

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT



1950

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT



1950

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

**THE ACADEMIC BOARD
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY**



- MAJOR GENERAL BRYANT EDWARD MOORE, USA Superintendent,
U. S. Military Academy
- BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRIS JONES, USA Dean of The Academic Board
- COLONEL HERMAN BEUKEMA Professor of Social Sciences
- COLONEL OSCAR JAMES GATCHELL Professor of Mechanics
- COLONEL GERALD ALFORD COUNTS Professor of Physics and
Chemistry
- COLONEL THOMAS DODSON STAMPS Professor of Military Art and
Engineering
- COLONEL JOHN WILL COFFEY Professor of Ordnance
- COLONEL WILLIAM WESTON BESSELL, JR. Professor of Mathematics
- COLONEL LAWRENCE EDWARD SCHICK Professor of Military Topog-
raphy and Graphics
- COLONEL CHARLES WHITNEY WEST Professor of Law
- COLONEL CHARLES JOSEPH BARRETT Professor of Foreign
Languages
- COLONEL PAUL DONAL HARKINS Commandant of Cadets
- COLONEL CHARLES LEE KIRKPATRICK Professor of Military
Hygiene
- COLONEL BOYD WHEELER BARTLETT Professor of Electricity
- COLONEL ROBERT SYLVESTER NOURSE Adjutant General (Secretary)
- COLONEL GEORGE ROBERT STEPHENS Professor of English

WEST POINT, N. Y., 30 JUNE 1950

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 1949 to 30 June 1950.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

During the past year the United States Military Academy continued its mission of instructing and training the Corps of Cadets to the end that each graduate have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout his lifetime career as an officer of the Regular Army or Air Force.

Colonel John J. Morrow, USAF, assumed duties as Chief of Staff, 28 July 1949, relieving Colonel Morris J. Lee.

Colonel Numa A. Watson, Infantry was detailed in General Staff Corps and announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, 17 October 1949, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Joseph R. Russ who was interim G4, upon the relief of Colonel Elmer E. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

Colonel Leo V. Warner, AGC, was detailed in General Staff Corps and announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, 1 September 1949, relieving Colonel Melville F. Grant.

Colonel William E. Crist, Infantry, assumed duties as Sesquicentennial Officer, United States Military Academy on 20 February 1950, for the purpose of coordinating and planning all activities in connection with the United States Military Academy's 150th Anniversary in 1952.

Colonel Elvin R. Heiberg was given recess appointment as the second Professor of the Department of Mechanics, United States Military Academy, effective 23 November 1949, which recess appointment was subsequently confirmed by the United States Senate.

During the period 24-29 April 1950, the Military Academy was honored by an official visit of the Board of Visitors appointed pursuant to Public Law 816, 80th Congress. The following members of that distinguished body were present:

- Hon. Harry P. Cain, United States Senate.
- Hon. Porter Hardy, Jr., U. S. House of Representatives.
- Hon. O. Clark Fisher, U. S. House of Representatives.
- Dr. Irvin Stewart, President, West Virginia University
- Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, President, Grinnell College.
- Dr. Frederick D. G. Ribble, Dean, School of Law, University of Virginia.
- Dr. Walter W. Parker, President, Southeast Missouri State College.
- Mr. William C. Safford, Vice President, Western and Southern Life Insurance Company.

It is a pleasure to record that, as in former years, this annual inspection by the Board of Visitors will materially benefit the Academy in the carrying out of its progressive mission as a unit of the National Defense Establishment. Throughout the period of the Board's visit its members evidenced deep interest in and a very practical knowledge of all phases of the Academy's administration, including its curriculum and physical installations. The findings and recommendations of the Board are contained in its Annual Report and therefore need not be herein touched upon. In this regard the Hon. Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, in a letter addressed to the Superintendent of the Academy with reference to the 1950 Report of the Board of visitors, states as follows in conveying his appreciation of "the continuing excellence of the Academy's operation":

"I found the report most interesting and am especially impressed with the high quality of academic instruction as is indicated by the results of the Graduate Record Examination in which the classes of 1948 and 1949 participated. You may rest assured that the recommendations of the Board will receive full consideration in the Department of Defense."

In addition to the Board of Visitors' inspection of the Military Academy, certain panels of the Service Academy Board of Consultants visited West Point during the month of July 1949; the United States Section of the Canadian-United States Military Cooperation Committee on 8-12 August 1949; The American Ordnance Association on 4-5 November 1949. On 26-27 January 1950 approximately 90 members of the National Security Industrial Association, New York Region, visited the Academy, being joined on 27 January by the Hon. Gordon Gray, then Secretary of the Army.

The Student Conference on United States Affairs, comprising students from colleges and universities throughout the country convened at West Point during the period 30 November to 3 December 1949. On 24 September 1949 approximately 7000 Boy Scouts of America attended "Boy Scout Day at West Point", and on Armed Forces Day, 20 May 1950 West Point held "open house" for about 8000 visitors.

Further, as listed in this report, there were many distinguished foreign visitors to the Military Academy during the year, and many outstanding United States personages and organizations.

The Superintendent served as a member of the Service Academy Board, which on 21 December 1949 transmitted to the Secretary of Defense its report and recommendations on the systems of undergraduate education leading to a Reserve or Regular commission in the Military Services.

For many years the United States Military Academy has been on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. However, in 1949 the Association decided to discontinue the publication of such a list and it became desirable to seek accreditation from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the appropriate regional association. On 12, 13, and 14 October 1949 the Academy was inspected by an evaluation committee consisting of

Dr. Levering Tyson, President of Muhlenberg College.

Dr. James K. Finch, Dean of Columbia University School of Engineering.

Dr. Robert H. Morrison, Ass't. Commissioner of Higher Education, State of New Jersey.

Dr. Richard A. Logsdon, Technical Services, Columbia University Libraries.

Dr. Finla G. Crawford, Vice Chancellor, and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University.

On 26 November 1949, the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Association voted "to accredit and place on the membership list of the Middle States Association the United States Military Academy."

3. CLASS OF 1950 USMA

Graduation exercises for the Class of 1950 were held in the Field House at West Point on 6 June. At these ceremonies the Hon. Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, delivered an impressive and inspiring address to the graduating Class and the Corps of Cadets as a whole.

In 1946 the entering strength of the Class of 1950 was 915 members. Of the 670 remaining members of the class graduating, 16 attained the high scholastic rating of Distinguished Cadet on the Graduation Merit Roll for the full four-year course. Six members of the Class were not commissioned, owing primarily to physical disqualification. Upon expiration of 60 days graduation leave of absence, the 664 members of the class commissioned were assigned to duty with troops, with prospect of early service abroad.

Branches of the service in which members of the Class of 1950 were commissioned, and the number of individuals assigned to the then respective branches, are as follows: Corps of Engineers, 68; Air Force, 167; Infantry, 218; Field Artillery, 83; Coast Artillery, 43; Cavalry, 50; Signal Corps, 35.

4. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

Eighty per cent of the 854 vacancies available to the Class of 1953 on 1 July 1949 were filled, a fact which reflects a continuation of the trend toward normal peacetime interest in cadetships. In 1948 73% of the vacancies were filled, and in 1947, only 60%. The number of new cadets admitted in July 1949, including

5 foreign students and 42 Section 2 appointees was 727. By the opening of the academic year in September, 41 separations (partially offset by 10 turnbacks) had reduced the class to 696. The return to normalcy is further indicated by the number of candidates examined during the fiscal year 1949-1950 for admission in July 1950. The statistics are as follows:

	Examinations March & June 1947 (Class of '51)	Examinations March & June 1948 (Class of '52)	Examinations March & June 1949 (Class of '53)	Examinations March & June 1950 (Class of '54)
(1) Vacancies to be filled	954	824	854	957
(2) Potential number of appointees (assuming 4 per vacancy)	3816	3296	3416	3828
(3) Number actually examined	1757	1884	2093	2299
	[46% of (2)]	[58% of (2)]	[61% of (2)]	[60% of (2)]
(4) Number fully qualified	806	1040	1088	1210
	[46% of (3)]	[55% of (3)]	[52% of (3)]	[53% of (3)]
(5) Number authorized to report for admission (does not include Section 2)	566	601	685	752
(6) Fully qualified competitive candidates (available for Section 2)	14	54	78	82
(7) Foreign students admitted	7	4	5	4

For the first time in recent years the vacancies (26) specifically available to enlisted men of the National Guard were filled by qualified candidates appointed from this source, reflecting an increased interest in West Point among the reserve components. Continuation of this interest is indicated by the fact that for the 15 National Guard vacancies available to the Class of 1954, 70 candidates were nominated.

After several years of study and research by the Admissions Committee of the Academic Board and the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J., recommendation was submitted to the Department of the Army that certain changes in the Military Academy's entrance examination procedures be made. This recommendation was approved by the Department of the Army on 12 May 1950. The changes, to take effect on 1 July 1950, will simplify appreciably the admission requirements without materially altering present standards of selection. The following are the changes approved:

a. Substitution of a single set of examinations (to be called the Mathematics and English Achievement Tests) for the present Regular and Validating Examinations.

b. Extension to all candidates of the requirement that they must pass the West Point Aptitude Test to qualify mentally.

c. Arrangement of each competitive group in order of merit by the sum of the scores on the West Point Aptitude Test, the Mathematics Achievement Test, and the English Achievement Test.

d. Elimination of the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test method of qualification.

The composition of the U.S.M.A. Committee on Admissions remains the same as a year ago.

5. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CLASS OF 1950

On 29 and 31 May 1950 the Tests of General Education of the Graduate Record Examination were administered to the Class of 1950. All members of the class present for duty on these days (659 out of 671) took the entire series of tests.

The Tests of General Education comprise a series of tests which are 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. They are prepared and scored by the Educational Testing Service, a non-profit organization in which are combined the testing agencies of the Graduate Record Office, the College Entrance Examination Board and the American Council on Education. These tests were first given at West Point in 1948. An extended discussion of the nature and use of the tests appears in the Annual Report of the Superintendent U.S.M.A. for 1948.

The average scores in each sub-test and in the over-all General Educational Index of the classes of 1948, 1949 and 1950 at the U. S. Military Academy are compared in the following table with the scores of a control group of 1391 male seniors from 24 different colleges in the class of 1948. A score of 500 represents the average score of a group of male and female seniors from 40 colleges in 1946.

Test	USMA 1948	USMA 1949	USMA 1950	Senior Men 1948
General Mathematics	696	696	692	569
Physical Sciences	645	651	654	560
Biological Sciences	515	514	522	513
Social Studies	568	568	567	517
Literature	531	522	525	471
Fine Arts	455	453	488	444
Effectiveness of Expression	562	546	548	473
Vocabulary	522	530	533	487
General Educational Index	589	585	587	506

The three U.S.M.A. classes show a quite remarkable consistency and a high quality of performance (See Figure 1). There is a gratifying absence of low scores among the cadets. For example, less than 1% of cadet scores fall below 400 in the General Educational Index, as against 13% of the control group. The 1949 and 1950 tests reinforce the opinion stated in the 1948 Annual Report that "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."

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INDEX SCORES

IN THE
GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION
USMA CADETS COMPARED WITH
A CONTROL GROUP OF LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE SENIOR MEN

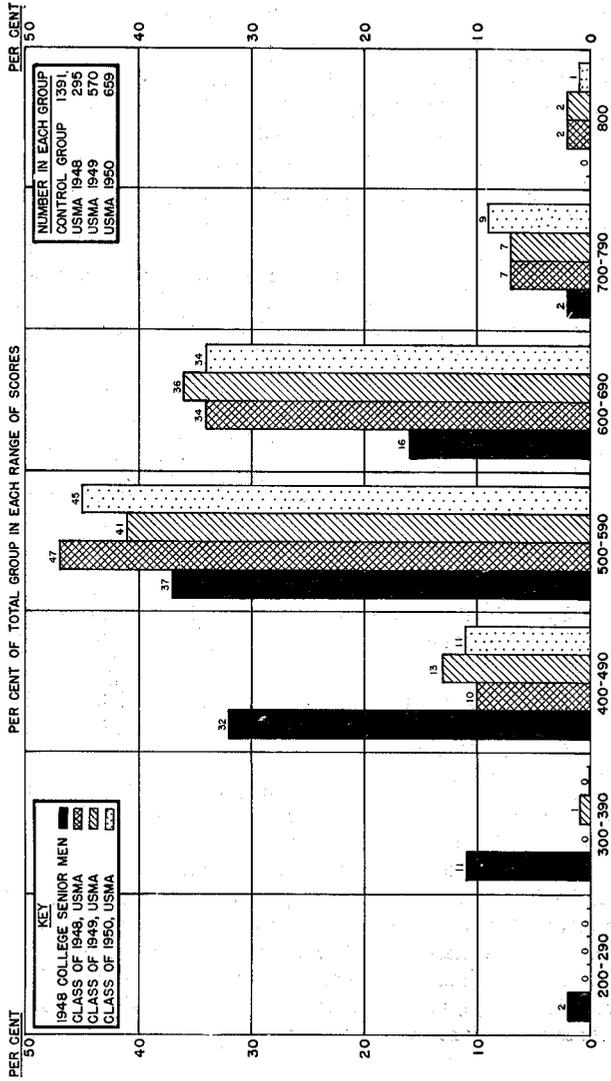


FIGURE 1

6. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

a. Department of Electricity.

During the Academic Year 1949-50 the Department of Electricity conducted survey courses of 166 periods in Electrical Engineering and of 20 periods in Nuclear Physics for all the cadets of the Second Class (487 cadets). For the first time, the courses were divided into parallel sub-courses, one covering Electric Power and Nuclear Physics and the other Electric Circuits and Communications. The whole class attended daily, half reciting in each sub-course, from 6 September 1949 until the termination of the sub-course in Nuclear Physics on 28 March 1950. After that date half the class attended daily in the sub-course in Circuits and Communications until 1 June 1950.

