increasing costs of fuel oil, manufactured gas, coal and other required operational items added to the burden of the already overtaxed budget.

The average civilian strength of the Post Engineer's force for the year was four-hundred and ninety-eight (498) employees as compared to an authorized ceiling of five-hundred and two (502). An average of thirty (30) temporary workers were employed during April, May and June to enable the organization to repair the winter damage and accomplish, to the maximum extent possible, routine maintenance items of work. An increase in civilian strength for this organization is becoming more and more essential to meet the increased work load. Provision has been included in the Fiscal Year 1950 Budget for additional employees.

A total of forty-three (43) fires, including brush and forest fires, occurred during the year. Only one (1) resulted in damage of other than the most minor

nature. That one was the fire in the Old Hangar, Building No. 629, which occurred on the night of 4 June 1948.

The work of the Engineering and Operations Sections of the organization continues to grow with the expansion of the Plant. The task of bringing all record drawings up-to-date continues with exceptional progress reported on all utility installations. The Property Section continues the work started at the time of the transfer of activities from the Post Quartermaster with excellent progress to report.

The past year has been an exceedingly hard one for the Post Engineer for many reasons, including the ones set forth above. In spite of adverse conditions and hardships, it is felt that progress (in the right direction) has been made all along the line and that we now have facts and figures to back up and justify monies requested for project 314, maintenance of the Military Academy.

### **c. Post Ordnance Officer.**

Continuous adjustments have been made to shift personnel, both civilian and military, from the Armament and Instrument Shop to the Automotive Shop, where they were more urgently needed. The Armament and Instrument Shop is now operated with a minimum of personnel, and this expedient has given added impetus to automotive repair. All necessary tools and equipment were obtained for the new cadet automotive course under the supervision of the Professor of Ordnance, and instructional facilities were provided therefor. In November, a course in small arms maintenance was given for the small arms artificers in the various using organizations, and in January a course in Ordnance supply was given for the detachment supply sergeants and various post activities, such as the Post Engineer and the Motor Transport Officer. During the year, special emphasis was placed on disposal of excess serviceable Ordnance materiel. As part of this disposal program, 1,420 major items were shipped from this station. These large shipments were the result of post-war retrenchment and consolidation of certain detachments. Annual inspections were made of all Ordnance materiel and necessary measures were taken to correct all deficiencies. Maintenance inspections have been made on a continuous basis throughout the year on all phases of organizational maintenance, including spot checks of vehicles on the road, and of organizational motor pools. More adequate Ordnance service has been furnished by the use of technically qualified contact teams at all firing ranges during the summer period. Automotive maintenance was improved as a result of greatly expanded activities in the local purchase of spare parts and accessories. Local purchase now averages approximately \$1,300.00 per month for items bought locally to remove vehicles from deadline. Such purchases are made only when parts are not available through normal depot supply channels. In addition to the regular maintenance load of post activities, the Ordnance organization has given maintenance support to organizations such as the 461st Transportation Amphibious Truck Company and the Quartermaster Demonstration Unit, etc., here on a temporary basis for the summer. A total of 2,182 work requests and job orders were handled by the Automotive Shop, Armament and Instrument Shop, and Machine Shop. There were 10,536 major items of Ordnance materiel on hand at the Military Academy, including 679 vehicles, 46 of which were combat types, and more than 708,673 rounds of ammunition were stored in the eight ammunition magazines in the Ordnance Magazine Area at Stony Lonesome.

#### **d. Post Quartermaster.**

The Purchasing and Contracting Division processed 6,545 purchase actions (including informal and formal contracts).

Proceeds received from the sale of salvage material totalled \$38,173.15. This represents an increase of \$15,000.00 over previous fiscal year. Various items, such as wiping rags, canvas, scrap iron, etc., were reissued to post activities at an estimated total cost of \$2,159.23.

The total surplus property disposed of amounted to \$328,586.19.

The Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plan processed 5,395,004 pieces of laundry and dry cleaning at a net operating profit of \$12.04. (During fiscal year 1947 the installation operated at a net loss of \$17,712.02.)

The Subsistence Division furnished field rations to organizations at a total cost of \$228,375.48, and garrison rations to the Hospital Patients' Mess at a total cost of \$43,442.50.

The Property Division processed 28,854 separate vouchers, requisitions and memorandum receipts. This division also evacuated approximately 232,000 lbs. of surplus property and approximately 600 sales were made to individuals. Considerable work was done with respect to correcting and bringing up to date the various property vouchers and at the close of the fiscal year, the Quartermaster property account was completed and work had started on the Military Academy property account.

A Mess Management Course was prepared and given to Cadets of the First Class. Also, one lecture in combat rations and equipment was given to the Cadets of the Fourth Class on their annual hike.

The Quartermaster Demonstration Battalion was bivouacked at Camp Buckner and performed the usual services, and provided instruction to Cadets of the Third Class in connection with mobile equipment.

The Memorial Division coordinated and arranged for the interment of 67 individuals of which 16 were repatriation cases. This division also did considerable work with respect to bringing all cemeterial records, maps and charts up to date, which will be fully accomplished in the early part of the fiscal year of 1949.

#### **e. Post Signal Officer.**

The following major projects were completed by the Post Signal Office for the past year:

Hospital program distribution system installed in Station Hospital.

Installed intercommunication system for Department of Physics and Chemistry, Building No. 753.

Under project #1964 underground telephone cable was placed, spliced, and terminated to new quarters on Merritt Road.

Under project #1974 additional telephone cable was installed to the Cadet Gymnasium and the South area of the Post to relieve loaded conditions on existing cable.

Under project #55 an additional 18,000 feet of 50 pr. cable was installed from West Point to Camp Buckner. This was necessary to tie Camp Buckner in on the post automatic dial telephone system.

The preliminary request and planning has been submitted to the Signal Officer, 1st Army Area to increase the telephone central office equipment from 1300 lines

to 1700 lines, replace the present air conditioning equipment and add a 400 pr. telephone cable from the central telephone office to the North Area of the post. These conditions are necessary to take care of anticipated increase in telephone load relative to construction program at West Point for fiscal year 1949.

Laminating equipment used in the process of protecting officers' and cadets' A.G.O. cards has been installed in the Photographic Laboratory.

#### *f. Post Transportation Officer.*

The Transportation Office, established as a special staff section of the Superintendent's Staff, continued its operation along the general outline of organization stated in the Annual Report of the Superintendent for 1948.

#### **Operations**

##### *Commercial Traffic Division—*

Movement of household goods of officers and enlisted men arriving at or departing from this station continued as a major problem of this office. To a large extent, the problem was solved by the execution of agreements awarded on a competitive basis with two well-established moving concerns. Under the agreements, the moving companies stationed competent civilian personnel in their employ on the post during the heavy moving season, equipped to handle packing and crating of household goods and to arrange for van shipments to domestic stations. The presence of these firms on the post permitted prompt and efficient service to officers and enlisted men departing the post and resulted in over-all monetary savings to the Government.

Approximately five hundred movements of household goods were effected during the Fiscal Year by the Transportation Office, including incoming and outgoing shipments and moves on the post resulting from changes in quarters assignments.

##### *Motor Transport Division—*

Staff supervision over the operation of all administrative motor vehicles assigned to West Point is the responsibility of the Transportation Officer. One main administrative Motor Pool is operated by the Transportation Officer; in addition, three small sub-motor pools are operated by other organizations for economy in administration and maintenance. The sub-pools of administrative vehicles are operated by the Post Engineer in conjunction with his heavy machinery highway division garage; by the Ground Arms Detachment of the 1802d Special Regiment in conjunction with the tactical motor vehicle pool of that organization to serve the administrative needs of detachments quartered at the south end of the post; and by the Army Athletic Association in conjunction with their pool of Army Athletic Association owned vehicles. The administrative Motor Pools have achieved uniformly satisfactory ratings in their operation and maintenance performance by inspection agencies of the First Army and of the Department of the Army.

##### *Transportation Supply—*

Fiscal Year 1948 saw the consolidation of Transportation Property records and improvement of the supply system to the desired level.

#### *g. Other Post Supply Officers.*

The activities of the Air, 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.

## 10. HEALTH AND SANITATION

*Activities.*—Medical Department activities consist of (a) the Office of the Post Surgeon, including Veterinary Service, (b) Medical Department instruction in Academic and Tactical Departments, (c) Station Hospital, and (d) hospitalization and evacuation of District No. 9, First Army.

*Medical Care.*—The hospital is equipped and has been staffed to provide much of the medical, surgical and dental care provided in general hospitals. There are no dispensaries on the post, and all medical care is given in the Station Hospital, with the exception of one camp dispensary at Camp Buckner during the summer. The medical coverage for the Academy is unique in many respects exceeding the requirements of a comparable station hospital, and requires considerable adjustment of the service. No curtailment of medical service to the post is anticipated. However, present personnel ceiling, both in number and specialists, precludes any additional medical coverage or expansion. Medical service is extended to a rather large group of retired Army personnel and dependents residing in the West Point area, when such care does not interfere with that of military personnel.

*Health of the Command.*—Although the admission rate is relatively high, the physical and mental health of the command is considered excellent. The high admission rate is a reflection of the local policy of admitting cadets to the hospital for relatively minor illnesses. The high non-effective rate of injuries results from the intensive athletic and training program from which numerous injuries result, and the policy of not returning cadets to their barracks until they are fully able to participate in all formations, which is made possible by allowing the cadet to attend classes while in the hospital. Annual physical examinations of all cadets have been reinstated. In addition to annual physical examination of military personnel, there are complete physical examinations of school children and female dependents who desire the examination. There has been no outbreak of acute communicable disease during the past year, with the exception of a mild epidemic of chickenpox among children.

*Sanitation.*—Water supply of the post has been bacteriologically and chemically potable throughout the year. Weekly sanitary inspections of all messes are performed. Rodent and pest control has been carried out by the Post Engineer. Housing and bathing are, in general, modern and adequate. Bulk milk has been discontinued, and all milk is now received in bottles or individual containers. Plans for aerial spraying of the post with DDT have been initiated. Booster heaters have been installed in all messes to insure water temperature of 180 degrees for dishwashers. All meat, meat foods and dairy products are inspected by a Veterinary officer.

*Station Hospital.—General*—In general, the hospital is adequate in equipment, accommodation and staff to accomplish present mission. There is available space for bed expansion, but little room for supporting facilities. Supplies have been

adequate and received in excellent condition. During the year 1947, 173,300 gross pounds of medical supplies and equipment were received.

*Statistics—*

Average Annual Strength of Medical Department Personnel .....	213,326
Officers .....	35.75
Warrant Officers .....	.416
Nurses .....	21.75
Dietitians .....	1.83
Physical Therapy Aids .....	1.
Enlisted Men .....	118.58
Civilian Employees .....	34.
Total Number of Admissions .....	3,876
Total Number of Outpatients Treated (less dental) .....	49,560
Total Number of Physical Examinations .....	6,633
Total Number of Deaths .....	23
Dental Service—Total Sitzings (not including routine examinations).....	24,197
X-Ray Service—Total Number of Exposures .....	14,000
Laboratory Service—Total Number of Procedures .....	43,350
Surgical Service—Total Surgical Procedures .....	1,340

*Major Changes in Construction, Equipment and Policy—*

Construction and Equipment.

Projects completed during past year:

A new medical library.

Air conditioning units in nursery, delivery room, allergy patients' rooms and Outpatient Clinic.

Presentation of painting, "Conquerors of Yellow Fever" to the hospital.

Installation of stainless steel equipment throughout the hospital.

Radio intercommunicating system of general hospital design.

Use of sound scribes and dictaphones.

Construction of additional fire escape and fire doors.

Special equipment, such as cephalostat, Kreiselman infant resuscitator, viso-cardiette.

34 pieces of new furniture for sun porch.

Projects in progress:

Renovation of eight diet kitchens with stainless steel trucks, trays, cabinets, receptacles, tables, hot plates, griddles, and dishwashers.

Construction of a ward solarium on roof of hospital.

Refurnishing patients' dining room.

Equipping pharmacy completely with stainless steel.

Projects requested:

Renovation and modernization of main hospital kitchen.

Procurement of mobile television units with central control.

Policy.

The use of civilian professional consultants in professional training and assistance in hospital.

Separation of those cadets from the Academy who develop uncorrectible physical defects, considered disqualifying for commission in the U. S. Army, at the end of the academic year in which the defect was discovered and considered permanent, rather than permitting the cadet to continue to graduation.

*Professional Training—*

Professional training consists of weekly meetings in the form of staff, surgical, medical, radiological, consultants, clinicopathological conferences and lectures. Military and technical training for enlisted personnel is conducted by the Medical Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, USMA, except on-the-job training in the hospital.

*Training.*—Instruction to First Class Cadets. See Military Hygiene under Academic Instruction.

During July and August, six hours of instruction in Field Sanitation and Hygiene, and four hours in First Aid were given to the Fourth Class Cadets, using members of First Class as assistant instructors and personnel of the Medical Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, USMA, in demonstrations.

The role of "attached medical" personnel was given to First Class Cadets as part of course in Tactics and Technique of Combined Arms to the First Class. One hour is devoted to tactical demonstrations by Medical Detachment for the Third Class Cadets at Camp Buckner during the summer.

## 11. TREASURER

### *a. Cadet Mess.*

The construction of the new addition to the Cadet Mess continued throughout the fiscal year. On 30 June it was approximately 90 percent completed. The new kitchen with new specialized equipment was taken over by the using service during March 1948. With few exceptions the new equipment has proven excellent.

On 1 October 1947 the ration allowance for cadet subsistence was increased from \$1.00 to \$1.20. While this increase allayed to some extent the effect of the rising cost of food, it did not offset the increases in prices of such basic commodities as meat, butter, milk and eggs. A request has been made to the Department of the Army to have the cadet ration money value based on the value of the garrison ration so that it will vary with the food cost.

The problem of recruiting suitable civilian personnel for menial work in the Cadet Mess continued. The fact that the kitchen staff is required to work on a split shift (i.e. work for three hours and then be off duty for two or three hours before continuing) made the problem more acute. Funds have been requested which will permit the kitchen staff to work a straight shift and thus make positions more attractive. Steps are also being taken to obtain, if possible, a suitable number of displaced persons from Europe. It is planned to use this personnel as table waiters, which will permit the release of the Cadet Mess Detachment of enlisted men.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience caused by the construction of the new addition, the increased cost of food, and the difficulty in the procurement of proper personnel, the Cadet Mess met all demands made upon it and performed its mission in a creditable manner.

### *b. Cadet Sales Store.*

The Cadet Sales Store continued its operation as a Quartermaster Sales Store under the provisions of Q.M.C. Manual 21-10, U.S.M.A., "Cadet Sales Store Standard Operating Procedure", dated 15 May 1947.

The cost prices of all articles supplied by the Cadet Sales Store rose sharply during the fiscal year. Inasmuch as the funds available to the cadets for the

purchase of these items were limited, every effort was made to keep the sale price to the lowest possible level.

All necessary items that were required by the cadets were kept in stock by the Cadet Sales Store. Exhibits by civilian firms were arranged for the sale of civilian clothes and officers' uniforms for the graduating class.

The replacement of qualified custom tailors in the Cadet Store manufacturing plant became a problem during the fiscal year. Plans were made to gradually change the process of making the cadet uniform from the custom method to section type method. Instead of one tailor making the complete garment, the more skilled tailors will complete the more difficult sections of the work and the less skilled ones will complete the remaining sections.

The Cadet Sales Store also furnished barber, cobbler, and clothing repair services to the cadets for a flat rate charge. The Cadet Sales Store also performed its mission in a creditable manner.

#### *c. U. S. Hotel Thayer.*

The operation of the U. S. Hotel Thayer continued under the direction of Mr. Emil H. Ronay as Managing Agent, with Mr. Roderick Kerr as Resident Manager. Although the cost of labor, food and other supplies remained high, a satisfactory operating profit was made during the fiscal year.

A total of \$29,701.19 was expended in the rehabilitation of the hotel during the year. All guest rooms were redecorated and refurnished in part. The entire second floor, formerly used as dormitory rooms for the young lady guests of cadets, was refurnished as guest rooms, and new carpet was placed in the corridors of the main building.

The new annex was completed and opened for occupancy in December 1947. The 42 guest rooms in the annex are furnished as dormitory rooms with two double decked beds and accommodate four guests per room. While the annex will provide more ample accommodations during the crowded periods of the year, it will be necessary to close it to occupancy during other periods in order to avoid additional expense.

During the past year the U. S. Hotel Thayer has fulfilled its mission, that it 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.*

During the past fiscal year two active accounts were maintained for each cadet. The pay of each cadet was divided in accordance with a set schedule into the two accounts. The first account, entitled the "Fixed Account" had all obligatory charges debited to it. Its purpose was to provide funds for charges over which the cadet had no control and still leave a balance at the end of four years, sufficient to pay for the officer uniforms and equipment required after graduation. The second account entitled the "Regular Account" had all optional charges debited to it. Its purpose was to provide funds for charges over which a cadet had an option and provide balances which were used while the cadet was on leave of absence from the academy. This new system operated satisfactorily during the past year.

Surplus funds have remained invested in government securities and all funds of the Treasurer are in a liquid condition and adequate for all purposes.

## 12. LIBRARY

The total number of accessioned volumes as of 30 June 1948 was 130,972. Net accessions for the year were 2,425; which was a decline in rate of growth of 8.1 per cent over the previous year in spite of the rather heavy volume of donations. The annual circulation was 40,343—substantially the same as last year.

Rising prices of books, periodicals, binding and supplies have produced an increasingly serious problem. Although the library appropriation was somewhat less than the average of the previous six years, books rose in cost approximately 25 per cent, periodicals 40 per cent, binding 25 per cent and supplies from 50 per cent for some items to more than 100 per cent for others. Even though supplies were held to a minimum and purchases of new equipment were eliminated, it was still necessary to curtail purchases of books and periodicals. This was accomplished by reducing the number of recreational books bought and by discontinuing 20 magazine subscriptions; the objective being to insure the completeness of the collection in works of permanent professional, reference and literary value.