Of the total of 166 periods devoted to Electrical Engineering, 63 were assigned to the sub-course in Power and 103 to the sub-course in Circuits and Communications. In Electrical Engineering the texts used were Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume I, Direct Currents", Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume II, Alternating Currents" and Albert's "Radio Fundamentals", supplemented by department pamphlets. The course in Nuclear Physics was taken over from the Department of Physics and Chemistry and the text used was Oldenberg's "Atomic Physics". All cadets studied the same assignments throughout the year but at the end of the second term the upper portion of the class was excused from the written general reviews and took additional work. Recitations took four general forms; classroom work, demonstration lectures, laboratory exercises, and written reviews. Summary by type recitation is tabulated below:

	Power	Nuclear Physics	Circuits and Communications	
			Upper Portion	Lower Portion
Classroom	45	10**	51	50
Demonstration Lectures	6	5*	10	7
Laboratory Exercises	9	1	25	24
Written Reviews	3	4	17	22
Totals	63	20	103	103

Equipment—During the Fiscal Year 1950 the project initiated last year to improve the safety of the laboratories by installing plastic insulators on exposed bare metal switchboard terminals and rubber shields over the metal plugs on connecting leads was completed. Four additional motor-generator sets (the basic piece of equipment for the power laboratories) and their associated equipment were purchased, bringing the total of these sets to twenty-four. A sufficient amount of nuclear physics equipment was acquired to permit the demonstration of various types of nuclear radiations to the cadet and to illustrate the types of equipment used for radiation detection. By agreement with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project a six-panel display of such instruments was exhibited to cadets and officers of the post during March 1950. Through the courtesy of the Sperry Gyroscope Company the department received on permanent loan late models of shipboard radar and loran sets, and these have been installed in the department radar laboratory.

* One lecture by Lt. Commander John K. Sloatman, USN.

** In lieu of one recitation cadets of the first section visited the Columbia University cyclotron.

Personnel—During the Fiscal Year 1950 officers of (or scheduled to join) the department attended courses of instruction in electrical engineering, electronics, or nuclear physics leading to the degree of Master of Science as follows:

Purdue University—Summer Session 1949—3 officers
 Summer Session 1950—4 officers

Princeton University—Academic Year 1949-50—2 officers

University of Illinois—Academic Year 1949-50—2 officers

Colonel James W. Green, Jr., Professor, attended Purdue University during the Academic Year 1949-50 and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Electrical Engineering in June 1950. At the end of the Fiscal Year 1950 all Army and Air Force officers of the department held masters degrees and three their doctorates.

During the summer of 1949, eight officers of the department attended a special two-week AFSWP's Staff Officers' Course at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Various members of the department attended meetings of the following professional societies: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Physical Society, American Association of Physics Teachers, American Association for Advancement of Science, and the American Society for Engineering Education. Lt. Col. Skinner served as a member of the sub-committee on electrical units of the American Standards Association.

Educational visits were made during the year by one or more members of the department to Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Nevis Cyclotron of Columbia University, the USAF Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and the Universities of California, Cincinnati, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio State, Rochester, and Stanford. Under the supervision of the department two cadets of the Second Class attended the Eastern College Science Conference at Barnard College as delegates from the Military Academy. Both presented original papers at the conference, Cadet W. L. Lemnitzer one entitled "An Evaluation of Ion Ejection as a Means of Rocket Propulsion" and Cadet T. B. Horgan one entitled "Transmission of Intelligence Over Light Beams".

b. Department of English.

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

Fourth Class

6 September 1949 to 1 June 1950 —Composition, Selected Readings,
 Speaking, and Research Procedures (81 lessons)

Third Class

23 November 1949 to 1 June 1950 —Literature (63 lessons)

First Class

6 September 1949 to 31 October 1949—Advanced Exposition
 (20 lessons)

(*Note:* The Military Instructor Training Course, conducted by the Department of English from 1943-1949 was reassigned to the Department of Tactics, effective with the Academic Year 1949-1950.)

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 began with a brief review of the fundamentals of all good writing: grammar, sentence structure, and punctuation, and then concentrated upon the expository methods of development in the paragraph and in the various types of themes. Elements of formal logic were presented as a means of supporting and testing thought in both writing and speaking. The writing course culminated in the preparation of a long research paper based upon each cadet's individual investigation. The speech-making course gave opportunity for frequent platform practice in the various types of speeches—the speech to inform, the speech to persuade, the speech to actuate. Through group discussions for all members of the class and through a special debating course for members of the upper sections, the cadets acquired training in argumentation. Members of the lower sections attended a short orientation course in debating. Throughout the year, the reading of diversified selections of modern writing stimulated thought and discussion, contributed to the building of vocabulary, and acquainted cadets with excellent models for their writing.

In order to give those cadets whose work during the first semester was outstanding more interesting and advanced work, a special course in the Essay was given to the First Section only. The course comprised nine lessons which were interspersed throughout the second semester, and covered the essay in English from Montaigne to Leacock. Theme work and discussions were based upon the readings.

The Third Class literature course consisted of 63 lessons during which the cadets were introduced to many of the great works of literature and were encouraged to recognize the relationship between works of art and the complexion of the times in which they are produced. In lectures by the members of the department and in classroom discussions this relationship was continually emphasized. Furthermore, the theme assignments were designed with the purpose of developing in the cadets an awareness of the bearing of great literature upon modern problems. In general, the authors were grouped, for analysis and study, according to their preferential attitudes toward life; i.e., as classicists, romanticists, and realists. And in order to broaden the cadets' outlook and to increase their understanding of peoples, the course comprised writers selected from the entire range of literatures of western civilization. During the period of Written General Reviews in which the lower sections participated, the two upper sections of the class continued their study of significant literary works.

In the fall of 1949 a new course in English, consisting of twenty lessons devoted to advanced exposition, was introduced for the First Class. The objective of this course is to provoke thought upon timely subjects and to develop further the cadet's ability to communicate his ideas, orally and in writing. Selections were assigned from literary works of recognized merit and from contemporary essays upon modern problems. These selections, made with the interests of the cadet in mind, provided subject matter both for discussions and for the expository themes. Four periods were allotted to instruction in expository types. The remaining periods were devoted to discussions of the selections and to conferences upon the writing problems of individual cadets. Throughout the course the necessity of their possessing the ability to express themselves clearly and effectively as officers was constantly brought home to the cadets.

Lectures were given in the Department of English as follows:

To the Fourth Class—3 by professors of the Department
 To the Third Class —4 by professors of the Department
 To the First Class —1 by an outside lecturer

The Head of the Department visited the Chairmen of the English Departments at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania, schools in which prospective instructors were doing graduate work. He attended (as a member of a reporting committee studying the teaching of English in pre-professional college programs) the meetings and workshops in Chicago of the Conference on College Composition and Communication, a subsidiary group of the National Council of Teachers of English.

The Second Professor attended the English Institute at Columbia University and the annual meeting of the American Folklore Society, at the Library of Congress. He is currently (summer of 1950) in Europe for research and consultation at Cambridge University, with a collaborator, with whom he is preparing a variorum edition of Yeats, and for inspection of the work in English in the universities and military schools of Great Britain and the Continent.

During the summer of 1949, officers of the department attended full-time graduate courses as follows: ten at Columbia University, and one at New York University. During the academic year, nine officers took part-time graduate work at Columbia University and one officer took similar work at New York University. Six officers at Columbia University, two officers at the University of Pennsylvania, and one officer at the University of Missouri pursued full-time graduate work during the academic year 1949-1950 in preparation for assignment as instructors. One officer assigned to the department received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Yale University in June 1950.

c. Department of Foreign Languages.

The Department conducted courses in five languages during the year, the cadets being assigned as follows:

	Third Class	Fourth Class
French	108	116
German	97	118
Portuguese	53	56
Russian	145	160
Spanish	192	174
	595	624

The objective of the courses continued to be a practical proficiency in each language and a basic acquaintance with the culture of its speakers. The several aspects of culture considered were those generally included in area study, so that geography, history, economics, political orientation, military organization and popular customs were included in brief measure in the second year work in each language.

The oral method of instruction was continued and has proven eminently satisfactory. Great stress was placed on the development of imagination in the student. This in turn enabled him to grasp the meaning of a statement containing one or more new words or to recast his own thoughts where necessary to give them expression with the limited vocabulary of his early studies. The human urge to self-expression was encouraged in every way. When students became so

wrapped up in a discussion of a familiar topic that they forgot they were speaking the foreign language their achievements became actually apparent to them and stimulus was provided for continued progress.

Constant effort was made to introduce familiar topics keyed to the progress the cadets make in their grammar and vocabulary studies. The Beginners Course in Spanish was rewritten during the year to fit into the cadets' daily life. Small arms were disassembled and reassembled in the classroom with nomenclature in the foreign language. Enlarged drawings of typical scenes in the home, in parks, stores and libraries were used to provide material for description by cadets. Newspapers and magazine articles, specially-prepared mimeographs on current events and recordings of Voice of America broadcasts were regularly introduced in second year work. Occasional debates were held on a topic assigned in advance, with half of the section prepared to support the affirmative and half prepared for the negative. In all cases the instructor assisted the discussion by suggesting a helpful word in a pause, and made his corrections by individual words in the course of a speech or by a summation for each cadet at the end of a phase.

In addition to the oral work described above written exercises were regularly conducted and reading assignments in classic or current literature were part of the daily recitation.

All instructors made very satisfactory progress in the type of leadership required to guide discussions without monopolizing the conversation and to make needed corrections without impairing the student's willingness to talk.

During the month of September cadets of the Fourth Class were encouraged to do at least a portion of their studying in rooms of the West Academic Building where record-players were provided and where recordings of the lessons, in the voice of the native civilian instructor in each language, were made available. Each recording had a pause after each sentence or word group so that the student could repeat what he had just heard. An officer of the Department was available at all study times for consultation in those rooms. It is believed that the recordings contributed appreciably to the development of pronunciation and understanding in the cadets who availed themselves of the opportunity.

Captain Octavio Velho of the Brazilian Army continued the teaching of second-year Portuguese and Major Arturo Corona of the Mexican Army was assigned by his Government as a replacement for a Mexican officer whose tour of duty at West Point had ended. Major Corona taught second-year Spanish. The professional qualities of these officers, their interest in working with cadets and their highly-competent advice in matters having to do with their own languages have been outstanding, while their personal qualities and very evident friendliness have endeared them to all their associates.

A series of lectures in each language was given to the Third Class on historical, cultural and military subjects. The lectures were delivered by the native civilian instructors, by the Brazilian and Mexican officers assigned to the Department, or by Lieutenant Colonel Michael S. Mirsky whose background and education especially qualify him in the Russian field.

Research in techniques of utilizing recording methods in teaching speech and in training the ear was continued throughout the year, and additional application of these techniques was made, particularly during periods of extra instruction.

Training of instructors in the country whose language they are to teach was continued during the year except in Russian where such opportunity is lacking. No one item contributes so much to language teaching at West Point as this preparation of the instructor among educated natives of the country using the language in their daily lives. The head of the Department during the year visited officers in training in Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid and Rio de Janeiro, as well as the Russian Section of the Intelligence School at Regensburg, Germany (formerly at Oberammergau) where several Russian instructors in the Department have been trained.

At the end of the academic year ten cadets who had just finished the French course visited France at the invitation of the French Government, while fifteen cadets of the Spanish course visited Mexico upon invitation of that Government. Each group was accompanied by one of the Professors of the Department, who were thus in position to evaluate the results of instruction to date and to assure themselves that proper emphasis was being given to the several phases of the course.

The Department kept in touch with developments in the field of language teaching by entertaining at West Point distinguished educators such as Professor Homer Winchell, senior professor of languages at the U. S. Naval Academy and Professor Vincent Guilloton of Smith College; by participation of members of the Department in the meetings of the Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages; and by the attendance of one professor and one civilian instructor at the Round Table Conference on Linguistics and Language Teaching at the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University.

d. Department of Law.

Instruction in Law was given to all members of the First Class on alternate week days throughout the academic year. The course was divided into five sub-courses covering the fundamental principles of Elementary Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Evidence, and Military Law and culminated in the trial of two moot court cases in which each cadet actually performed 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 the Elementary Law sub-course the subject of the settlement of claims by and against the Government was stressed in view of its increasing importance under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The new Manual for Courts-Martial, U. S. Army, 1949, was used as a text in the courses on Criminal Law, Evidence, and Military Law and copies of this and other pertinent Department of the Army publications were issued to each cadet. The instructor staff of the Department of Law also assisted in the conduct of a course of training in the administration of military justice for military personnel of the post other than cadets, a total of 160 officers and warrant officers attending this instruction.

During the year the Professor of Law made two liaison visits to the office of The Judge Advocate General of the Army and attended the annual meetings of the following associations: American Bar Association, Judge Advocates Association, and George Washington Law Association held at St. Louis, Missouri during the period 5-9 September 1949, American Society of International Law held at Washington, D. C., 27-29 April, 1950. Two student officers were sent to the University of Virginia Law School during the year in preparation for instructor duties here next year.

e. Department of Mathematics.

Recitations and Hours of Instruction.—During the year instruction in mathematics was given daily (6 days a week) to members of the Fourth Class (1953) and on alternate days (3 days a week) to members of the Third Class (1952). Recitation periods were uniformly 1 hour and 20 minutes in length.

A total of about 418 hours is devoted to mathematics in the course at the United States Military Academy. This represents about 15 percent of the time devoted to all academic subjects during the four year course. During the Fourth Class year about 44 percent of the cadet's instructional time is devoted to mathematics, and during the Third Class year about 17 percent. The tables below show recitations, hours, and percentage of time devoted to the subjects covered in the course in mathematics:

Subject	Advance Lessons	Partial Reviews	Written General Reviews	Total Recitations	Total Hours	Percent Each Subj. Is of Total Math.
<i>Fourth Class (1953)</i>						
Algebra	29	9	3	41	54.7	13
Slide Rule	5	0	0	5	6.7	1
Trigonometry	25	8	3	36	48.0	12
Solid Mensuration	11	3	1	15	20.0	5
Analytic Geometry	54	19	7	80	106.7	25
Calculus	23	8	2	33	44.0	11
TOTAL, Fourth Class	147	47	16	210	280.1	67
<i>Third Class (1952)—Upper Sections*</i>						
Calculus	53	16	0	69	92.0	22
Differential Equations	15	3	0	18**	24.0	6
Statistics	13	3	1	17	22.7	5
TOTAL, Third Class US ..	81	22	1	104	138.7	33
<i>Third Class (1952)—Lower Sections*</i>						
Calculus	52	14	11	77	102.7	25
Differential Equations	7	2	1	10**	13.3	3
Statistics	13	3	1	17	22.7	5
TOTAL, Third Class LS ..	72	19	13	104	138.7	33

Texts.—

Fourth Class

How to Study, How to Solve by Dadourian

College Algebra by Keller

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry by Kells, Kern and Bland

Solid Mensuration by Kern and Bland

* At the beginning of their second year in mathematics cadets are divided into an Upper and a Lower group based on their standing in mathematics for the last term of their first year. They are rearranged within those groups at least twice each term. Cadets of the Upper group cover the required subjects in shorter time and during the time thus made available, receive instruction in additional subjects.

** As an example of additional coverage for Upper section cadets, note that Upper sections have 18 lessons on Differential Equations, Lower sections but 10.

- Slide Rule Manual by Kells, Kern and Bland
 Analytic Geometry (Alternate Edition) by Smith, Gale and Neeley
 *Calculus by Smail
 *Handbook of Engineering Fundamentals edited by Eshbach.

Third Class

- Unified Calculus by Smith, Salkover and Justice
 **Differential Equations by Miller
 Fundamentals of Statistics by Scarborough and Wagner
 *Handbook of Engineering Fundamentals edited by Eshbach.

Size of Classes.—The Fourth Class (1953) decreased in strength during the year from 696 to 624. The Third Class (1952) decreased from 608 to 595. A comparison of the average number of cadets per section (i.e. per instructor) receiving instruction in mathematics this year and last year is shown in the table below.

Average Number Cadets per Section in Mathematics

	1948-49	1949-50
Fourth Class	15.5	14.2
Third Class	15.8	16.3

Training Aids.—A continuing Committee on Training Aids was appointed. It conducted a thorough survey of the entire field of training aids available for instruction in mathematics. As a result, tests were made of wooden sectionalized cones in the instruction in Analytic Geometry and of the pilot model of an 8-foot enlargement of the 10-inch slide-rule used by cadets. Based on their successful use in cadet instruction this past year, a program was adopted for the purchase of one of each of these two training aids for each section room.

The Visualcast projector which enables the instructor to project on a screen in color, in full daylight, notes and sketches as he writes them, continued to prove a most helpful aid to instruction. A total of 6 such projectors have now been acquired in the program to equip all section rooms with them.

Continued use was made of the training aids already acquired: spherical blackboards, stretched-string conic section models, paper and wooden models, etc.

Planimeters and the Integrator were again used in instruction in Calculus.

Sufficient electric computing machines have now been acquired to permit the use of 5 in each section room during the period of instruction in Statistics. They have proved to be invaluable in increasing interest and in facilitating and speeding up instruction in that subject.

Instructors made their own models of wood, wire, cardboard and paper to aid in the instruction of their sections.

The Associate Professor in charge of Third Class Mathematics designed and constructed two manually operated machines to demonstrate certain curves derived in the course in Analytic Geometry and Calculus.

Correlation of Mathematics Instruction with Instruction in Other Subjects.—Studies continue of the correlation of mathematics instruction with instruction in other Departments. A table showing relations between topical paragraphs in the authorized mathematics texts and topics in the texts used in other depart-

* Newly adopted text, used for the first time this year.

** Newly adopted text, used for the first time this year by Upper sections only.

ments has been prepared for the use of instructors. Such a correlation of texts has been recorded for Physics, Mechanics and Electricity. Correlation tables for texts in Military Topography and Graphics and in Ordnance are in preparation. The purposes of these correlative studies are to provide instructors with means of showing cadets the direct application of mathematics to other academic subjects taught at the Military Academy and thus to assist in avoiding strict compartmentalization of instruction within departments.

Lectures.—Cadets of the Fourth Class attended two lectures during the year, both delivered by Department personnel. Cadets of the Third Class attended one lecture by an instructor of the Department, and one by Dr. Philip M. Morse, Director of Research of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Board of the Department of Defense, on "Operations Research, Applications of Mathematics to Military Science."

Instructional Staff.—The staff of the Department, the largest at the Academy, totaled 37 officers consisting of 2 Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 4 Assistant Professors and 29 Instructors, all commissioned officers on active duty. Of these, 28 were from branches of the Army and 9 from the Air Force. 33 received their under-graduate education at West Point and 4 at civilian colleges. 29 have completed courses in the Armed Forces Graduate Schools. 25 have pursued graduate studies in 21 civilian colleges and universities. 17 have been awarded advanced degrees in mathematics, education or scientific subjects. This graduate work has enabled members of the Department to observe and profit by teaching methods in a wide variety of civilian or state educational institutions throughout the country. Because of the large class expected to enter in 1950, the Department will be increased by 3 officers to a total of 40 for academic year 1950-51.

Instructor Training.—The expanded program of instructor training initiated last year was continued. The 12 new instructors who reported for duty in the summer of 1949 were given a series of refresher courses covering all of the subjects taught to cadets. Those officers who had completed one year of duty with the Department were given the first year of a special two-year course in advanced mathematics. This advanced course for instructors will be continued next year.

During the year two instructors who will join the Department for the 1950-51 academic year pursued one year graduate courses in mathematics, one at George Washington University and one at Ohio State University. Each officer was awarded the masters' degree in mathematics.

During the summer of 1949 and throughout the academic year several officers attended graduate courses in applied mathematics and in statistics at civilian institutions. The numbers attending, by courses, were as follows:

Summer 1949—2 Officers

- (1) Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute
Engineering Math. & Calculus
- (1) University of Minnesota
Vector Analysis

Academic Year 1949-50—3 Officers

- (3) Columbia University
Engineering Math. & Statistics

The Cadet Mathematics Forum.—The Cadet Mathematics Forum, initiated last year at the request of cadets of the upper classes, continued its activities, holding bi-weekly meetings throughout the year. The Forum is composed of cadets of the First and Second Classes and hence includes only cadets who have already completed their formal education in mathematics at West Point. The purpose of the Forum is to provide guided study and discussions in advanced mathematics not covered in the regular course. Programs are planned and conducted by cadet members with guidance and assistance by officers of the Department.

Open House.—During the Christmas vacation period the Department maintained an "Open House" for visiting parents and friends of cadets. A typical section room, texts, models, and other training aids were exhibited.

Department Library.—Approximately 100 authoritative books for the general use of both instructors and cadets were added to the shelves of the Department Library. An improved system of cataloging and accounting for books was adopted.

Extra-Departmental Activities.—During the year the Head of the Department attended meetings of the Mathematical Association of America, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He represented the USMA at the 125th Anniversary of the founding of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was the official observer of the Military Academy at Operation Portrex, the joint Army-Navy-Air Force operation conducted in Puerto Rico in the spring of 1950 and reported his observations of these maneuvers in a lecture to Post personnel. The Deputy Head of the Department contributed an article on Mathematics at West Point for "Assembly", the magazine of the Association of Graduates USMA, and, with the Assistant Professor in charge of Third Class Mathematics, was co-author of a professional article in the American Mathematical Monthly. One instructor contributed an article for the "Pointer", the cadet magazine, and one a professional article for the "Infantry Journal." The Assistant Professor in charge of Third Class Mathematics delivered professional lectures by invitation in New York City, Syracuse, Boston, Pittsburg, and Chicago. He prepared, in mimeographed form, a textbook on Differential Equations which is being tried out at several civilian institutions of learning. The Assistant Professor of Third Class Mathematics is writing for possible cadet use, a text on the Mathematics of Statistics.

f. Department of Mechanics.

During the academic year 1949-50, the department conducted courses for the Second Class (Class of 1951—487 cadets) as follows:

Analytical Mechanics	67 periods—	6 September to 25 February
Strength of Materials	39 periods—	27 February to 1 June
Thermodynamics	44 periods—	6 September to 22 December
Thermodynamics Laboratory	15 periods—	3 January to 6 February
Fluid Mechanics	41 periods—	7 February to 16 May
Fluid Mechanics Laboratory	6 periods—	17 May to 1 June

The first three sections were given advanced work in lieu of Written General Reviews in all subjects. In Analytical Mechanics, the upper group studied cables, simple harmonic motion, Coriolis' Law, balancing and governors. The upper sections in Strength of Materials studied thick-walled cylinders and vir-

tual work (deflection of trusses, redundant reactions, and redundant members). The advanced work in Thermodynamics covered heat transfer. In Fluid Mechanics it consisted of a special water supply problem involving the layout of a reservoir and spillway, the selection of pipe, and the computation of the required capacity and types of pumps to provide the needs of the post of West Point.

The department teaches two courses, Mechanics of Solids, consisting of Analytical Mechanics and Strength of Materials, and Mechanics of Fluids, consisting of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics. Half the class attended Mechanics of Solids and the other half attended Mechanics of Fluids each day, alternating daily.

At the end of the first term 9 cadets were required to take the semi-annual examinations in Mechanics of Solids; one failed and was conditioned. Four cadets were examined in Mechanics of Fluids; one failed and was conditioned. Both conditioned cadets completed satisfactorily the remainder of the courses in Mechanics, and their conditions were removed. At the end of the second term no cadets were required to take the final examination in Mechanics of Solids. Two were examined in Mechanics of Fluids; both passed.

As is departmental practice, visual aids were used as much as possible, with demonstrations either in the classroom or the laboratory. These demonstrations show the application of theory learned in the classroom.

A new 3 cylinder, 2 cycle, General Motors diesel engine with eddy-current dynamometer, and a non-condensing General Electric steam turbine with eddy-current dynamometer were installed in the Thermodynamics Laboratory. This necessitated revision of a portion of the piping system serving this laboratory.

Colonel Elvin R. Heiberg, CE, reported for duty as Second Professor on 1 July 1949. He was designated Acting Professor on 17 July and received his appointment as permanent Professor on 23 November 1949.

Educational trips were made by members of the department to:

Upper New York State Section of ASEE Meeting, Univ. of Rochester
 Middle Atlantic Section of ASEE Meeting, Columbia University
 Institute of Life Insurance, New York City
 Annual Meeting ASEE, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
 Andrew Willgoos Turbine Laboratory, E. Hartford, Conn.

g. Department of Military Art and Engineering.

The department conducted two courses for the First Class (671 cadets): history of military art and military engineering.

History of Military Art.—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	20
World War I	15
Reading of a book on military history	3
World War II	46
Final lecture	1

The following texts were used:

Napoleon as a General, Wartenburg
American Campaigns, Steele
Military History of the World War, McEntee
 18 pamphlets published by the department

Lectures on the great leaders of history were continued. A large number of films on World War II were shown, as well as a documentary film on World War I. Extensive use was made of terrain models. Additional material on air and naval operations was incorporated in the course, and emphasis was given to instruction in national security and the unified armed forces.

Additional revisions to the department's history of World War II were made during the year; and the greater part of the work was completed on a history of World War I, the latter being particularly designed to meet the need for a textbook on that war.

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

Orientation lecture	1
Structural analysis	50
Structural design	31
Army engineering	21

103

The subjects included in the sub-courses in Army engineering were military bridges, roads, demolitions, camouflage airfields, field fortifications, permanent fortifications, design of concrete mixtures, and construction in war.

The following texts were used:

Theory of Simple Structures, Shedd and Vawter
Structural Design, Bishop
Steel Construction Manual, American Institute of Steel Construction
 FM 5-10, *Routes of Communication*, 1948
 FM 5-10, *Construction and Routes of Communication*, 1944
 FM 5-15, *Field Fortifications*
 FM 5-20, *Camouflage*, and supplements
 FM 5-25, *Explosives and Demolitions*
 Various department pamphlets

After the first two months the upper sections were given a more advanced course than the lower sections. Throughout the year extensive use was made of models 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 of the Department of the Army and with the Engineer School.

h. Department of Military Hygiene.

Fourth Class: First Aid, Sanitation and Hygiene.—This is a course of 12 hours of practical instruction in first aid, field sanitation, personal hygiene, sex hygiene and care of troops, given as part of summer training under the supervision of the Department of Tactics.

First Class: Military Medicine.—This course of 12 hours' instruction presents military medicine from the broad aspect of strategic and tactical influence on military operations. This includes discussion on environmental sanitation, transmission of diseases, preventive psychiatry, atomic warfare casualties, alcoholism, civil defense and disaster control. This instruction, with the addition of 3 hours, was also given to the Third Class in view of recent decision to transfer this course from the First to the Third Class commencing with the Class of 1952.

i. Department of Military Topography and Graphics.

Cadet Instruction.—The Fourth Class course consisted of Graphics I (Basic Engineering Drawing and Descriptive Geometry) during the first term, and Graphics II (a continuation of Descriptive Geometry, Map Projections, and Applied Engineering Drawing) during the second term. In addition, the upper quarter of the class received instruction in Advanced Descriptive Geometry and Aircraft, Structural, Welding and Architectural Drawing. Twenty-two short lectures or movies were interspersed throughout the course during the academic year.