Acquisitions during the year included the transfer to the Library of the historical records of the Adjutant General's Office for the period from 1828 to 1905. The earlier correspondence and order books were transferred in 1943. The series constitutes an archival collection of inestimable historical value.

During the past year the Library has sought to maintain and increase its usefulness to the Superintendent and Staff, the departments of instruction, the cadets and the post personnel. The enthusiastic initiative of the Associate Librarian, her professional assistants and the Archivist in carrying out this program has been beyond praise. Equal credit is due to the office force whose loyalty and industry contributed much to the achievement.

Aside from their purely technical work, the librarians perform a tremendous task in reference and bibliography. Their day is a continual round of finding the answers to questions, asked by phone or in person, by offices, departments and individuals. The inquiries run the gamut from finding the date and substance of a speech by the Chief of Staff, through such subjects as what Jefferson had to say about censorship, to the plebe's quest for data on Execution Hollow. During the past academic year they prepared a total of 466 separate bibliographies on topics assigned to cadets for report as follows: History (European) 308, History (Far East 75, Mechanics 11, Geography 72. They also prepared 8 bibliographies for the Cadet Debating Team, 1 for the Cadet Oratorical Contest, did research on some 25 topics for the course in Military Instructor Training, set aside a special reserve of the works of 5 authors for the course in English Literature, found material for instructors and helped the members of the Ladies Reading Club of West Point with the preparation of their papers.

An idea of the magnitude of the task faced by the office force may be gained from the fact that, in addition to a large volume of correspondence and routine clerical work, they have to perform 14 different operations on every book that is accessioned.

The Archivist assisted so many offices and individuals with his researches during the past year that an enumeration of them all is impossible. He furnishes many officers with suggestions and materials for official speeches connected with West Point, helped others write the histories of their departments, assisted the Public Information Officer in answering inquiries about West Point and the

Army from editors, moving picture studios and writers, and aided instructors in their post-graduate work at civilian institutions. Without his help the Librarian could not have satisfied the demand for information from many government offices, state institutions and individuals from all over the country. He worked many hours with the Cadet Howitzer Board, suggesting the theme they chose, selecting subjects for illustrations and helping formulate their presentation. He also guided the editors of *The Pointer* in their researches for several historical articles. He wrote the *History of the 1802d Special Regiment*, the first comprehensive treatment of the role of the enlisted man at West Point. And lastly, he assisted an officer of the Department of Tactics and the cadet instructors by helping them arrange an orientation course for new cadets and by giving them the necessary historical background.

Throughout the academic year the Library was made available for the first time to cadets of all classes during their free periods in the day and for two hours every night. It was noted that many of them preferred to do their studying there between classes, saying that they found it more convenient and quieter than in barracks. Others who required less time for study, said they enjoyed the opportunity to pursue intellectual or professional interests. There appeared to be little idleness or waste of time in frivolous reading. Although there was an attendance of only 20 cadets on the average during the available periods, the experiment may be regarded as a success in that there was a considerable turnover, and at least some cadets were stimulated to venture beyond the limits of the prescribed academic course.

Typical services rendered by the Library for national and state agencies and individuals were as follows. Research on uniforms was performed for the Heraldic Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General. A graduate student was aided in getting his doctorate by material for his dissertation on General Worth. Another received extensive information on General O. O. Howard. Research on the location of forts during the Seminole War was done for the Division of Water Surveys and Research of the State of Florida. Information furnished by the Library enabled the Valley Forge Park Commission to locate the site of a Revolutionary fort and prepare authentic detailed plans for its restoration. The resources of the Library were placed at the disposal of Major James Ripley Jacobs who used them in writing his *History of the United States Army*, of which the first volume was recently published by the Princeton University Press. A British historian in the Egyptian Sudan was given biographical information concerning graduates of West Point who were employed in the 1860s and 70s in fortifying the delta of the Nile. The Librarian feels that these far-flung contacts help to emphasize the national character of the Military Academy.

### 13. WEST POINT MUSEUM

The operations of the U.S.M.A. Museum during the period 1 July 1947-30 June 1948 have been principally those of reorganization and planning. The program initiated in 1946 calling for a thorough reorganization of records, a complete inventory and evaluation of objects, and rearrangement of the major items will not be completed until September 1948.

The resignation of an able and experienced curator in December 1947, postponed the general reorganization and rearrangement until summer when the officer-in-charge was able to devote his full time to the museum.

During the first half of 1948 when there was no curator, efforts were made to give the present displays more public appeal and also publicize the museum in local publications and in correspondence with other museums and agencies. In addition the main room of the museum was kept open on Sundays and holidays. One of the results of this simple program was an increase in annual attendance from 27,600 in the 1946-47 fiscal year to over 57,000 in 1947-48.

The museum civilian personnel consists of a curator, three guard-janitors and a secretary. This group has never been considered adequate for proper safeguarding and maintenance of the museum and objects with large crowds present. On Sundays and holidays, or when large crowds visited the museum, the two upper floors were closed off and only the main room remaining open under the surveillance of all available museum personnel. The guard-janitors do more than double duty in that they clean the numerous exhibits and building, act as guards and guides, and also arrange new exhibits. The secretary also acted as assistant curator, secretary and clerk during the time there was no curator. All personnel worked diligently and hard and are to be complimented for their fine performance.

Some parts of the program of reorganization which were completed prior to 30 June are:

- Establishment of an accurate system of property accountability and responsibility, to include loan of items to agencies and persons on and off the post.

- A Standard Operations Procedure for museum operation was drafted.

- A picture file of the more important and interesting items was established.

- The walls in main rooms were repaired, cleaned and repainted.

- The larger items in the Artillery Room were rearranged to give more space and a better planned exhibit.

- Numerous items of no memorial interest, such as 300 heavy projectiles and cannons and many other duplicate objects, were stored.

- A Latin-American exhibit, displaying many gifts from Mexico and South American countries, was set up.

The museum received several new items during the past year. Most of these items were donated, however, a few were exchanged for surplus museum objects.

The more interesting items donated were:

- A large group of European rifles, machine guns, and pistols.

- U. S. Army World War II carbine, rifle and pistol.

- An ancient Japanese suit of armor.

- Several souvenir documents, flags, swords and statuettes from Latin-American countries.

- Colonel Pitman's collection of military books, old papers and Ordnance notes.

- Flags of the 1st Special Service Force, the 30th Infantry Regiment, and a fragment of the U. S. Corregidor surrender flag.

- A Civil War saber from Royal Staff College at Sandhurst.

The more interesting items received through exchange were:

- A collection of German medals.

- Two early American muskets.

- Two pre-Civil War pistols.

- Two early American lances.

The number of museum objects loaned to officers and cadets for instructional and demonstration purposes was greatly increased. In addition, over 70 items were loaned to Carlisle Barracks to start a museum there and a few items were loaned to local civilian agencies for displays of short duration.

Finally, plans were completed for expanding the present U.S.M.A. Museum organization so as to centralize the administration and operations of all objects of a memorial or historical interest pertaining to West Point and the military academy. The name will also be changed from the U.S.M.A. Museum to the West Point Museum.

#### 14. OFFICE OF THE GRADUATE MANAGER OF ATHLETICS

##### a. Intercollegiate Athletics.

This year, as in previous years, seventeen intercollegiate sports were sponsored. Squash was added as a minor sport while pistol was placed on a club status at the termination of the regular season.

Varsity, Junior Varsity and Plebe Schedules were maintained in most of the above sports and over 1,316 cadets participated as members of the Corps Squad.

Over 6,193 young men came to the Military Academy on visiting teams. Of this number 2,918 were furnished overnight accommodations in our visiting team quarters and approximately 16,802 meals were served to these visitors at the Cadet Mess.

The 1947-48 intercollegiate program was the largest ever attempted at West Point. It included 350 contests at West Point and 71 contests were played away from West Point.

West Point varsity teams won .675% (7 ties) of contests with other institutions and 5 out of 13 contests with the Navy.

Those teams defeating the Navy were football, fencing, swimming, tennis and track.

Outstanding varsity victories of the year were:

Army's 21-0 football decision over Navy, the lacrosse team's 5-2 victory over the powerful Mt. Washington Club who were undefeated in seven years of top flight competition and the winning of the 1st Annual Indoor Heptagonal Meet by the track team.

Outstanding individual accomplishments were:

Cadet Joseph Steffy was mentioned on thirteen Nationally recognized All American Football Teams and in addition received the Dr. John H. Outland Award which is awarded to the outstanding guard or tackle of the year as selected by the Football Writer's Association of America.

Cadet Charles Oliver won the Eastern Intercollegiate Singles Tennis Championship.

Cadet Stanley Thevenet won the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Championship—155 lb. class—for the second year in a row.

Cadet Peter Monfore, light heavyweight, who pushed Ralph Shoaf of Virginia to the limit in the 175 lb. finale, was voted the entry whose skill, sportsmanship and conduct best perpetuated the ideals of collegiate boxing. It was the first time in the history of the tournament that this honor had been accorded to a runner-up.

Cadet Louis Jamison, Captain elect of the 1949 Gymnastics Team, won the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship on the flying rings.

*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 Notre Dame, Indiana for the Notre Dame Game, while the Second Class journeyed to Philadelphia for the Penn. Game. The entire Corps traveled by rail to Philadelphia for the Navy Game.

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.

## 15. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

*a. General Information.*

Colonel Ned D. Moore, Infantry, relieved from duty as Public Information Officer, 8 August 1947, assigned as student at Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia.

Lieutenant Colonel Orrin C. Krueger, Assistant Public Information Officer from 29 June 1947, relieved Colonel Ned D. Moore as Public Information Officer, 8 August 1947.

Lieutenant Colonel William G. Proctor reported for duty as Assistant Public Information Officer, 10 January 1948.

Lieutenant Colonel William G. Proctor relieved Lieutenant Colonel Orrin C. Krueger as Public Information Officer, 8 February 1948.

Lieutenant Colonel Orrin C. Krueger assigned as Assistant to the Graduate Manager of Athletics, 8 February 1948.

*b. Media Liaison.*

Liaison was maintained constantly on major stories with the news and photo syndicates, the newsreels, and still photographers of New York Times, Herald-Tribune, Mirror, and News; also with the nine New York dailies, the Army & Navy publications, and the larger Hudson Valley papers. An average of three releases a week of general news and special-events interest (exclusive of sports) was sent out from this office. On major news events, such as visits of VIP's and June Week activities, representatives of above-mentioned news media were invited to cover. Public Information Office handled details incident to such press coverage.

Approximately 2500 photographs of West Point scenes, events and personages were distributed by this office, which maintains the photographic files. In most cases, such photographs were specially requested by the news agency; and in

many instances arrangements were made for the pictures to be taken by Signal Corps photographer in response to specific requests by magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

The five major newsreels, (News of the Day; Movietone News; Paramount News; Pathe News; and Universal Newsreel), were either invited or requested permission to cover athletics and special events at USMA.

*Television*—Army 1947 football games and various special events were televised. All necessary assistance, including furnishing statistical data, pictures, and tickets when needed, was rendered by this office. Among the events which were televised were:

Army-Colorado football game, 4 October 1947	} NBC Television
Army-Illinois football game, 11 October 1947	
Army-Navy football game, 29 November 1947	
Army-Villanova football game, 27 September 1947	—WNBT Television
Army-Columbia football game, 25 October 1947	—CBS Television
Army-Notre Dame football game, 8 November 1947	—WBKB (Chicago) Television
Army-Penn football game, 15 November 1947	—Philco Television from Philadelphia
June Week 1948	—NYC Television Newsreel; WPIX (N. Y. Daily News) Television Newsreel

Station WPSH (West Point Station Hospital)—publicity incident to inauguration of the West Point Station Hospital handled by Public Information Office in coordination with program director, WPSH.

*Radio*—All radio activity in which U.S.M.A. was concerned was coordinated and supervised by this office, and assistance rendered to the stations and networks carrying the various U.S.M.A. events. Statistical data and other material was furnished when needed or requested, and in many cases Public Information Office prepared the script and local color. When requested, arrangements made by Public Information Office for local personnel to appear on programs.

Outstanding broadcasts from West Point were:

26 Sept. 1947—Army pre-season football rally 2015-2030 over Mutual Broadcasting System. Participants: Superintendent; First Class, U.S.C.C.; U.S.M.A. Band; Mr. Herman Hickman; Cadets Joseph Steffy and Robert Ward.

13 Dec. 1947—Joint concert by Glee Club, U.S.C.C., and Hunter College Choir, at Dept. of the Army Theater.

Winter and spring sports events at U.S.M.A. carried by Stations WGNY (Newburgh) and WHVA (FM) (Poughkeepsie), with interviews with U.S.M.A. personnel arranged by Public Information Office. Public Information Office prepared and distributed "Radio and Television Policy" for winter and spring sports events.

Weekly and monthly band concerts by U.S.M.A. Band broadcast over Stations WGNY, WKIP and WHVA (FM), January through April 1948.

3 April 1948—"Army Day at West Point", Open House Celebration, carried by Stations WGNY, WKIP, WHVA (FM), and WHUC (Hudson, N. Y.)

Army 1947 football games were broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System, in coordination with N. W. Ayer & Son, and under the sponsorship of the Army Recruiting Service. The National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, and a number of independent stations also broadcast several of

the games. Public Information Office prepared "Notes for Sportcasters" and/or "Color Highlights" in connection with many of the games; arranged for cadets and other U.S.M.A. personnel to appear for interview at half-time; allotted working broadcast space and furnished the necessary passes for announcers, spotters, and other radio personnel; and handled all other necessary details of publicity and press.

*Motion Pictures*—With the cooperation and assistance of Public Information Office, two motion pictures dealing with West Point (making use of U.S.M.A. history, cadet life, sports activities, and the like) were produced and/or released during the year:

Film originally titled "The Long Gray Line", subsequently titled "Beyond Glory", was produced by Paramount Pictures, Inc., with certain scenes shot at U.S.M.A. in September 1947, involving U.S.M.A. personnel. Public Information Office handled arrangements for Paramount cameramen to shoot numerous plates of West Point scenes used as background material. Commandant of Cadets departed for Hollywood to serve as technical advisor. Historical information, statistical data, pictures, cadet uniforms and equipment, and all other necessary assistance furnished by Public Information Office. Release of pictures set for August 1948.

Film titled "Spirit of West Point" depicting cadet careers of football players Blanchard and Davis, produced by BRO-ROG Pictures Corp. of Hollywood, released 2 October in New York City. Picture previously reviewed and approved by Superintendent and Staff Officers at showing on 17 September at Department of the Army Theatre, U.S.M.A.

#### c. Sports Publicity.

Approximately two (2) releases a week on U.S.M.A. sports were distributed to approximately 300 newspapers, magazines, radio networks and stations throughout the country; in addition, special stories were sent out periodically by wire or mail, many upon request.

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

Public Information Office arranged all details, including preparation of detailed itineraries, for visits of distinguished United States visitors, foreign visitors, schools and colleges, outstanding groups, and members of the press.

A file of photographs of distinguished U.S.M.A. visitors is maintained in this office, and copies supplied upon request following each visit. Pictures of foreign nationals are distributed through the Foreign Liaison Section, Intelligence Division, GSUSA.

Among the major foreign countries represented and number of visits from representatives of each are:

England—7	France—2
Argentina—5	Peru—2
China—4	Belgium—2
India—2	Switzerland—2
Netherlands—2	Bolivia—2
Guatemala—2	Rumania—1
Mexico—2	Venezuela—1
Sweden—2	Brazil—2

**e. Speakers Bureau.**

Speakers Bureau established and roster maintained by Public Information Office. On approximately 90 occasions, U.S.M.A. personnel spoke or represented the Military Academy on programs or ceremonies sponsored by local civic, fraternal, or religious organizations.

On many occasions, U.S.M.A. officers on leave filled speaking engagements in their hometowns or places of leave, through contacts made by Public Information Office with local Chambers of Commerce and/or USA & USAF Recruiting Service.

**f. Cadet Press Representatives.**

Organization of Cadet Press Representatives, inaugurated during the preceding year, was continued with marked success and with increased efficiency. Cadet press representatives maintained personal data sheets on cadets in their companies, prepared hometown releases for transmittal through Public Information Office. In many instances, cadet press representatives wrote special stories as requested by various news media throughout country, and furnished statistical data and information to agencies upon request.

**g. Miscellaneous.**

Revised the West Point Brochure and forwarded to TAGO, Washington, D. C. for publication. Furnished pictures as requested.

**16. ACTIVITIES OF 1802d SPECIAL REGIMENT, U.S.M.A.**

The 1802d Special Regiment continued its dual mission of presentation of cadet instruction and performance of post operations and maintenance. A total of 1372 hours of instruction was given to cadets of all classes, and in addition to those soldiers normally assigned duties with post installations an average of 6864 man hours were devoted monthly to the second mission.

In the interests of economy of space and operating efficiency, the U.S.M.A. Band was moved to Building 685 on 18 July, Regimental Headquarters to Building 660 on 4 August and Unit Personnel to Building 662 on 30 January.

Because of continued reduction in strengths and increase in operating requirement the 5½-day week was re-instituted.

The Cavalry Detachment was discontinued on 1 September and its personnel assigned to the Cadet Mess Detachment.

The snow storm of 26 December taxed the regimental snow removal plans to the utmost, but was successfully overcome by night and day operations of all personnel.

Regimental athletic teams, representing West Point, took third place in First Army competition based on an aggregate of all sports held during the year.

In conformity with the policy of the Regimental Commander, 18 visits were made to service schools during the year.

The new regimental insignia was adopted and issued.

Several levies on enlisted men for shipment overseas were met and deferments obtained where essential.

Regimental personnel participated in a total of ninety funerals, both on the post and elsewhere, and twenty-one special ceremonies.