The Third Class course consisted of Military Topography I (Surveying and Map Reading) during the first term, and Military Topography II (Military Sketching, Map Analysis, Topographic Drafting, Terrain Study, and Air Photo Interpretation) during the second term. Fourteen short lectures or movies were interspersed throughout the course during the academic year.

Spatial Relations Tests obtained from the Educational Testing Service and given to the 4th Class at the beginning and end of the year resulted in data which when completely evaluated should increase what is now known about the correlation between the aptitude of spatial visualization and a student's comprehension of Graphics.

Lt. Colonel C. V. Ruzek, Jr., from the Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., lectured to the Third Class in April on the subject "Operations of the Army Map Service."

In addition to its regular academic schedule, the Department conducted the following courses:

Elementary Map Reading to the 4th Class for the Department of Tactics.
A practical Field Map Reading exercise in the Proctoria Maneuver area for the Third Class as a part of the Department of Tactics summer training program.

Texts used in regular academic courses:

Graphics:

French's "Engineering Drawing", Seventh Edition, and accompanying instructional films.

"Lessons in Lettering", by French and Turnbull.

Military Topography:

"Elementary Plane Surveying", by Davis.

TM 5-235—Surveying

TM 5-236—Surveying Tables

TM 5-230—Topographical Drafting

TM 5-240—Aerial Photography

TM 5-248—Foreign Maps
 TM 1-205—Air Navigation
 FM 21-25—Elementary Map & Aerial Photograph Reading
 FM 21-26—Advanced Map & Aerial Photograph Reading
 FM 21-30—Conventional Signs, Military Symbols & Abbreviations
 FM 21-35—Sketching
 FM 101-5—Staff Officers Field Manual—The Staff & Combat Orders

A large display panel was installed in the main entrance hall. Approximately every two weeks exhibits of both Topography and Graphics activities beyond that covered in the course were displayed.

Personnel.—

Officers:

New Appointments:

Assistant Professors: Lt. Col. E. A. Trahan, Graphics; Lt. Col. A. E. McCollam, Topography.

Other Changes:

Transferred: Lt. Col. D. D. Rule, Associate Professor of Graphics; Lt. Col. J. R. Reeves, Assistant Professor of Topography; Colonel R. C. Crawford, Jr., Assistant Professor of Graphics; and 6 Instructors.

Replacements: 11 Instructors.

Instructor Training and Orientation:

In addition to the customary instructor training and orientation a study program in fields of endeavor related to Military Topography and Graphics has been established. Each instructor is assigned a special field which he is required to pursue throughout his tour of duty. The culmination of each officer's efforts is the presentation of a formal paper on his particular subject to the Department.

The committee program of research employed by the Department during the preceding two years was abandoned in favor of the individual effort listed above.

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

Conference to draft Basic Type Qualifying Examination in Map Reading, Ft. Riley, Kansas;

Summer Surveying Camp, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio;

Engineering Departments of UCLA, USC, U. of California;

USGS Field Operations, Derby, Connecticut, and Batavia, N. Y.;

Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.;

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.;

*Cooper Union, N. Y.;

*A.S.E.E. Meeting, Columbia University, N. Y.;

American Society of Photogrammetry Meeting, Washington, D. C.;

A.S.E.E. (Drawing Division) Mid-Winter Meeting, Chicago, Illinois (Univ. of Illinois, Illinois Tech., Northwestern Univ.);

Signal Corps Film Center, Astoria, L. I.;

* Visits made by Head of Department.

*A.S.E.E. (Mid-Atlantic Section) Meeting, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.;

*American Congress on Surveying & Mapping Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.;

Annual Meeting A.S.E.E., Seattle, Washington;
ERDL, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Enlisted Personnel:

Enlisted personnel assigned to the Department remained fixed during this period and received on-the-job training throughout the year.

Civilian Personnel:

No change.

Administration.—

Organization:

No change.

Department Premises:

The Department has been tentatively assigned for a one year trial the old Coast Artillery Gun Station on Trophy Point for storage and issue of topographic equipment. This building is conveniently situated and its use should aid materially in the conduct of outdoor topography instruction.

The Fifth and Sixth Floors of Washington Hall were re-painted throughout.

Department Equipment:

All alidades, transits and levels used in topographic instruction are now of the same make and model. This standardization will result in more effective cadet instruction and facilitate grading of outdoor problems.

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

*Special Activities.—*The Department was an active participant in the efforts of the USMA, Columbia University, and Cooper Union to have the 1951 Meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education held jointly at West Point and New York City.

The Head of the Department delivered a paper to the National War College on the "Okinawa Campaign" on 6 April 1950.

In collaboration with the West Point Museum the Department has undertaken the inventory and restoration of all historical maps in the Post Library collections.

At the request of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, the Department conducted a refresher course on Map Reading for approximately forty officers of the Post. These officers were then given a test on Map Reading as directed by Army field Forces.

The Head of the Department was appointed Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee on Design and Commemorative Materials. Departmental facilities are being applied to this assignment. Work is in progress on the Sesquicentennial Medal, Letterhead, Stamp, and Postage Cancellation Mark.

* Visits made by Head of Department.

A photographic documentary illustrating physical plant and methods of instruction in the Graphics Course of this Department was displayed at an exhibit of visual aids and educational methods sponsored by the Drawing Division of the A.S.E.E. at the national meeting at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington, during June 1950.

j. Department of Ordnance.

Objectives.—The principal objective of this course is to instill in the cadet an appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of science, engineering and industry in providing the weapons for the defense forces of this country. This is accomplished by instruction in the fundamentals of design, engineering and production of conventional items of armament, to include automotive equipment. In addition, trends in new weapons development are presented, and the cadet is stimulated to evaluate current and prospective weapons as to their abilities to accomplish a given mission. Laboratory facilities and visual aids are widely used for providing direct contact with selected items of ordnance. It is believed that if the cadet is required to lay hands on and examine materiel, *from an engineering point of view*, he will appreciate the cost of that materiel in terms of scientific and engineering brains, manpower, national resources, and money.

Outline of Course.—The following four sub-courses comprised the course:

- 10 periods—Engineering Materials and Manufacturing Processes, including metallurgy, plastics, mass production methods and mechanisms.
- 35 periods—Armament Engineering, including explosives, ammunitions, all branches of ballistics, artillery, rockets, small arms, automatic weapons, and atomic weapons.
- 33 periods—Automotive Engineering and Materiel.
- 3 periods—Guided Missile Engineering and Materiel.

The remaining 11 periods were devoted to demonstrations, lectures, and Written General Reviews. It is to be noted that Written General Reviews were given only at the end of the Academic year. The sub-course on Engineering Materials and Manufacturing Processes was given at the beginning of the year to the entire class, as it is fundamental to the other three sub-courses. The sub-courses on Armament and Automotive Engineering were given concurrently each to one half of the class, the same instructors presenting each sub-course twice during the year. The sub-course on Guided Missile Engineering was given at the end of the year to the entire class.

The arrangement of dividing the course, instructors and class, into several main groupings, proved to be highly satisfactory. The chief advantages of this plan are two: one, instructors quickly become more specialized and more proficient in their subject; two, laboratory facilities and visual aids are used more efficiently.

Lectures.—Three lectures were given by department personnel, 2 by visiting lecturers.

Special Work for Selected Cadets.—The first 50 ranking cadets in Ordnance prepared monographs on subjects within the broad field of Ordnance research and development and their effects upon the techniques of warfare, in lieu of the Written General Reviews.

Laboratory Activities.—The laboratory program has become stabilized with ten automotive periods and two periods devoted to small arms. In the automotive laboratory groups of 4 cadets disassemble, inspect, repair, reassemble and operate originally unserviceable 2½ ton truck engines. This activity is the most popular and possibly the most valuable part of the course. This applied work drives home the lessons taught in the theoretical portions of the course. The periods spent on small arms are devoted to disassembly, gaging, repair, assembly and test firing of an unserviceable M1 rifle. The objective of the laboratory work is to teach by direct contact, fundamental appreciation of and respect for the machines and products of American industry.

Educational Trips.—The entire class spent June 1st visiting Aberdeen Proving Ground where they witnessed an excellent demonstration of the latest developments in Ordnance materiel and scientific test equipment.

In addition to the above trip, personnel of the Department visited two (2) Service Schools, six (6) Ordnance Department establishments, three (3) civilian industrial establishments and seven (7) other private or governmental research institutions.

k. Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Courses in physics and chemistry were conducted as follows:

Physics—Third Class (595 Cadets), 6 September 1949 to 1 June 1950

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each day Monday to Saturday inclusive. There were 107 attendances during the year.

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. During the year laboratory work was re-organized in order that the size of group performing any experiment would be the minimum necessary for operation of equipment.

Four new instructors have been secured for the following year. These officers have just completed two years at a civilian educational institution and have received Masters' Degrees. The colleges attended were: the University of Southern California, University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins and Princeton.

Chemistry—Third Class (595 Cadets), 6 September 1949 to 26 April 1950

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each Monday to Saturday inclusive 6 September 1949 to 26 April 1950. There were 92 attendances during the year.

This was a basic course emphasizing the essential principles of general college chemistry as presented in "General College Chemistry", 4th edition, by Richardson and Scarlett. The method of instruction was modified to use to the best advantage the new demonstration desks installed in the section rooms. The new equipment and apparatus materially improved the presentation of the descriptive and practical aspects of chemistry and caused increased motivation and interest. A "special topic" program, in which the upper three sections were given additional freedom and opportunity to carry on advanced work and report the results to the section, proved successful. The Analysis Pamphlet was discontinued, and replaced by a more useful Study Guide.

Four prospective instructors attended civilian colleges in preparation to instruct in September 1950; one each at Harvard, Columbia, Georgia Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The professor and as-

sociate professor participated in a six weeks seminar on Science in General Education, at Harvard summer school under the direction of President Conant. Three other officers took additional work in chemistry at Columbia University summer school. The chemistry section was host to the annual meeting of the Mid-Hudson Section, American Chemical Society.

l. Department of Social Sciences.

During the year courses were conducted as follows:

Second Class (493 cadets)

Economic and Industrial		
Geography	37 periods.....	6 Sept. to 21 Dec.
History of Modern Europe	65 periods.....	6 Sept. to 16 Mar.
*History of Russia	37 periods.....	6 Sept. to 21 Dec.
*History of Latin America	28 periods.....	3 Jan. to 16 Mar.
National Government of		
the U. S.	24 periods.....	3 Jan. to 10 Mar.
**Diplomatic History of		
the U. S.	24 periods.....	3 Jan. to 10 Mar.
Modern History of the		
Far East	28 periods.....	20 Mar. to 1 June
Contemporary Foreign		
Governments	24 periods.....	21 Mar. to 24 May

Textbooks used:

College Geography, Case & Bergsmark.
Goode's School Atlas, J. P. Goode.
A History of Europe, Ferdinand Schevill.
Atlas of Medieval and Modern History, W. R. Shepherd.
A History of Russia, Vernadsky.
A History of Latin America, David R. Moore.
The Far East, Paul H. Clyde.
Essentials of American Government, 5th Ed., Ogg & Ray.
Diplomatic History of the American People, 3rd Ed., T. E. Bailey.
Contemporary Foreign Governments, Associates in Gov't., Dept. of Social Sciences, USMA.

First Class (673 cadets)

Principles of Insurance	4 periods.....	24 Sept. to 3 Oct.
Personal Finance	1 period	8 Oct.
Economics	37 periods.....	6 Sept. to 22 Dec.
Economics of National		
Security	20 periods.....	4 Jan. to 18 Feb.
International Relations	41 periods.....	20 Feb. to 31 May

Textbooks used:

Economics, An Introductory Analysis, P. A. Samuelson.
Principles of Insurance, Dept. of Social Sciences, USMA.
Principles of Personal Finance, W. S. Stone.
Economics of National Security, Dept. of Social Sciences, USMA.
Raw Materials in War and Peace, Dept. of Social Sciences, USMA.
International Realities, G. A. Lincoln.

* For selected cadets, in lieu of History of Modern Europe.

** For selected cadets, in lieu of National Government of the U. S.

Second Class Courses

During the Fall Term three courses—History of Modern Europe, History of Russia, and Economic and Industrial Geography—were conducted simultaneously with one-half of the class in daily attendance in either European or Russian history in alternation with Geography. In the Spring Term History of Latin America replaced the Russian history course during the period 3 January–16 March while the course in National Government of the United States supplanted the work in Geography during the same period. During this period also the course in Diplomatic History of the United States was conducted for those cadets exempted from the American government course (see below). From 20 March until the end of the academic year courses in Modern History of the Far East and Contemporary Foreign Governments were conducted concurrently, the entire class attending one of the latter courses daily. Classes throughout the year were held in the afternoons Mondays through Fridays. Attendance periods were 60 minutes in length.

At the end of the Fall Term six cadets were found to be of doubtful proficiency and were required to take the semi-annual examination. At the conclusion of the examination, four cadets were found to be proficient, one was conditioned, and one resigned. At the end of the Spring Term ten cadets were found to be of doubtful proficiency and were required to take the annual examination. At the conclusion of the examination seven were found to be proficient. Two were turned back to join the Class of 1952 in September, 1950, and one turned back to join the Class of 1952 in December, 1950.

Eleven lectures were presented to the Second Class by departmental personnel and two by visiting lecturers, all outstanding in their respective fields.