Enlisted strength continued to decrease, reaching a total of 1235 by the end of the period. A total of 575 enlisted men were separated from the service.

**a. Airborne Detachment.**

The Airborne Detachment provided technical advice and assistance to other detachments in airborne and air transportability subjects.

During June the detachment accompanied the members of the cadet Second Class to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for participation in instruction presented by the 82d Airborne Division.

**b. U.S.M.A. Band.**

The primary mission of the United States Military Band 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 three parades and one review weekly and during the summer training period up to five per week. In addition, the Band participated in twenty-one special ceremonies involving the Corps of Cadets.

The secondary mission was participation in Post and off-Post ceremonies: American Legion Parade, New York City; Parade for Funeral services for returned deceased World War II Veterans, New York City; Army Day Parade, New York City; Concert at Danbury, Connecticut; Concert at Newark, N. J.; Concert at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City; Field Music in connection with Unification Banquet held in Waldorf Astoria, New York City; Review at Danbury, Connecticut; two reviews at Stewart Field, N. Y. for ROTC Air Cadets; nine honor guards for the following dignitaries—Salik Omurtak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff; Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium; Lt. General Sir John Harding, British Army; His Excellency General Jose Humberto Sosa Nolas, Argentine Minister of War; two for Brigadier General Higgins; Colonel L. Mc. Jones; eight football games, thirteen broadcasts over Station WGNY, one special concert for children of Post, one recording for Voice of the Army Program, weekly concerts.

On January 31, 1948 the Band and Field Music Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A., was relieved from assignment 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A. and redesignated the United States Military Academy Band assigned to U.S.M.A. On February 1, 1948 the United States Military Academy Band was attached to the 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A. for Training, Administration and Supply.

**c. Cadet Mess Detachment.**

The Cadet Mess Detachment performed its regular job of serving the Corps of Cadets during the past year. Its ranks were swelled by competent and experienced NCO's and Privates when the Cavalry Detachment was disbanded 31 August 1947. In addition to the regular duties of the Detachment, as many as two hundred and eighty persons (visiting teams) have been served at one time. The Detachment is also responsible for Post Veterinary services.

This Detachment utilized its full capabilities during June Week 1948, at which time in addition to its regular duties, the Detachment served the Alumni, The Superintendent's Reception and five (5) Cadet Hops.

Sixty seven (67) men of the Detachment were utilized at Camp Buckner for the summer period 7 July-28 August 1948.

Renovation of the detachment barracks was completed in December 1947.

#### **d. Engineer Detachment.**

During the year the name "Engineer Detachment" was established for the organization in lieu of the name "Engineer Corps Detachment".

The primary mission of the Engineer Detachment is to instruct the Corps of Cadets in Practical Military Engineering. During the year the detachment instructed the Third Class, U.S.C.C., in the following subjects: Timber Trestle Bridge, Infantry Footbridge, M-2 (Treadway) Bridge, M-4 and M4A2 Bridges, Assault Boat, Infantry Support Raft, Road and Airfield Construction, Explosives and Demolitions, Mine Warfare, Camouflage and Water Supply.

In addition to the foregoing the detachment instructed the First Class in Unit Administration and the Second Class in Staff Procedure, Troop Movement and Supply.

The detachment participated in several projects including the construction of a power line to Round Pond, the construction of a telephone line to Camp Buckner, the construction of an annex to the Post Non-Commissioned Officers Club, the construction of decorations for the Cadet Graduation Hop, and the erection of three electrical signs on the mountain side.

The reduction in strength of the Engineer Detachment in 1947 has necessitated a material reduction in the detachment maintenance load. To this end the detachment has evacuated six and turned in ninety-four major items of equipment.

The Station Engineer Supply Office and the Engineer Detachment Supply Office which previously were combined, have been separated completely. A careful inventory of detachment property was made and the discrepancies have been adjusted. The detachment has established and maintains a detachment property book.

#### **e. Ground Arms Detachment.**

That part of the mission of the 1802d Special Regiment which pertains to the tactical training of the Corps of Cadets was performed largely by the Ground Arms Detachment. The bulk of the necessary administration and supply functions were performed by the Headquarters Section while each of the branch sections of Ground Arms Detachment, the Armored, the Artillery and the Infantry instructed the Corps of Cadets in the tactics and Technique of its branch of the service. The preparation of lesson plans and scripts, and the bulk of the presentation of these lessons were done by the branch sections. In the execution of this task a total of two hundred forty-two (242) hours of instruction was given, this included one hundred thirty-five (135) hours in the classroom and one hundred seven (107) hours in the field. In addition, the Armored, the Artillery and the Infantry Sections each gave one-half hour of instruction to visiting midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy.

Ground Arms Detachment furnished teams competing in nine athletic contests in baseball, basketball, volleyball, bowling and track and field. Detachment teams won a first place in baseball, a second place in track and field and in basketball and third place in bowling and volleyball.

#### **f. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.**

During the period 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, 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 both military and civilian cadet candidates pending entry to the Corps of Cadets. During the period, 95,598 meals were served by the Detachment mess.

**g. Medical Detachment.**

During the year the Medical Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, accomplished its mission of providing the enlisted personnel for duty in the station hospital, and administratively saw that their duties as clerks, technicians, mess attendants, ambulance drivers, and basics in the various departments of the hospital, were efficiently carried out.

In the Spring and early Summer, instructors were furnished to aid Medical Officers in the instruction of "First Aid" and "Field Sanitation", to the Corps of Cadets. The Cadets were also instructed on the subject of "Personal Hygiene". A detail of eight (8) men and the Detachment Commander spent approximately forty (40) hours in the field, setting up and demonstrating a "Battalion Aid Station" and the "Chain of Evacuation of Battle Casualties". Ambulances and aidmen were furnished for varsity, plebe, and junior varsity football, hockey, soccer and lacrosse games and practices. Four (4) aidmen were sent on the one hundred (100) mile march taken by the plebes.

**h. Military Police Detachment.**

The members of this detachment were charged with the preservation of peace, maintenance of orders, enforcement of military laws and regulations, apprehension of deserters and absentees, recovering lost or stolen property, etc., and discharged these responsibilities favorably.

Many high officials, distinguished visitors and high ranking Army Officers were furnished escorts, given police protection and 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 for and coordinated.

During four football games approximately 27,632 automobiles and 115 busses were handled by traffic details and parked without a single serious accident. The estimated attendance at these games was 119,981 persons. These crowds were orderly and were handled by members of the Detachment together with Military Police details from Governors Island, N. Y. From 7 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, during week-ends and daily, the number of people visiting West Point by cars was approximately 606,040 in 151,508 cars.

Investigations of all accidental deaths, serious accidents and crimes, relating to Post Personnel, both of the Post and in this vicinity, were completed. Funerals of Post personnel, officers, alumni, retired enlisted men living off the Post and all funerals of bodies repatriated from overseas were handled.

During the year a safety program was successfully carried on for the prevention of accident and accidents were greatly reduced.

The Photographic Section has taken photographs of all serious accidents, of officers desiring A.G.O. cards, all maids and prisoners.

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

Regular 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 inspections and letters were sent to the Commanding Officers calling their attention as to what unsafe conditions should be corrected.

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 vehicle driving 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.

#### *i.* **Ordnance Detachment.**

The mission of the Ordnance Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, remained (a) to provide trained enlisted technicians to perform 3rd and limited 4th echelon maintenance under the supervision of the Post Ordnance Officer, (b) to provide enlisted personnel to store and issue all ammunition 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.

During the academic year, the Professor of Ordnance revised the Cadet Automotive Course to include an extensive period of practical shop work. The nature of this course required extremely capable enlisted men with extensive Ordnance maintenance experience to act as assistant instructors during the practical phases of the instruction. In order to provide qualified personnel for this most important activity with minimum interference to Post Ordnance activities, it was necessary to request assistance from the Chief of Ordnance. As a result, 7 Ordnance enlisted men of the first three grades, who were instructors at the Ordnance Automotive School, Atlanta, Ga., were attached to the organization to augment the strength of the detachment to enable the successful accomplishment of this mission.

During the year, normal training activities were conducted, including the Troop Information and Education Program, marksmanship training in the basic weapon, and on-the-job training of replacement enlisted men assigned who lacked the necessary experience to perform their indicated assignments.

#### *j.* **Preparatory School Detachment.**

In accordance with War Department Circular 224 dated 16 August 1947, the United States Military Academy Training Program for qualified officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard was conducted at Stewart Field from 9 September 1947 to 14 June 1948.

The Preparatory School conducted two courses of academic instruction for cadet candidates. The basic course was presented from 9 September 1947 to 1 March 1948 to prepare cadet candidates for the West Point Entrance Examinations in March 1948. It consisted of instruction English, algebra, plane geometry, and American History. The advanced course was presented from 15 March 1948 to 1 June 1948 to give those cadet candidates who had completed the March entrance examinations a firmer foundation for the academic courses encountered after admission to West Point. The basic course was repeated from 15 March 1948 to 14 June 1948 for those candidates who were authorized to take the special examinations in June at West Point.

In addition to the academic training, cadet candidates also received 132 hours of physical training and 78 hours of military training.