Methods of instruction in general followed those practiced in previous years. The following innovations, first introduced during academic year 1948-1949, are considered noteworthy:

(1) Advanced Courses in Russian and Latin American History

During the Spring Term 1949 a survey of the Class of 1951 was undertaken to determine whether any cadets who had completed the equivalent of a college-level course in the History of Modern Europe prior to entering the Military Academy were qualified and willing to undertake advanced work in lieu of the regular Second Class European history course. Sixty-two cadets indicated their desire to participate in the advanced courses. Accordingly, a comprehensive examination in the History of Modern Europe to validate the prior knowledge of these cadets was given 26 August 1949 as a result of which 24 cadets were admitted to the course in the History of Russia. This course was conducted during the Fall Term 1949. These cadets performed satisfactorily throughout the Fall Term and were given a course in the History of Latin America during that portion of the Spring Term 1950, while their classmates were completing the regular work in European history.

(2) Advanced Course in Diplomatic History of the United States

Encouraged by the success of the project during the preceding academic year, an advanced course in the Diplomatic History of the United States in lieu of the regular course in the National Government of the United States was conducted again for those Second Classmen who had had a college-level course or its equivalent in the latter field prior to entrance in the Military Academy. A survey disclosed that 38 cadets claimed

the necessary qualifications and desired to avail themselves of the opportunity to pursue the Diplomatic History course. A comprehensive examination in the Government of the United States was given these cadets, as a result of which 22 were admitted to the advanced course. All of these cadets successfully completed the advanced work.

First Class Courses

The First Class courses extended through the period 6 September 1949–31 May 1950. The schedule provided 3 seventy-minute morning attendances per cadet each week.

A total of eighteen lectures were presented to the First Class—thirteen by departmental personnel and five by eminent visiting speakers.

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

(1) The final project of the course in International Relations, Operation Statesman, first conducted in 1948, was repeated again in 1950. This exercise consisted of a five-attendance seminar on six of the most important foreign policy problems confronting the United States, viz.

- (a) U. S. policy towards China in the 1950's.
- (b) The Bases of Soviet Power.
- (c) U. S. policy towards Germany in the 1950's.
- (d) U. S. policy towards Southeast Asia in the 1950's.
- (e) U. S. policies and objectives in the Middle East.
- (f) U. S. role in Atlantic Pact military security.

Each of the upper six sections were assigned one of these topics and given the task of formulating a tenable policy for the U. S. These reports were then presented to all cadets at the fifth attendance as if they were high-level policy recommendations for the use of the Secretary of Defense. Freedom of action by the cadet committees was encouraged; the instructors assisted by furnishing pertinent references, studies, and advice upon request. The problem was very successful in bringing the cadets to grips with existing realities in each situation. It is planned to repeat the project next year.

(2) During the course in International Relations each cadet was required to prepare a monograph on a subject of his own choice approved by his instructor. In addition, either a special topic oral presentation or a written book report was required of each cadet.

Extra-Departmental Activities:

(1) Colonel Beukema, Professor and Head of the Department participated in numerous conferences during the year, including: Board of Consultants to the Board of Education, State of New York; United States Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Political Science; American Political Science Association; Council on Foreign Relations; Research and Development Board; Brookings Institution; and National Education Association. In addition, Colonel Beukema delivered addresses before many student bodies and civic groups in various parts of the country.

(2) Colonel Lincoln, Professor, took part in many off-campus educational activities during the year, including: Mount Holyoke Institute of United Nations; Council on Foreign Relations; Academy of Political Sci-

ence; University Seminar on Peace, Columbia University; American Economic Association; American Political Science Association; and the Canadian National Defense College. Colonel Lincoln also spoke to numerous student groups and civic organizations in different parts of the country.

(3) The first West Point Student Conference on United States Affairs was held at the Military Academy 30 November–3 December, 1949. Students from 53 eastern colleges and universities assisted by distinguished faculty members and by individuals holding responsible positions in public and private life discussed the conference topic: A European Policy for the United States: Problems and Objectives during the 1950's.

Administrative responsibility for the Student Conference (SCUSA) was shared by the Department of Social Sciences and the West Point Debate Council. Officers from the department assisted interested cadets better to prepare themselves in the conference topic and method and gave guidance to the cadet administrative staff. The conference was financed by a grant of \$3000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and by using royalties earned from textbooks written by officers in the Department of Social Sciences.

Guest speakers at the conference included: Mr. Paul Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administration; Rear Admiral Arthur C. Davis, Director of the Joint Staff; Dr. Grayson Kirk, Provost of Columbia University, and the Honorable Dean Rusk of the Department of State. Consultants and round table chairmen included: Miss Florence Anderson of the Carnegie Corporation; Colonel Herman Beukema, Professor of Social Sciences, USMA; Colonel Thomas L. Crystal, USMA; Professor Frederick S. Dunn, Yale University; Colonel V. J. Esposito, Professor of Military Art and Engineering, USMA; Lt. Col. A. J. Goodpaster, Princeton University; Dr. Harold F. Harding, Ohio State University; Mr. Claude Hawley, U. S. Office of Education; Professor Joseph Johnson, Yale University; Professor William Marvel, Yale University; Dr. Leo Pasvolksy, Brookings Institution; Mr. James Reston, Washington Bureau, N. Y. Times; Miss Ruth Russell, Brookings Institution; Professor Arthur Smithies, Harvard University; Professor Richard Van Wagenen, Columbia University; Mr. Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Colonel Robert J. Wood, National War College.

The administrative staff for the conference included Colonel G. A. Lincoln, Faculty Chairman; Lt. Col. Chester L. Johnson, Executive Secretary; Lt. Col. J. M. Sage and Captain Robert N. Ginsburgh, Administrative Liaison; Cadet Richard B. Keller, Cadet Chairman; Cadet Gorman C. Smith, Secretary; Cadet John R. Byers, Treasurer; and Cadet Aaron Sherman, Assistant Cadet Chairman.

Comments of observers and participants alike attest to the significant contribution of the West Point Student Conference to the technique of education in the field of international relations.

An 86 page report in booklet form covering the conference in detail was published. Copies of this report were distributed to every college and university in the United States by the United States Office of Education. A second Student Conference is planned for 1950–51.

(4) Assistance was rendered to the West Point Debate Council in the form of coaching and editing as well as the judging of debates,

(5) The participation of fifteen cadets of the First Class in the New York Herald Tribune Forum was facilitated.

(6) Ninety-six cadets of the Second Class visited the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y.

(7) Counsel and assistance for prospective Rhodes Scholars was rendered.

(8) Insurance counseling was provided to officers and cadets.

(9) Questionnaires for cadets and recent graduates were prepared and processed by the Department in an effort to ascertain the problems, particularly those involving personal finances, confronting the young officer.

(10) At the request of members of the First Class, officers of the Department acted as discussion leaders at informal evening meetings of First Classmen discussing current affairs.

(11) Preparation of Textbooks:

(a) The pamphlet, *Principles of Insurance* was completely revised in consonance with service legislation enacted during the period 1947-1949. The booklet is now published by the Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

(b) Revision of the text, *Economics of National Security* was completed and accepted for publication by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, N. Y. It is expected that this work will be available for use in the course of this name during the coming academic year.

Personnel

Fourteen prospective instructors for the academic year 1950-1951 were enrolled in selected graduate institutions for special training prior to reporting for duty. In addition, fourteen officers on duty with the Department pursued graduate training at Columbia University on a part time basis during the period covered by this report while two others attended summer courses at Harvard University in 1949.

During the period covered by this report degrees as indicated were awarded the following named officers presently on duty with the Department:

Lt. Colonel Edward C. Dunn, MA, Harvard University.

Major Samuel H. Hays, MA, Columbia University.

1st Lieutenant Robert J. Ulrich, MA, George Washington University.

1st Lieutenant John G. Williams, MA, Georgetown University.

7. LECTURES

1. Lectures and allied activities followed the general pattern of the previous academic years except for two innovations, noted in par. 4 below. Lectures fall into three general categories:

a. Under supervision of General Lecture Committee. These lectures, given by visiting speakers fall into the following groups:

Superintendent's Series

General Lecture Series

Special Lectures

b. Under direction of academic departments. The speakers may be obtained from the outside or they may be local personnel. The General Lecture Committee is charged with coordination as to time and place.

c. Special activities, such as those created by student conferences, and operations of the Cadet Forum. The General Lecture Committee is charged with coordination as to time and place.

2. The separate programs were as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT'S SERIES (5)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Class Addressed</i>
4 Oct 49	Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, USN	Strategy in the Pacific in World War II	1st 2d
18 Oct 49	Lt. Gen. A. M. Gruenther Director, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff	Some Aspects of National Security Problems	1st 2d
8 Nov 49	Maj. Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer Office of the Sec'y of Defense	U. S. Military Cooperation with Western Europe	1st 2d
14 Feb 50	Mr. J. Carlton Ward, Jr. Pres., Fairchild Aircraft Corp.	Industrial Effectiveness Under Conditions of Air War	1st 2d
19 Apr 50	Dr. Douglas S. Freeman Military Historian and Biographer	Leadership	1st 2d

GENERAL LECTURE SERIES (1)

19 Feb 50	Dr. William Y. Elliott Littauer Center, Harvard Univ.	Economic Aspects of In- ternational Cooperation	1st
-----------	--	--	-----

KERMIT ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SPEAKER (1)

29 Mar 50	Lt. Gen. Sir Frank E. Simpson Gen. Officer Commanding-in- Chief, Western Command	British Role in Western Union	1st 2d 3d
-----------	--	----------------------------------	-----------------

3. Departmental Lectures, visiting speakers (35)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (1)

14 Sep 49	Prof. Oscar J. Campbell Columbia University	Shakespearean Tragedy	1st
-----------	--	-----------------------	-----

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (1)

18 May 50	Prof. Vincent Guilloton Dept. of French Language and Literature, Smith College	Les problèmes économiques et politiques de la France d'aujourd'hui	3d
-----------	--	--	----

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS (1)

31 May 50	Dr. Philip M. Morse Deputy Director, Weapons System Evaluation Group, Dept. of Defense	Operations Research, Ap- plications of Math. to Military Science	3d
-----------	---	--	----

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE (16)

6 Sep 49	Maj. Gen. J. I. Martin Comdt, Med Fld Serv Sch., Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	Introduction to Military Medicine, Including Medical Department Responsibilities	1st
	Dr. John E. Gordon Prof. of Preventive Med. and Epidemiology, Harvard U.	Diseases and Injuries as Operational Influences In Modern War	
8 Sep 49	Sch. of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts	Part I—The Principles of Prevention and the Measurement of Costs	1st
10 Sep 49		Part II—Strategic Problems	1st
13 Sep 49		Part III—Tactical Problems	1st
	Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson Mayo Prof. & Dir., Sch. of	Development and Spread Of Communicable Diseases	
15 Sep 49	Public Health, Univ. of Minn.,	1. Nature of Infection	1st
17 Sep 49	The Medical School, Minne- apolis, Minn.	2. Control of Communi- cable Diseases	1st
20 Sep 49	Dr. Edward A. Strecker Prof. of Psychiatry, U. of Penn., Phila., Pa.	The Men You Will Command	1st
22 Sep 49	Col. John M. Caldwell, Jr., MC Chief, Neuropsychiatry Consul- tants Div., Office of the Surgeon Gen., Wash., D. C.	Neuropsychiatric Problems of Modern War	1st
24 Sep 49	Col. T. F. Wayne, MC Former Chief, Preventive Medi- cine Div., Surgeon General's Office. At present graduate student for Ph.D. degree, Har- vard U. School of Public Health.	Environment in Relation to Military Operations	1st
27 Sep 49	Brig. Gen. James P. Cooney, MC Chief, Radiology Branch, Div. of Military Application, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Wash., D. C.	Medical Problems in Atomic Warfare	1st
2 Oct 49	Dr. Howard W. Haggard Dir. Office of U. Development, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.	Alcohol and Drugs	1st
27 Apr 50	Maj. Gen. J. I. Martin, MC Comm. Medical Fld. Ser. Sch., Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	Introduction to Military Medicine, Including Medical Department Responsibilities	3d

29 Apr 50	Dr. John E. Gordon Prof. of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, Harvard U., Sch. of Public Health, Boston, Mass.	Diseases and Injuries as Operational Influences in Modern War 1. Principles of Prevention & Operational Influences In Modern War	3d
2 May 50		2. Strategic Problems	3d
4 May 50		3. Tactical Problems	3d
6 May 50		4. Civil Defense & Disaster Control	3d
9 May 50	Dr. Alan Gregg Director, The Medical Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation, N.Y.C.	Psychiatry	3d
11 May 50	Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson	Development and Spread of Communicable Diseases	
13 May 50	Mayo Prof. and Director, Sch. of Public Health, U. of Minn., The Medical School, Minne- apolis, Minn.	1. Nature of Infection	3d
		2. Control of Communi- cable Diseases	3d
16 May 50	Dr. Edward A. Strecker	1. The Men You Will	
18 May 50	Prof. of Psychiatry, U. of Penn, Phila., Pa.	Command	3d
		2. The Psychiatry of Modern War	3d
21 May 50	Col. John M. Caldwell, MC Chief, Neuropsychiatry Consul- tants Div., Office of Surgeon Gen., Wash., D. C.	Neuropsychiatric Problems of Modern War	3d
23 May 50	Brig. Gen. James P. Cooney, MC Chief, Radiology Br. Div. of Mil.	Part I—Medical Problems in Atomic Warfare	3d
25 May 50	Application, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Wash., D. C.	Part II—Medical Problems in Atomic Warfare	3d
28 May 50	Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director, Office of University Development, Yale U., New Haven, Conn.	Alcohol and Drugs	3d

DEPARTMENT OF M. T. & G. (1)

10-11 Apr 50	Lt. Col. C. V. Ruzek, Jr. Ex. Officer of the Army Map Service	Operation of the Army Map Service	3d
-----------------	---	--------------------------------------	----

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE (2)