The total enrollment for the Preparatory School for the 1947-1948 school year was 371, although the number attending classes at one time never exceeded 240. A total of 248 candidates from the Preparatory School took the West Point Entrance Examinations in March and June 1948. Of this total, 210 candidates qualified mentally, 220 candidates qualified physically, and 246 candidates qualified in physical aptitude. One hundred candidates from the Preparatory School entered West Point in July 1948 with the Class of 1952.

The principal obstacle encountered during the past school year was the late arrival of a large number of students. Although classes started on 9 September 1947, only 35 candidates reported to the school in September and only 111 had reported prior to 1 November 1948. One hundred seventeen candidates resigned from the Preparatory School—many giving the reason that they did not feel they arrived at the Preparatory School early enough to prepare properly for the entrance examinations. The other principal reason for resignations was a lack of desire to attend West Point and to make the army a career.

The Warrant Officer Screening Point for the United States Military Academy was operated at the Preparatory School from 3 May 1948 to 5 August 1948. Two hundred forty-two applications for appointment as warrant officer in the Regular Army or United States Air Force were received. Two hundred for applicants actually reported for processing.

#### *k. Signal Corps Detachment.*

From 9 July to 29 August a course in Basic Signal Communications was conducted for the Third Class at Camp Buckner. Course was of sixteen (16) hours duration and consisted of basic field wire, radio communication, miscellaneous means of communications and message center procedure. Equipment was based on Infantry Regiment and Battalion level. This section also maintained and issued communication equipment for use in Infantry instruction, maintained Mobile Public Address Systems used in outdoor tactical instruction for all cadets. It was responsible for maintenance and repair of the Military Police Radio Net and maintained the inter-communication sets for various offices and activities.

*Telephone Maintenance and Construction Section.*—The following major projects were completed and initiated by the Post Signal Office for period of the report:

Hospital program distribution system installed in the Station Hospital.  
Installed intercommunication system for Department of Physics and Chemistry, Building #753.

Underground telephone cable placed, spliced and terminated to new quarters on Merritt Road.

Additional telephone cable installed to the Cadet Gymnasium and the South Area of the post to relieve loaded conditions on existing cable.

Additional 18,000 feet of 50 pair cable installed from West Point to Camp Buckner. This was necessary to tie Camp Buckner in on the post automatic dial telephone system.

The preliminary request and planning was submitted to the Signal Officer, First Army Area, to increase the telephone central office equipment from 1,300 lines to 1,700 lines, replace the present air conditioning equipment and add a 400 pair telephone cable from the telephone central office to the North

Area of the post. These conditions are necessary to take care of anticipated increase in telephone load relative to construction program at West Point for fiscal year 1949.

Laminating equipment used in the process for protecting officers and cadets A.G.O. cards installed in the Photographic Laboratory.

During the period of this report the Film Library, operating with a personnel of four enlisted projectionists and one civilian clerk, exhibited a grand total of 1,065 showings to a total attendance of 165,822 people. In addition were responsible for the repair and maintenance of projectors and films.

The Signal Center operated, with three enlisted teletype operators, a daily schedule of twelve (12) hours duration commencing at 0800 hours. This schedule was maintained for six days a week, the Sunday schedule being from 0800 hours to 1100 hours.

#### **l. Transportation Corps Detachment.**

The function of this detachment generally is to provide personnel for duty with the office of the Transportation Officer, U.S.M.A., for operation of the U.S.M.A. Transportation Motor Pool and other allied Transportation activities. General duty assignments develop as follows:

*Cadet Instruction.*—During the past year, this detachment employed a very large percentage of its effort in instruction of the United States Corps of Cadets. Every class in the Academy was trained in at least one of the several Transportation Corps functions. In its mission of instruction the detachment was aided by a group of 108 enlisted men and 3 officers of the 461st Transportation Amphibious Truck Company, Fort Eustis, Virginia.

During the spring months of 1948, the then Second Classmen who had not previously qualified as motor vehicle (truck) drivers, were given instruction and qualification courses by personnel of the detachment.

In May 1948 the First Class received training in the functioning of a port of embarkation during the Combined Services Trip, in accordance with arrangements made by this detachment.

During the summer training period of 1947 the main effort of instructional activity was directed to the organization of a driving course which enabled, with few exceptions, the then Third Class to qualify as government motor vehicle drivers. Beyond this, they participated in a DUKW-Truck problem which demonstrated the potentialities and limitations of moving cargo in a beach-landing operation, and in a motor march and overnight hike.

In order to furnish the new Fourth Class with sufficient drivers to handle their own driver requirements during the ensuing year, the detachment provided a four hour qualification course for drivers of the class. The non-drivers of the class spent their time in an introduction to all types of government vehicle driving.

*Motor Pool Operation.*—All military personnel operating the Transportation Corps Motor Pool, the Motor Park and the Garage, are furnished by this detachment. During the summer months, an additional motor pool operation was established to service the needs at Camp Buckner. Approximately 100 vehicles, and necessary drivers, administrators, and mechanics were moved to Buckner for this operation.

*General.*—Military personnel were furnished by this organization for the operation of the Freight Section and Receiving and Shipping Section of the Office of the Transportation Officer.

*m. American Red Cross—Field Director's Office.*

The following report for the period 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, indicates to some extent the services rendered by this office.

Cases:	Number of men assisted first time .....	793
	Number of men assisted, previously interviewed .....	342

	Total number of individuals assisted .....	1135
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Loans:	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Emergency Leave .....	78	\$3278.00
	Family Assistance .....	7	134.00
	Morale .....	7	230.00
	Personal Needs .....	17	242.00
	Convalescent Furlough .....	3	83.00
	Miscellaneous .....	4	147.00
	Total.....	116	\$4114.00

Grants:	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Emergency Leave .....	9	\$ 128.50
	Personal Needs .....	6	35.00
	Miscellaneous .....	2	38.00

Chapters:

Advanced \$514.50 for family assistance through this office.  
Supplied 1853 hostesses for Service Club functions.

*Assistant Field Director—*

Station Hospital:

	Number of patients assisted first time .....	174
	Number of patients previously assisted .....	107

	Total number of individuals assisted .....	281
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Provided 116 moving picture shows.

West Point Auxiliary—For the Station Hospital:

Provided 129 Gray Lady units.

Provided 11 Nurses Aid units.

Provided 20 morning and 2 evening newspapers daily, and 11 Sunday newspapers.

The total number of individuals given assistance was 1135. Of these cases, 793 were new, and 342 constituted those of men who were previously interviewed by this office. One hundred sixteen loans, amounting to \$4114.00, were made. Of these, seventy-eight, totaling \$3278.00, were for emergency leaves; seven, totaling \$134.00, for family assistance; seven, totaling \$230.00, for morale purposes; seventeen, totaling \$242.00, for personal needs; three, totaling \$83.00, for convalescent furloughs; and four, totaling \$147.00, for miscellaneous purposes. This office also made seventeen grants totaling \$201.50. Nine of these, totaling \$128.50, were for emergency leaves. Six, amounting to \$35.00, were for personal needs, and two, amounting to \$38.00, were made for miscellaneous reasons.

The Red Cross Chapters advanced \$514.50 through this office for assistance to the families of servicemen. Hostesses, 1853 in number, were supplied for Service Club functions, also.

The Assistant Field Director at the Station Hospital serviced 281 individuals during this period. Of these, 174 were patients assisted for the first time, and 107 were patients previously aided. There were also 116 moving picture shows provided.

The West Point Auxiliary provided 129 Gray Lady units and eleven Nurses Aid units. Twenty morning and two evening newspapers were provided daily for the hospital, and on Sundays, eleven newspapers were provided. These services were rendered to the Station Hospital on this post.

## 17. STEWART FIELD ACTIVITIES

### a. Commanding Officer.

*Change in Command.*—Colonel Robert M. Stillman assumed command of this station from Colonel Benjamin J. Webster on 1 August 1947, the latter being ordered to attend the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

### b. Department of Personnel and Administration.

*Strength.*—The strength of the 2002d Air Force Base Unit (Base Svs), as of 1 July 1947 was 51 officers, 442 enlisted men, and 470 civilians. On 30 June 1948 the strength was 51 officers, 499 enlisted men, and 444 civilians. A slight increase in military personnel and decrease in civilian personnel is shown throughout the fiscal year.

*Legal and Claims Office.*—Statistics of the Legal Officer were as follows:

#### *Courts Martial:*

Summary .....	50
Special .....	13
General .....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	65

#### *Special Investigations:*

Aircraft .....	1
Criminal .....	2
Disciplinary .....	9
Miscellaneous .....	10
	<hr/>
Total.....	22

#### *Boards:*

AR 345-415 .....	16
AR 35-3420 .....	2
AR 35-16 .....	1
AR 615-368 and 615-369 .....	7
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Total.....	26

*Station Hospital.*—Work performed at the Station Hospital is summarized as follows:

No. of Hospital Admissions .....	704
No. of Outpatients Treated .....	13,607
No. of Outpatient Treatments Given .....	16,879
No. of Physical Examinations .....	6,129
No. of Immunizations .....	2,381
No. of Surgical Operations (minor only) .....	106
No. of Deliveries .....	None
No. of X-Ray Examinations .....	5,401
No. of Laboratory Tests .....	8,783
No. of Dental Sitzings and Exams .....	6,748
No. of Patients Transferred to Other Hospitals .....	54
No. of Enlisted Personnel Separated by CDD .....	3
No. of Deaths .....	3
Poundage of Meat and Dairy Products Inspected .....	525,494

The average strength of medical department personnel for this period was 12 officers, 32 enlisted men and 13 civilian employees. Due to the small T/O allotment of enlisted men, it is not possible to send more than one or two at the same time to medical training schools, making a continuous program of on-the-job training a definite necessity.

The average strength of military personnel attached for medical care was 1100. 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 December. Sanitary inspections of the Post and physical inspections of personnel were conducted monthly. It is felt that careful surveillance of barracks, mess halls, and disposal facilities have contributed to the avoidance of an excessive admission rate.

The venereal disease rate for this period was 26.5. The rate was 32 for the first half and 20 for the second half, showing a gradual decrease.

One additional dentist was assigned to the hospital to care for the U.S.M.A. Prep School students. Dental work, mainly permanent fillings and fixed bridges, was necessary for approximately 70% of all U.S.M.A. Prep School students in order to qualify them for the physical examination for entrance to the U. S. Military Academy.

The Medical Department performed physical examinations on all U.S.M.A. Prep School students for entrance to the U. S. Military Academy and on members of U.S.M.A. graduating class for flying (64's). In addition, final physical examinations were performed on all inactive Air Reserves from twenty surrounding New York and Connecticut counties; as well as on Air Reserve officers and enlisted men (approximately 500 every two weeks) called to active duty during the summer, and 350 ROTC students from the ROTC Summer Encampment. General physicals, medical lectures and demonstrations were given to 300 Air Scouts (two weekly encampments) and members of the CAP (60 every week for six weeks) during the summer.

The bed authorization for this hospital remained at 25 beds.

*Finance Office.*—The report of the Finance Office from 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948:

Number of payments made .....	15,727
Number of vouchers scheduled .....	3,636
Certificates of Deposit .....	84
Savings Bonds, Cash Sales (Maturity Value) .....	\$15,900.00
Amount of cash payments .....	\$1,323,477.38
Amount of cash collections .....	\$186,738.41

In addition to the above, this office furnished service to the 2002d AF Base Unit (Base Svs), 115th AF Base Unit (RT), U.S.M.A. Preparatory School, Officers' Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps summer encampments.

*Chaplain's Section.*—Statistics on the Chaplain's activities (Protestant) are as follows:

	No.	Attendance
Worship Service .....	54	2251
Communions .....	11	334
Sacramental Occasions .....	3	85
Personal Interviews .....	1260	1260
Hospital Visits .....	53	648
Guard House Visits .....	29	136
Choir Rehearsal and Sing .....	1	5
Sex Morality Lectures .....	6	585
Contacts with Personnel Not Listed Above .....	57	432
Civilian Activities, Talks, Sermons, Interviews, etc. ....	103	4303
Weddings .....	12	139
Baptisms .....	13	74
Funerals .....	2	949
Citizenship Talks .....	54	11,920
Sunday-School .....	52	1,117
Casualty Assistance Visits .....	28	63
Movies at the Hospital .....	22	216
Statistics on the Chaplain's activities (Catholic):		
Sunday Masses .....	52	3,840
Confessions .....	54	334
Communions .....	54	423

On 30 June 1947 the Personal Affairs Office was dissolved and the job of Dependents' Assistance and Casualty Assistance was charged to the Post Chaplain. During the fiscal year about 90% of the transferred casualty assistance cases were closed and are now on file in the Chaplain's office as permanent records. During the year, 17 new casualty assistance cases were referred to this office by the Department of the Air Force. Seven of these cases have been closed. The others are still active cases and are being worked on.

*Guest House.*—For the convenience of guests of Stewart Field personnel, a guest house was opened in the unused ward of the hospital. This guest house is a Central Post Fund function. A hostess was hired and is paid by Central Post Fund. It now averages approximately 250 guests monthly.

### c. Department of Operations and Training.

During the fiscal year 1948, the Operations and Training Section carried out a program which enabled pilots attached from the U. S. Military Academy and surrounding universities, as well as the permanent party personnel, to meet all the flying requirements as outlined by AF Regulation 60-2. All personnel maintained a proficiency which was far and above that required by the above regulation.

Many flights were set up and coordinated to aid U.S.M.A. personnel in carrying out administrative matters all over the country. The S-3 Section helped coordinate the several trips which enabled the U.S.M.A. Cadets to be indoctrinated in the Operations of the Air Force throughout the country. These summer flights also included trips to many Army posts.

### d. Department of Supply and Maintenance.

*Consolidated Base Supply.*—As of 1 July 1947, Post Technical Supply Services were consolidated with the Air Corps Supply activity, this station, and the combined unit became known as "Consolidated Base Supply."

Consolidation of technical services required the physical transfer of personnel, stock records, and office furniture of the following units: Communications Supply, Quartermaster Supply, Ordnance Supply, and Chemical Warfare Supply.

On 20 October 1947, the complete consolidation of Post Technical Services was effective. The estimated number of Stock Record Cards converted from the old 105-B or WD AGO Card 421 was Air Corps 14,000, Quartermaster 4,000, and Signal 500, Ordnance 3,000.

On 8 April 1948, Quartermaster Installed Property Account was completed and transferred to Air Installation Officer.

During the fiscal year 1948, this organization processed 38,900 vouchers; shipped 494,368 lbs. and received 1,757,057 lbs. of supplies. The number of Stock Record Cards as of 30 June was approximately 15,000.

*Commissary.*—The approximate commissary volume on a monthly basis is as follows: The average number of Commissary Purchase Permits outstanding, 600; average monthly retail sales volume, approximately \$10,000.00. Organizational sales (PX, Officers' Club, etc.) amounted to an average of \$2,500.00 monthly. Field ration issues amounted to approximately \$20,000.00 monthly.

*Purchasing and Contracting Division.*—During the fiscal year 1948, approximately 1,877 Purchase Orders were processed through this office with a total expenditure of approximately \$225,317.60. A breakdown of funds is as follows:

Air Force approximately .....	\$ 1,027.70
U.S.M.A. approximately .....	224,289.90
Total approximately .....	<u>\$225,317.60</u>

*Salvage.*—The income of Salvage was derived from formal contracts for the sale of salvage and small lot sales plus normal income from "Indefinite Quantity" contracts, i.e., kitchen waste. The following illustrates the income for the year:

Kitchen waste (edible garbage) .....	\$ 375.95
Kitchen waste (grease, bones, etc.) .....	160.94
Small lot sales .....	123.59
Salvage bid sales .....	<u>4,999.05</u>

Total.....\$5,659.53

Salvage for definite quantity sales accumulates very slowly at this installation.

*Rail Transportation.*—Following is a report of the statistics of this department for the period from 1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948, inclusive:

Government Bills of Lading Received .....	1,711
Property Received on GBL (Weight) .....	2,299,558 lbs.
Government Bills of Lading Issued .....	499
Property Shipped on GBL (Weight) .....	614,265 lbs.
Freight Received on Comm. B/L (Weight) .....	120,846 lbs.
Government Bills of Lading Accomplished .....	1,761
REA Commercial Shipments Received (Weight) .....	35,804 lbs.
Coal Received .....	73 carloads
Gasoline Received .....	235 truckloads
Transportation Requests Issued .....	388
Passengers Departing Station on T/R's .....	277
Army Meal Tickets Issued .....	535
Government Aircraft Freight:	
Shipped — 23 shipments .....	10,168 lbs.
Received— 58 shipments .....	72,068 lbs.
Parcel Post:	
Shipped —632 shipments .....	4,885 lbs.

*Organizational and Field Aircraft Maintenance—*

Flying Time:

1947		1948	
Month	Hours Flown	Month	Hours Flown
July .....	946	January .....	436
August .....	664	February .....	828
September .....	746	March .....	1032
October .....	548	April .....	973
November .....	661	May .....	891
December .....	697	June .....	1214

Total Hours Flown Fiscal Year 1948—9536

Aircraft assigned, in commission, out of commission, and percentage of maintenance efficiency:

Month	In Comm.	Out Comm.	Assigned	% Efficiency
July 47 .....	17	14	31	55
August .....	18	11	29	62
September .....	15	13	28	54
October .....	16	12	28	57
November .....	13	15	28	46
December .....	17	11	28	61
January 48 .....	19	9	28	68
February .....	18	9	27	67
March .....	16	10	26	62
April .....	18	7	25	72
May .....	15	9	24	63
June .....	19	7	26	73
Average .....	17	10	27	62%

Aircraft by type, model and series assigned as of 30 June 1948: T-6D, 9; CB-25J, 9; TB-25J, 1; C-47A, 1; C-47B, 1; TF-51D, 5.