17 May 50	Mr. K. T. Keller Pres., Chrysler Corp.	American Industry and the Armed Forces	1st
24-25 May 50	Col. J. M. Colby Detroit Arsenal, Centerline, Mich.	Automotive Research and Development	1st

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (7)

25 Oct 49	Dr. Leo Wolman Professor of Economics, Columbia U.	Labor Organizations and Problems	1st
23 Nov 49	Mr. Robert Rosa Research Chief, Fed. Reserve Bank of N. Y.	The Federal Reserve System	1st
2 Dec 49	Dr. Arthur Smithies Professor of Economics, Harvard U.	The Statism Issue	1st
5 Dec 49	Dr. Derwent S. Whittlesey Prof. of Geography, Harvard U.	Political Geography	2d
13 Feb 50	Dr. George S. Pettee Operations Research Office, John Hopkins U.	The German War Economy	1st
8 Mar 50	Mr. Robert M. W. Kempner, Deputy Chief Prosecutor Nuremberg War Crimes Trials	Soviet-German Relations	1st
1 May 50	Dr. Sidman P. Poole Head of the School of Geography, U. of Va.; Wartime Chief of Topographic Branch, MIS.	Frontier Bastions of the USSR	2d

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS (6)

29 Nov 49	Maj. Gen Kenneth F. Cramer Chief National Guard Bureau	NG Organization and Relations with NG	1st
6 Dec 49	Col. Frank Silliman, III Office of Ex. for Organized Reserve Corps and ROTC	Organization of Reserve Corps and ROTC	1st
26 Jan 50	Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving Chief of Career Management Group, D/A	Choosing a Branch	1st
15 May 50	Gen. J. Lawton Collins C/S U. S. Army	Leadership	1st
23 May 50	Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks Chief, Public Information Div., D/A	Public Information	1st
11-12 May 50	Col. G. F. Lillard D/A General Staff	Negro Manpower	1st

4. Special Activities (10)

STUDENT CONFERENCE ON U. S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE,
30 November-3 December 1949 *

30 Nov 49	Rear Admiral Arthur C. Davis, USN Director, The Joint Staff	Security Aspect of U. S. Affairs	1st
-----------	---	----------------------------------	-----

* In addition to the above, 7 short addresses were given by distinguished guest speakers. See SCUSA I Report.

30 Nov 49	Mr. Paul Hoffman Administrator, ECA	Economic Aspect of U. S. Affairs	1st
30 Nov 49	Dr. Grayson Kirk Provost, Columbia Univ.	Political Aspect of U. S. Affairs	1st
3 Dec 49	The Hon. Dean Rusk Deputy Under Sec'y of State	U. S. Foreign Policy in the 1950 Decade	**

CADET FORUM (6)

This organization, established in January 1950 as the result of cadet initiative, is financed by cadet contributions. Guest speakers were given five to six hours of direct contact with cadets, beginning with an afternoon session open to Post personnel, and closing with an evening session open only to Forum members. The following speakers appeared:

17 Jan 50	The Hon. Gilbert McAllister Labor Member of Parliament from Ruthglen, Scotland	Labor in Britain
10 Feb 50	Mr. Joseph Walsh Regional Director, CIO, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	CIO vs the Communists
23 Feb 50	Dr. Tibor Eckhardt Former Chairman, Small Holders' Party, Hungary (now in exile).	Survival of Democracy Behind the Iron Curtain
13 Mar 50	Col. John Haskell Vice-Pres., New York Stock Exchange	Big Business and the Stock Exchange
22 Mar 50	Mr. Albert Fequant Sec'y of Embassy, the French Embassy, Washington, D. C.	French Indo-China
28 Apr 50	Mr. Vladimir Petrov Prof. of Russian Language, Yale U., New Haven, Conn.	Slave Labor in Russia

5. Summary of lectures by guest speakers.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Number of Lectures</i>
Superintendent's Series	6
General Lectures	1
Departmental Lectures	35
Special Activities	10
Total	52

6. Lectures by local personnel.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Class</i>
Electricity	19	2d
English	4	3d
	3	4th

** Audience included some 200 cadets participating in SCUSA activities.

Foreign Languages	6	French	3d
	6	German	3d
	5	Portuguese	3d
	5	Russian	3d
	6	Spanish	3d
Law	5		1st
Mathematics	1		3d
	2		4th
Mechanics	7†		2d
Military Art & Engineering	20‡		1st
Military Topography & Graphics	4		3d
	27		4th
Ordnance	3		1st
Physics & Chemistry	11		3d
Social Sciences	14		1st
	11		2d

Tactics: A total of 218 hours of instruction, employing the lecture method because of the size of the cadet groups involved, but not classified as formal lectures.

<i>Summary by Class</i>	<i>Number</i>
First Class	42
Second Class	37
Third Class	37
Fourth Class	32
	148
Total	148

7. Comment

The composite of educational and cultural activities outlined above is broader in scope and better balanced as to coverage and also as to distribution among the four cadet classes than in any previous year.

8. DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

a. Administration.

The Corps of Cadets continues to maintain its high standard of discipline. The morale of the Corps is superior.

Cadets were separated for reasons indicated:

Deficiency in conduct	7
Physical disability	18
Deficiency in physical efficiency	2
Deficiency in academics	61
Deficiency in aptitude	3
Resignations	81
Foreign cadets released	2
Dropped from rolls	1
	175
Total	175

† Also, one film shown.

‡ Also, 19 films shown.

First Classmen were authorized two weekend leaves per month with the reservation that at least one-third of the 1st Classmen in each company would be present for duty on each weekend. Second Classmen were authorized two weekend leaves during the academic year. A ten-day Christmas leave and a three-day spring vacation leave were authorized for eligible cadets of the three upper classes.

The system of granting special authorizations to 1st Classmen was continued with much success. These authorizations have proven beneficial in assisting 1st Classmen in their transition from cadet status to officer status.

The Fourth Class Sponsor Program, in which officers of the command voluntarily offer to act as sponsors for two or three 4th Class cadets, was carried out for the third time. An effort was made to render more specific the instructions to officers concerning their activity in the program this year. The preponderance of opinion, both officer and cadet, remains highly favorable toward this program.

b. Recreation and Welfare.

Extra-Curricular Activities.

Dramatics.—The Dialectic Society presented the Annual Hundredth Night Show on 10 and 11 March 1950.

Duty and Honor Committees.—The Duty and Honor Committees were active throughout the year in instilling and maintaining the traditionally high standards of the Corps of Cadets.

Educational Organizations.—The French, German, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese Language Clubs were active throughout the academic year and made trips to various cultural centers in New York and Washington. The Mathematics Forum and English Literature Seminar were organized during the past academic year and were internally active during the year. The West Point Debate Council in accordance with the broad scope of its activities participated in numerous debates and debate tournaments throughout the country. It organized intramural debates, an oratorical contest, and a speech course within the Corps. The Council sponsored the Fourth National Invitational Debate Tournament at West Point and inaugurated for the first time this year a Student Conference on United States Affairs. Action was initiated at the end of the academic year to place extra-curricular activities of an educational nature under the Dean of the Academic Board for policy and supervision.

General Organizations.—Through their ring Committee, the Class of 1953 selected the Balfour Company to manufacture their class rings. The First Class General Committee was active in handling special needs of the class during the year and prior to graduation. The Second Class General Committee served the Corps well in administering the equitable distribution of space at the U. S. Hotel Thayer on crowded occasions such as Hundredth Night and home football game weekends. The First and Second Class Hop Committees supervised all hops during the academic year except those of Christmas and spring vacation which were arranged by the Fourth Class Hop Committee. The Third Class Hop Committee was active during summer camp at Camp Buckner. The First Class Hop Committee contracted Carmen Cavallero and Tommy Tucker to play for the Graduation Hop. The Public Information Detail furnished the Public Information Office with numerous cadet articles for release to home town news-

papers. The Sunday School Teachers, under supervision of the Chaplain, successfully conducted weekly classes for several hundred Post children during the academic year.

Hobby Groups.—The Art, Camera, Radio, Chess, Model Railroad and Model Airplane Clubs were active during the year and provided certain recreational and educational benefits to cadet participants.

Musical Groups.—The Cadet Chapel Choir sang at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce in New York City, at the opening of the Convention of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, and at religious services at St. Thomas Church and St. John's Cathedral in New York, and at midshipman services, USNA. The Catholic Chapel Choir and Acolytes participated in services at the Blessed Sacrament Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. The Jewish Chapel Choir participated in religious services at Temple B'nai Abraham, Newark, N. J. All three choirs were active in regular religious services at West Point. The Cadet Dance Orchestra entertained patients at the U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y., furnished music for the Corps during evening meals on several occasions, and played for a number of cadet hops. The Cadet Glee Club presented concerts at Hunter College and the New York Athletic Club, in addition to Christmas and June Week Concerts at West Point. Two television broadcasts were made by arrangement of the Public Information Officer and a Glee Club Album was recorded by Columbia Recording Company. The Record Library completed its second year of activity and is well patronized by the Corps.

Publications.—The Howitzer, Pointer, Bugle Notes and 1952 Mortar were published.

Sports Clubs.—The Handball, Pistol, Sailing, Skeet, Ski and Water Polo Clubs engaged in intercollegiate competition. The Sailing Club placed first in 4 out of 5 intercollegiate meets. The Skeet Club placed first in both the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship match at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the National Intercollegiate Championship match at Dallas, Texas. A Ski Patrol, as part of the Ski Club, was organized, and shows promise of being a valuable addition to the club. The Water Polo Club won seven out of eleven competitions, including the Army-Navy game and the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Championship in South Orange, N. J. The Pistol team won 12 and lost 2 gallery matches, losing to USCGA and 7th Regiment, New York City.

c. Miscellaneous.

Contributions.—The Corps of Cadets contributed \$3151.75 to the West Point Community Chest and \$2411.72 to the American Red Cross. The Class of 1950 contributed \$233.00 to the Catholic Chapel, \$42.00 to the Jewish Chapel and \$700.00 for the installation of a memorial window in the Cadet Chapel.

Hostess.—The Hostess or Assistant Hostess chaperoned at all cadet hops. They gave cadets invaluable assistance in arranging accommodations for guests during Fourth Class Christmas and June Week. They advised and assisted the hop committees throughout the year, particularly in connection with Camp Buckner Hops and Fourth Class Christmas entertainment. Many inquiries from families or guests of cadets were received and answered during the year. The Hostess assisted the Department of Tactics in presenting to the Fourth Class a short course in Social Customs and Courtesy.

d. Training.

General.

Basic Plan.—During the period of 1 July 1949–30 June 1950, the cadet military instruction conformed to that contained in the Four Year Cadet Military Training Program approved by the Department of the Army 19 February 1947.

Trips.

Cadet-Midshipman Exchange Visits.—Continuing a practice which started in the Spring of 1946, a system of cadet-midshipman exchange visits was conducted during the Spring of 1950. Members of the Second Class of each Academy visited the opposite institution on weekends from February through April 1950. During these exchange visits cadets and midshipmen were billeted in barracks, attended class and meal formations and in general lived for a short time as their counterpart in the opposite academy.

Arnold Funeral.—On 18 January 1950 the 3rd Battalion of the 2d Regiment, 371 cadets, with 7 officers, proceeded by rail to Washington, D. C., to participate as Guard of Honor in the funeral of the late General of the Air Force, Henry H. Arnold.

Armed Forces Day Parade.—On 20 May 1950 the entire Corps of Cadets proceeded to New York City to participate in the Armed Forces Day Parade in that city.

Trip to Mexico.—On 24 June 1950, 15 Second Classmen and 1 officer departed for Mexico City for 12 days as guests of the Secretary of Defense of Mexico.

Trip to the Far East.—On 18 June 1950, 25 First Classmen and 2 officers visited the Far East Command. The cadets concerned were excused from that portion of the Combined Arms Trip from 18-23 June 1950. The primary purpose of this visit was to acquire occupational data on government, economics, problems of occupation, as well as military organization, for use in conferences and seminars conducted at USMA. The trip was cut short due to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. However, the group had opportunity to see many of the installations of the Far East Command in action.

Trip to France.—On 24 June 1950, 10 Second Classmen and 1 officer departed for France for 15 days as guests of L'Ecole Polytechnique.

Military Instruction.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1950):

Summer 1949—On 8 June 1949 the new First Class departed on a two weeks Combined Arms Trip. The class traveled by air to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Materiel Command; to Fort Bliss, Texas, for instruction in AA weapons at Fort Bliss and in guided missiles at White Sands conducted by the Artillery School; to Fort Benning, Georgia, for instruction in Infantry, Artillery and Airborne tactics conducted by the Infantry Center and to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for Armored 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. Training schedule for these groups was as follows:

Group I—On 24 June thirty cadets of Group I departed for Lackland AFB, Texas, for a month's tour of duty as junior officers with the Indoctrination Training Center, and thirty cadets departed for Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, for a month's tour of duty as junior officers with the 5th Armored Division. The remainder of the group received instructor training in preparation for duty with the Third and Fourth Classes. This group went on furlough on 31 July 1949.

Group II—The entire group departed on 23 June for four weeks furlough and returned to West Point on 22 July. After a period of instructor training they relieved Group I as instructors with the Third and Fourth Classes. During the period 24 July-29 August 1949, 32 cadets went to Fort Knox, Kentucky, and 32 to Fort Dix, N. J., for duty with the Replacement Training Divisions at those stations.

Academic Year 1949-1950—The military training of the Class of 1950 from September 1949 through May 1950 comprised classes in Physical Education (administration of athletic program, intramural athletics), Organization of the Armed Forces, Tactics and Technique of Combined Arms, Orientation of the Commissioned Officer, Dismounted Drill, and Air Force Training. 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. The First Class also received a course of instruction in Military Psychology and Leadership covering the study of human behavior, personnel management, placement of individuals at the troop level and the study of applied techniques as pertains to leadership in the service.

Training of the Second Class (Class of 1951):

Summer 1949—During the period 8 June to 5 August the class was divided into two groups. On 13 June after preliminary lectures at West Point, Group I departed on the Air Training Trip. During this training period of one month Group I traveled by air to various Air Force installations along the Eastern seaboard for indoctrination in Air Force organization, equipment and tactics and a week was spent at Fort Bragg, N. C., in basic airborne instruction. Upon their return from this trip the group departed on 7 July for a four weeks furlough. Group II departed on furlough on 8 June and upon their return to West Point on 6 July they departed on the Air Training Trip as outlined above. The entire class after assembling at West Point on 4 August 1949 departed on 5 August by US Army Transport for Amphibious and Transportation Corps training in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. During the period 8-16 August the class participated in pre-amphibious shore training presented by Marine and Naval units stationed at Little Creek, Va. From 17-22 August the class participated in afloat training which included as a final exercise a landing against an organized beach. The entire amphibious exercises were engaged in by the corresponding class of the US Naval Academy and were known as CAMID IV. Upon completion of this training on 22 August, the cadets received instruction by the Transportation Corps at Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Va., showing methods and equipment used in the transportation of personnel and supplies over water and by air.

Academic Year 1949-1950—During the period 7 September through May 1950 the Second Class received instruction in Tactics and Technique of the

Infantry Company, Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Armor, Physical Education, Military Instructor Training and Dismounted Drill. In addition to the foregoing, the class received a short course of instruction in Military Psychology and Leadership in preparation for assuming their role as First Class leaders of the Corps of Cadets.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1952):

Summer 1949—The entire Third Class departed on leave on 8 June 1949. Upon their return on 5 July the Class moved to Camp Buckner for the summer training period. The course of training at Camp Buckner for this period consisted of Rifle Marksmanship, Artillery Training, Armored Training, Practical Military Engineering, Field Messing, Motor Transportation, Signal Communications, Military Courtesy, Small Unit Field Exercises, Military Psychology and Leadership and Orientation Firing of Basic Weapons. During the summer the Military Topography and Graphics Department gave a course in Map Reading in the Field. Each cadet is given a chance during the summer training period to command small units in either company administration or tactical problems.

Academic Year 1949-1950—Military training for the Class of 1952 from September 1949 through May 1950 consisted of basic Tactics and Techniques of the Infantry Platoon and Company, Physical Education, Introductory Air Force instruction, Dismounted Drill, and Military Psychology and Leadership to include basic instincts, motivation, emotion, adjustment to military life and the proper method of controlling and directing underclassmen.

Training of the Fourth Class (Class of 1953):

Summer 1949—On 1 July 1949 the Class of 1953 entered the Military Academy. The class spent the entire summer receiving instruction in the Basic School of the Soldier and being indoctrinated into the military life. This training was conducted by members of the First Class (Class of 1950).

Academic Year 1949-1950—The military training of the Class of 1953 from September 1949 through May 1950 consisted of Elementary Map Reading, Terrain Appreciation, Military Courtesy, Basic Weapons, Basic Squad Tactics, and Introductory Armor and Artillery training to include organization, tactics and technique, and Physical Education. They also received a short course in Military Psychology and Leadership covering the adjustment of the individual to military life.

Summer Training Program, 1950.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1951)—On 6 June 1950 the new First Class departed on a two weeks Combined Arms Trip. The class traveled by air to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Materiel Command; to Fort Bliss, Texas, with a side trip to White Sands, for instruction in AA weapons and guided missiles conducted by the Artillery School; to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for demonstration of fire capabilities of all types of FA weapons, demonstration of all types of equipment in the Field Artillery Observation Battalion, demonstration of flight characteristics and employment of light aviation sections, conferences on the organization of the Field Artillery in an Infantry division and in an Armored division; to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for demonstration of school instructional and testing facilities with emphasis on the use of training aids and devices, reinforced tank battalion in attack, employment of

armor and characteristics of armor and then to Fort Benning, Georgia, for instruction in Infantry, Artillery and Airborne tactics conducted by the Infantry Center. On return to West Point from the Combined Arms Trip the class was divided into two equal groups for the remainder of the summer training. Because of the small size of the class no cadets could be sent to Replacement Training Centers. Training schedule for these groups is as follows:

Group I—From 24 June to 1 July 1950 Group I received instructor training in preparation for duty with the Third and Fourth Classes.

Group II—The entire group departed on 24 June 1950 for four weeks furlough ending on 22 July.

Training of the Second Class (Class of 1952)—During the period 7 June to 4 August the class was divided into two groups. On 13 June after preliminary lectures at West Point Group I departed on the Air Training Trip. During this training period of one month Group I traveled by air to various Air Force installations (Mitchell, Langley, McDill, Eglin, Brookley Air Force Bases) along the Eastern seaboard for indoctrination in Air Force organization, equipment and tactics. Four days were spent at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in basic airborne instruction. Upon their return from this trip the group will depart on furlough on 8 July for four weeks. Group II departed on furlough on 7 June and will return to West Point on 5 July.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1953)—The entire Third Class departed on leave on 7 June 1950. Upon their return on 5 July the class moves to Camp Buckner for the summer training period.

e. Supply.

Cadet Barracks and Headquarters.—Routine repair, upkeep, and reconditioning of all barracks was maintained throughout the year. Painting of the 17th and 18th Divisions of Central Barracks, all divisions of Old North Barracks, and Cadet Headquarters Building, with the exception of the Fourth Floor, was begun 14 June to be completed prior to 20 August. Although overcrowding of existing barracks is necessary, cadets are living quite comfortably.

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.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service.—Flat rate charges for laundry and dry cleaning service remained in effect throughout the year. Restrictions on the numbers and types of items sent to the laundry weekly by each cadet kept the weekly laundry load within the maximum limited capacity of the existing laundry plant so that processed laundry was returned to cadets on schedule. Plan for reimbursing cadets for clothing lost or damaged while in the process of being cleaned was instituted in March.

The Cadet Model Room.—The Cadet Model Room was maintained throughout the year. Almost all dignitaries who visited the Academy during the year inspected the room to obtain an insight into cadet living conditions.

Individual Clothing and Equipment.—Initial supply of equipment and clothing to include khaki, fatigues, field jacket, socks, and combat boots for issue to the incoming Fourth Class was obtained and made ready for issue. Like items

in the hands of other classes were maintained throughout the year. New rifle slings have been obtained for issue to all classes in September. Ordnance inspection of all rifles was conducted by Post Ordnance personnel during February and March. New cadet shoulder insignia for wear on issue clothing were ordered.

Camp Buckner.—Normal repair and maintenance of the Camp was maintained throughout the year. Major improvements were made in the Quartermaster Demonstration Area. Drainage of the Known Distance Range was improved and the butts and target frames renovated. Surplus bookcases were utilized in cadet barracks buildings in lieu of project for increased shelving.

Supplies, Equipment and Facilities.—All supplies and equipment under the jurisdiction of this office were inventoried and inspected periodically and, where necessary, repaired, salvaged or exchanged. The furnishings in Grant Hall were repaired to maintain the standard of the Cadet Reception Room. A new rug was purchased for the stairs and the drapes were cleaned. Some new furniture was purchased for the Class Clubs. Four hundred and fifty-four (454) new wall lockers, two hundred and ten (210) chairs, and one hundred and twenty-five (125) double steel study desks for cadet rooms were purchased during the year to replace worn out or outmoded like items.

f. Military Psychology and Leadership.

Cadet Instruction:

Courses.—During the Academic Year 1949-1950 the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership presented instruction to cadets as follows:

1st Class (Class of 1950):

Basic Psychology: (Including: Development of Modern Psychology; Psychology and Scientific Method; Heredity, Maturation and the Structural Basis of Behavior; Associative Learning; Motivation (Drives and Needs); Control of Behavior; Emotion, Frustration and Conflict; Adjustment Mechanisms; Traits and their Measurement; Personality and Intelligence; Attending and Perceiving; Learning as Improvement; Remembering and Thinking; The Individual and the Group) Text: "Psychology: A First Course in Human Behavior"—Guthrie & Edwards	22 hours
Organization and Management: (Including: Basic Factors of Organization, Objectives, Ideals, Planning, Functions, Authority, Organization Structure, Leadership, Command, Morale, Control, Procedure, Policies) Text: "The Elements of Administration"—Urwick	5 hours
Leadership Standards and Methods in the Service: (Including: Maxims of Leadership, Leadership in Combat, Morale and Esprit de Corps) Text: "Psychology of Military Leadership"—Pennington, Hough, and Case. Training Film: "The Late Company B"	17 hours
Special Subjects: (Including: Rumor, Panic and Mob; Utilization of Negro Manpower; Civilian Components; Public Relations; and Lectures on Leadership) Text: "Psychology for the Fighting Man"—Boring (Ed)	8 hours
Leadership in the Corps: (Including: The Aptitude for the Service System	3 hours
TOTAL.....	55 hours

2nd Class (Class of 1951):

Leadership Standards and Methods in the Corps: (Including: Motivation, Management of Learning; Adjustment, Training Opportunities, Policy and Pertinent Problems pertaining to New Cadet Detail and Camp Buckner) Training Film: "By Your Command"	10 hours
Military Instructor Training: (Including: Educational Psychology; Qualifications of an Instructor; Mechanism and Methods of Instruction; Outline, Planning and Public Speaking; Training Aids; and Supervised Presentation of 15-minute lecture, 15-minute directed discussion, and 30-minute demonstration lesson; Military Correspondence)	36 hours
Leadership in the Corps: (Including: The Aptitude for the Service System)	3 hours
TOTAL.....	49 hours

3rd Class (Class of 1952):

Basic Psychology: (Including: Scope of Psychology, Personality and Individual Differences, Intelligence, Human Behavior and Scientific Method, Factors in Development, Motivation, Emotions, Control of Emotions, Adjustment, Reactions to Frustration, Sensation, Perception, Learning, Management of Learning, Thinking and Language, Getting along With People, The Trait Approach and Its Limitations, Psychology and Social Problems, The Mature Personality) (Text: "Psychology and Life"—Ruch)	27 hours
Leadership in the Corps: (Including: The Aptitude for the Service System)	3 hours
TOTAL.....	30 hours

4th Class (Class of 1953):

New Cadet Orientation: (Including: Adjustment to the Military Life)	18 hours
Leadership in the Corps: (Including: The Aptitude for the Service System)	3 hours
TOTAL.....	21 hours

Lectures.—Forty (40) lectures were presented under the auspices of the Department, eight (8) by lecturers from outside the Department and the remainder by nine (9) members of the Department.

Two (2) panel discussions (on the topics "Leadership in Combat" and "Rumor, Panic and Mob") were held. Members of these panels included officers from the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. It is felt that the use of panel discussions such as these for instructional purposes is an excellent procedure.

Changes.—The courses presented this year varied in only minor details from those presented last year. One important scheduling change was accomplished, the Third Class Course (Basic Psychology) being presented in the fall semester and the First Class Course (Applied Techniques in the Service) being presented

in the Spring semester instead of the reverse as was done last year. This affords the maximum application by the cadets of the principles of Psychology learned early in Third Class year. Furthermore, it presents the practical application of the Psychological principles to the First Class just before graduation when they are anticipating and therefore most interested in the type of practical leadership problems studied.

The Military Instructor Course was presented for the first time under the auspices of this Department. Major Cranston E. Covell was transferred from the Department of English at the time, responsibility for presenting this course was shifted and only minor changes were made in the presentation of the course.

Instructor Training.—Considerable post-graduate work was completed by members of this Department during the past year. Several members of the Department who need only thesis in order to obtain degrees have been working on them. Instructor seminars were held for all lessons as usual in order to maintain necessary minimums of uniformity and to suggest improvements in methods of presentation.

First Classmen were again used as instructors in 2d and 4th Class Courses with outstanding success. It is felt that this constant practical application of the principles taught to the cadets in the course in Military Instructor Training is the most effective way of "learning by doing."

Visits.—During this past year one or more members of this department attended, inspected, lectured at, or paid liaison visits to the following institutions or meetings:

Annual Meeting of American Psychological Association, Denver, Colo.
 Canadian Army General Staff College, Kingston, Ontario
 Signal Corps Photographic Center, Long Island City, N. Y.
 The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.
 Air Tactical School, Tyndall AFB, Florida
 Air OCS, Lackland AFB, Texas
 Leaders Course, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas
 Leaders Course, Fort Knox, Kentucky
 Leaders Course and Troop I & E Center, Fort Dix, N. J.
 PTA, Newburgh, N. Y.
 PTA, West Point, N. Y.
 Junior Chamber of Commerce, Walkill, N. Y.
 American Telephone & Telegraph Company, N. Y.
 Miami University, Florida
 Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
 Leadership & Military Instructor Training Course, Fort Benning, Ga.

Cadet Self-Evaluation.—The cadet "Self-Evaluation" (the system whereby cadets may compare a subjective rating of themselves with a composite rating based on anonymous classmate ratings in ten important leadership characteristics) was administered to cadets of the Third Class at the end of their summer training at Camp Buckner. The form was modified somewhat from the one employed previously, part of the characteristics employed now approximating some included in the Air Force Effectiveness Report.

Aptitude System.—The basic nature and the general operation of the Aptitude System have remained unchanged since the Academic Year 1948-1949. However, several very important advances were made during the last year in

the administration of this System. In cooperation with the Registrar a new IBM rating card was developed for use in the recording of ratings. Formerly a quarter million cards were used at each rating; now approximately 25,000 cards suffice. Also newly developed is a simplified formula for assigning proportional parts for Aptitude. These improvements have increased the accuracy and efficiency of the rating itself and the tabulating and recording of rating results.