Aircraft fuel summary for period 1 July 1947 through 30 June 1948 by grades:

100 octane .....	970,537 gals.
91 octane .....	322,639
JP-1 fuel .....	5,050
1100 Vis oil .....	32,942 qts.
1120 Vis oil .....	45,353

**e. Base Inspector.**

During the fiscal year 1948, the Base Inspector's Department, consisting of administrative, training and operations, and technical inspectors, conducted the inspections of all base activities with the mission of determining and reporting to the Commanding Officer the efficiency, morale, and compliance with existing directives of these activities. Such diversified functions as squadron and mess administration, and aircraft and airdrome maintenance, were thoroughly investigated with a view of correction of existing deficiencies as well as reporting to the Commanding Officer such deficiencies. These inspections were conducted monthly up to March 1948, when a TWX was received from Tactical Air Command requiring inspections quarterly instead of monthly.

Concurrently, special emphasis was placed on "Special Subjects" designated by higher headquarters and such special investigations as the Commanding Officer might request.

In addition, a monthly confidential Personal Conference Hour was held to answer any questions or to hear, and rectify whenever possible, the complaints of any base personnel, military or civilian.

Stewart Field was inspected by higher headquarters on the dates shown below:

Middletown Air Materiel Area .....	8 September 1947
United States Military Academy .....	9 September 1947
Tactical Air Command .....	10-12 December 1947
United States Military Academy .....	5-13 January 1948
Tactical Air Command .....	22-25 March 1948

**f. Statistical Control Office.**

During the period September 1947 to June 1948, an aggregate average of 395 reports were processed monthly. This is broken down as follows:

	<i>Monthly Reports</i>	<i>No. Submitted</i>	<i>% Late</i>
1947	September .....	137	26
	October .....	137	10
	November .....	138	5
	December .....	126	5
1948	January .....	139	3.6
	February .....	116	1.7
	March .....	134	3.7
	April .....	149	5.3
	May .....	139	1.4
	June .....	130	2.3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total.....	1345	Average..... 6.4%

In addition to the monthly reports above, an average of 32 weekly, 189 daily, 9 special one-time and 31 "when necessary" reports were also processed each month. The average of late reports indicated above includes monthly, daily, and weekly recurring reports submitted late.

*g. Budget and Fiscal Office.*

This division processed approximately 2000 commitments and obligations. In addition to the preparation of monthly status reports of all appropriated funds available for expenditure, a monthly statement of surplus property was coordinated and compiled by this office. This division likewise prepared and justified quarterly and annual budget estimates for the entire operation of this station.

*h. Public Information Office.*

The following number of news stories were released to local and national media:

Air Force Day Releases .....	1081
General News Stories .....	6294
Hometown Releases .....	80
Pictures (with cutlines) .....	91

There were 10 tours of the post for nearby schools, organizations, lodges, aviation clubs, etc; 53 radio broadcasts over WGNV, Newburgh, N. Y., of 15 minutes each; and 15 speakers were sent to visit club meetings, etc., in local communities.

Individual enrollments in USAFI courses during this period were as follows:

Self-teaching Texts .....	27
USAFI Correspondence .....	90
College Correspondence .....	3

Two group study classes were organized in spoken Russian and Spanish—40 individuals completed the courses. Two military instructors were used to conduct the classes.

USAFI tests and examinations administered during this period are as follows:

End of course tests .....	35
Subject examinations .....	4
GED tests .....	227

Total tests administered .....266

Of the total of 80 college level GED tests administered, 57 were for the January and July Competitive Tour Program.

Thirty-three individuals secured High School equivalency diplomas and 37 individuals were enrolled for night school at the Newburgh Free Academy.

During the fiscal year, orientations were conducted weekly for the first nine months and semi-monthly for the remaining three months. In addition to the Armed Forces Talks, which were presented by the Troop I & E Officer, three (3) forums were conducted. Forty (40) orientation and training films were utilized in the Information program.

A complete set of the USAFI Reference Library was procured and made available to all personnel.

*i. Air Installation Office.*

*Construction.*—No major construction was undertaken during this period; however, some minor construction was done to provide additional quarters. This

included alterations to Building 2606-6 and Building 2236, to provide officers' quarters, and Buildings 2624-J and 2000-C, to provide non-commissioned officers' quarters.

The conversion of the coal fired boilers in the hospital and Consolidated Mess to automatic oil fired was accomplished during December 1947 and January 1948.

Construction of a trailer camp to provide housing space for ten trailers was accomplished during April and May 1948.

Projects were initiated for the construction of four tennis courts, painting and refinishing of Air Reserve buildings, alterations to Post Exchange Cafeteria and Store and the installation of "Z" marker framework at Radio Range.

*Maintenance.*—Other than routine maintenance, the following projects were necessary:

Mud jacking of the pavements on the airdrome to correct grades caused by excessive settlement of sub-grade.

Repairing damage to hangar trusses caused by excessive snow load.

Necessary routine maintenance as required.

## 18. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES

Academic recitations for the entire Corps of Cadets ended at 1500 hours on 2 June 1948.

At 1030 hours, Saturday, 5 June, the announcement and presentation of Athletic Awards was made in the Gymnasium.

Baccalaureate Services for the entire First Class were held on Sunday morning, 6 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, 6 June, in the Superintendent's garden. At 1730 hours on 6 June a Retreat Review of the Corps of Cadets was held on the Plain. This review was taken by the Superintendent and 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, 7 June, at which time Major General Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Retired, Class of 1881, who was the oldest graduate present at West Point during June Week 1948, placed a wreath on the monument of Sylvanus Thayer.

The Alumni Luncheon and Annual Meeting of the Association of Graduates was held at Cullum Hall at 1230 hours, attended by a large group of approximately 600 Alumni. At this meeting Colonel Chauncey L. Fenton, Retired, Class of 1904, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year.

Graduation Exercises for the Class of 1948 were held in the Field House at 1000 hours, Tuesday, 8 June 1948, where Mr. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, delivered the principal address to 301 graduates.

## 19. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Distinguished foreign visitors, in chronological order included: Major General T. P. Pee, Military Attache from China, 17 July 1947; Major General Hedayat, Chief of Iranian Purchasing Commission, and Brigadier General M. Mazhari, Assistant Chief of Iranian Purchasing Committee and also Military

Attache, 29 July 1947; Lt. General Francisco Garcia-Escamez, Spanish Army, General Chief of the Forces of Ground, Sea and Air of the Archipelago, 16 September 1947; Major General L. Y. Lui, Chinese Army, 18 September 1947; General Revoredo, Peruvian Minister of Air, 2 October 1947; Major General Forslev, Danish Military Attache, 13 October 1947; Major General Sir Arthur A. B. Dowler, Director of Infantry, British Army, 14 October 1947; General Salih Omuntak, Chief Turkish General Staff, Lt. General Zeki Dogan, Commanding General Turkish Air Force, Major General F. Ucaner, Deputy Chief, Turkish General Staff for Air, Major General Saim Onhun, Inspector General Armored Forces, Turkish General Staff, Vice Admiral Necati Ozdeniz, Deputy Chief Turkish General Staff for Navy, Brigadier General Rushtu Erdelhun, Director of Training, Turkish Army, 1 November 1947; Brigadier D. R. Agnew, Commandant Designato, Royal Military Academy of Canada, 5 and 6 November 1947; Major General Juan Sanguinetti, Inspector General of Argentine Army Training, Brigadier General Angel Salari, Brigadier General Moises Rodrigo, Brigadier General Enrique Quinoga, all of the Argentine Army, 2 December 1947; Major General Tope, British Army, Director of Mechanical Engineering War Office, London, 10 December 1947; Brigadier D. Maconochie, British Army, 19 December 1947; Brigadier Major Garramendy, Argentine Army, 19 February 1948; Prince Boudouin, Belgium, 12 March 1948; King Michael of Rumania, 6 April 1948; His Royal Highness Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium, 13 April 1948; Lt. General Sir John Harding, British Army, Kermit Roosevelt Lecturer, 21 April 1948; Brigadier D. Chaudhuri, Military Attache from India, 13 May 1948; His Excellency General H. S. Malina, Argentine Minister of War, Brigadier General M. N. Savio, Director General of Military Factories, Brigadier General F. Undapilleta, Under Secretary, Council of National Defense, Brigadier General F. Lucino, Military Attache, Embassy of Argentina, 24 May 1948; Major General Sir F. Tickell, Engineer-in-Chief, British Army, 6 to 9 June 1948; Admiral R. Mantino, Minister of Defense of Paraguay, 18 May 1948; Major General P. S. Brisac, French Army, Director Ecole Polytechnique, 8 June 1948.

Distinguished United States visitors to the Military Academy, in chronological order, were: Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Foundation, 3 November 1947; Maj. General L. L. Lemnitzer, Deputy Commandant, National War College, 5 November 1947; General J. Lawton Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff, 1 December 1947; Maj. General Kenneth F. Cramer, Chief, National Guard Bureau, 8 December 1947; General Jacob Devers, Chief, Army Field Forces, 15 January 1948; Maj. General K. D. Nichols, Atomic Energy Committee, 13 May 1948.

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,  
Major General,  
*Superintendent*