The most significant, recent development in connection with the Aptitude System has been the publication of a comprehensive policy and a set of operating procedures in the booklet "The Operation and Administration of the Aptitude for the Service System USMA." This booklet has done much toward clarifying purposes, practices, and results in the operation of this system. It has also fulfilled, to a considerable degree, the wish of the Commandant of Cadets as expressed in his foreword to the booklet, ". . . Furthermore, although a certain amount of change is both desirable and inevitable, it is hoped that this document will lend a reasonable degree of stability to the entire System."

Research.—Research, on a modest scale here and in considerable amount in cooperation with the Personnel Research Section, AGO, has been carried on during the last year. Such research adds considerable support to the belief that the Aptitude for the Service System is basically sound. The System is becoming widely known and respected in professional circles. Two papers based on studies relating to the System were read at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association in Denver, Colorado, in September 1949. Furthermore, Aptitude Standings are coming to be used as criteria against which to compare certain other measuring instruments, notably the Officers Efficiency Report Form 67-1.

g. Physical Education.

The Physical Education program presented during the fiscal year 1949-50 was essentially as follows:

Fourth Class

Summer Training—

Conditioning Exercises	14 periods
Athletic Periods	26 periods
<hr/>	
Total.....	40 periods

Physical Education Classes—

Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming, and Gymnastics

(24 periods each)	96 periods
Golf and Tennis (9 periods each)	18 periods
Canoe Demonstration	1 period
Voice and Command	3 periods
Testing	3 periods
<hr/>	

Total.....121 periods

Third Class

Summer Intramural Athletics—	
Participation in two sports	20 periods
Physical Education Classes—	
Basketball and Volleyball (7 periods each)	14 periods
*Handball and Squash (7 periods each)	14 periods
Testing	2 periods
Total.....	50 periods

Second Class

Coaching Techniques	10 periods
Instructor Training	9 periods
Testing	2 periods
Total.....	21 periods

First Class

Physical Training Administration	7 periods
Testing	2 periods
Total.....	9 periods

Intramural Athletics (All Classes)

Fall Intramurals	20 periods
Spring Intramurals	16 periods
Total.....	36 periods

Note: In addition to the above required intramural participation, approximately 75% of all cadets participated in the voluntary Winter Intramural Athletics program, which consisted of 16 periods.

The major changes from previous years were as follows:

Second Class Physical Education instruction was removed from morning hours. The ten (10) hours of Coaching Techniques was scheduled during the reorganization week prior to the start of the academic year, and the nine (9) hours instructor training was scheduled in afternoon periods during March and April.

As a result of a questionnaire study of graduates of the Classes of 1946 and '47 Advanced Boxing and Unarmed Combat were dropped from the Third Class curriculum to obtain additional hours for subjects in the curriculum and to give all Third Classmen volleyball and basketball instruction.

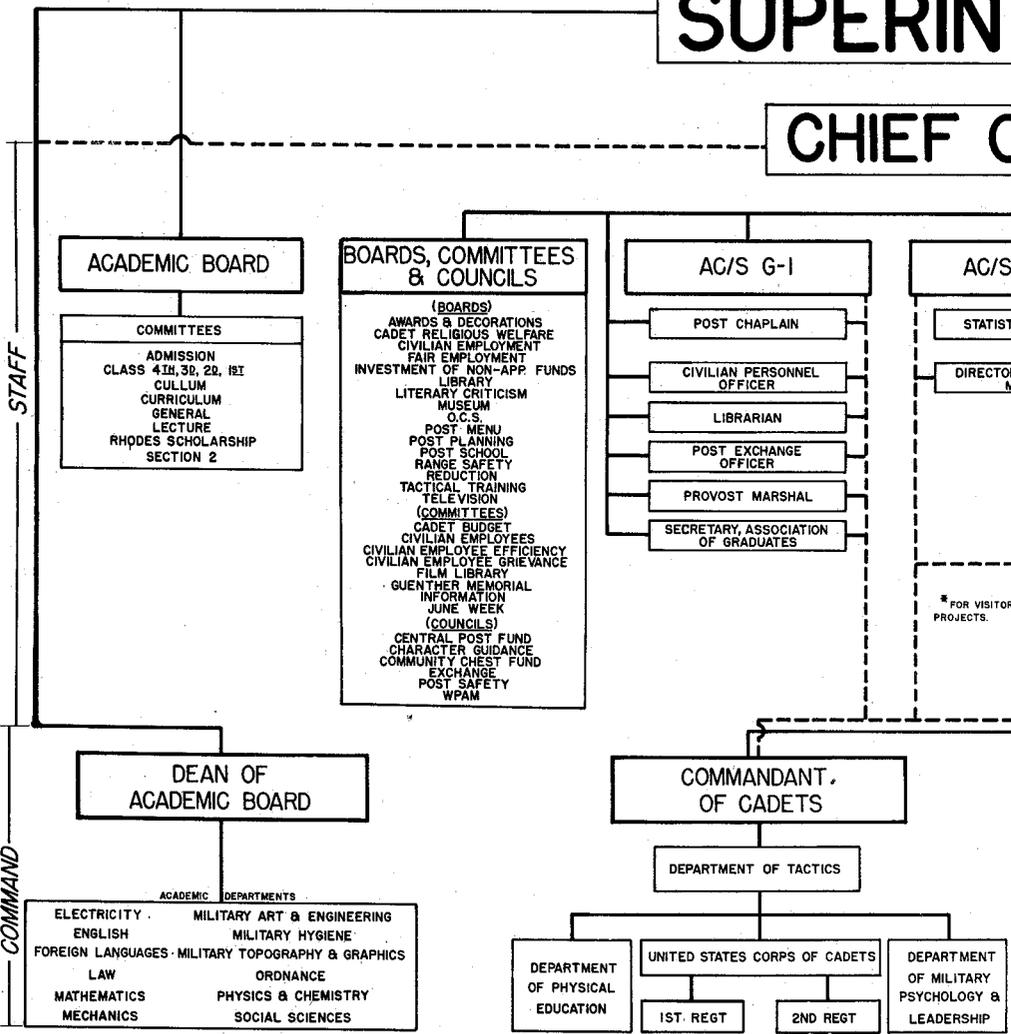
Improvements in swimming instruction initiated this year resulted in a marked reduction in the number of unqualified cadets in all classes. None remained unqualified in the two senior classes.

* Those Third Classmen who were not qualified as Lifesavers took Swimming in lieu of either Handball or Squash, or both. If qualified as Lifesavers at the end of seven (7) periods, they then took seven (7) periods of either handball or squash. However, if they were not qualified at the end of seven (7) periods of Lifesaving, they took an additional seven (7) periods of Lifesaving.

ORGANIZATION

SUPERINTENDENT

CHIEF OF STAFF

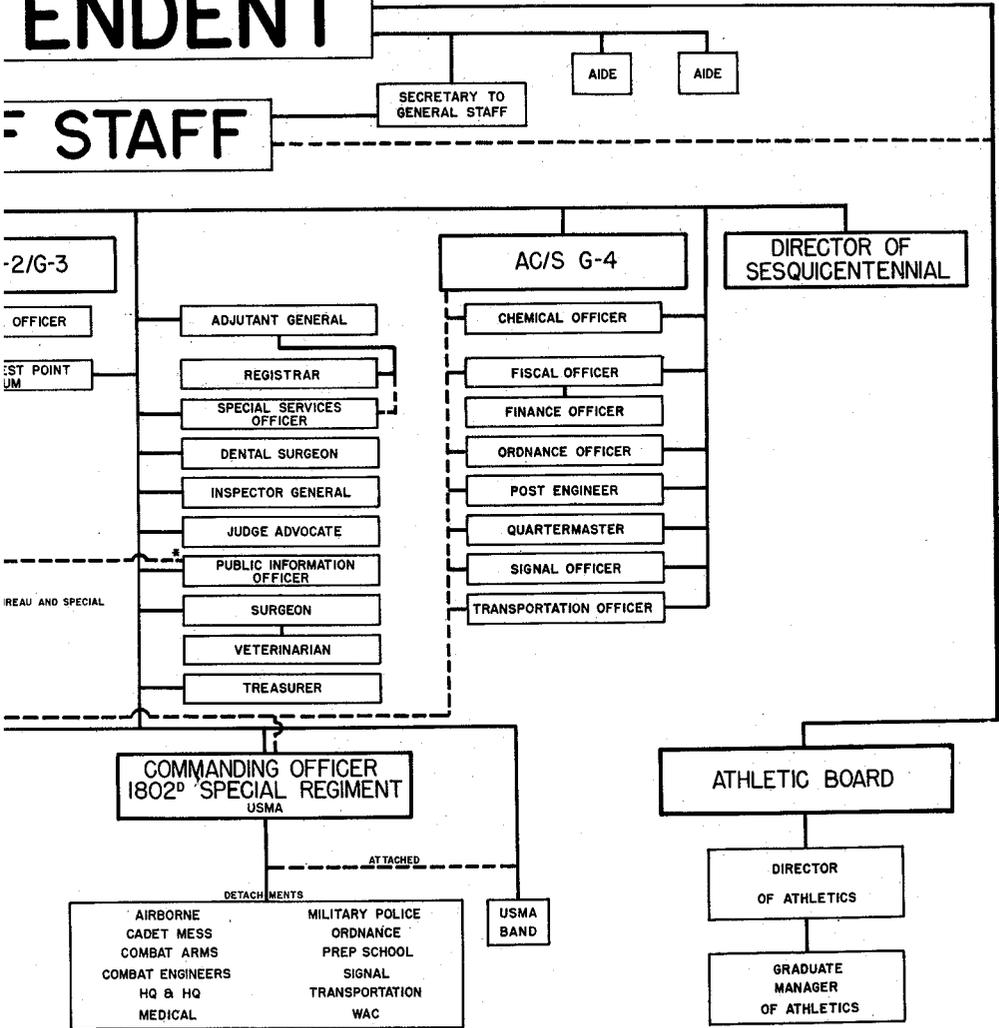


FIC

ON-USMA

DEPENDENT

STAFF



URE 2

Further improvement in instructor qualifications was made through post graduate study. Only two civilian instructors now are lacking the Masters Degree. The practice was continued of providing post graduate training to one Regular Army Officer annually prior to his assumption of duties with the department.

The major accomplishment of the department was again in improvement in teaching methods and refinement of grading procedures.

9. CADET SPECIAL PROGRAMS 1949-50

Following is a listing of programs presented by the Cadet Special Program Committee:

- 9 OCTOBER —A debate between two officers and two cadets.
- 30 OCTOBER —Szymon Goldberg, violin and string ensemble.
- 6 NOVEMBER—Whittemore and Lowe, pianists.
- 18 NOVEMBER—Don Cossack Chorus, chorus and dancers.
- 22 JANUARY —The Lambs Club, variety numbers.
- 29 JANUARY —Howard Klein, hypnotist.
- 5 FEBRUARY—Alan Schackner, harmonica.
- 12 FEBRUARY—Eddie Condon, jazz band.
- 23 APRIL —de Paur's Infantry Chorus, Negro male chorus.
- 23 MAY —The University Glee Club.
- 10 NOVEMBER—V. M. I. Glee Club.
- 23 DECEMBER—Miss Dalisay Aldaba, soprano.

10. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1

Colonel Melville F. Grant was transferred to Headquarters, Sixth Army, and Colonel Leo V. Warner replaced him as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, on 1 September 1949.

The office continued to function as in Fiscal Year 1949, exercising General Staff supervision over the Civilian Personnel Office, Post Exchange, West Point Army Mess, Library, Military Police activities, and Post activities of the Association of Graduates. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, is also charged with the other duties of his office prescribed in regulations governing staff organization and procedure, including the assignment of quarters.

During the past year, there has been no appreciable change in the overall personnel authorization for the Military Academy. At the end of the fiscal year, the actual enlisted strength was 118 below authorized strength.

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

During the past fiscal year, the civilian labor supply in the Military Academy area has been adequate and no great difficulty has been encountered in accomplishing recruitment needs. The Civilian Employees' Health Service Program completed its second year of successful operation. Civilian employee training services have adequately met all apparent training needs with 847 persons receiving 3090 man-hours of training. The Salary and Wage Administration Section surveyed about 1550 positions during the course of their regularly scheduled organizational surveys.

11. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2 and G-3

The office of AC/S, G-2 and G-3, carried on its normal functions of plans, operations, organization, training and intelligence.

In addition, this office exercised general staff supervision over the Statistical Office, the Museum, and the Visitors Bureau of the Public Information Office.

Close contact is maintained with the corresponding staff sections of the First Army. This is necessary because of area responsibilities of the First Army and certain matters involving mutual assistance.

Intelligence functions have remained those of processing classified documents, processing of classification clearances, and general security measures, including security inspections. Coordination in many respects was necessary with the Provost Marshal of the Post.

Liaison with the various service schools has continued, to insure coordination of the training that is received here with that which the graduate will receive in his later schooling.

This office effected a redefining of the functions and responsibilities of the various activities of this command, which resulted in various minor changes in the organization of the U. S. Military Academy. Concerning this office, staff supervision was discontinued over the Office of Special Services and also the Public Information Office, except for activities connected with the Visitors Bureau. A new organization chart, USMA, was prepared by this office to show these changes, effective 1 April 1950. (See Figure 2).

This office also monitored the Troop and Officer Information and Education activities as established by pertinent Department of the Army Regulations and directives. Periodic Training Memoranda implementing and augmenting these requirements are published to give personnel maximum opportunity to take advantage of the many educational and professional opportunities afforded at West Point during the academic year.

Pursuant to Department of the Army directive, basic courses in Military Law, embodying fundamental changes in the system of military justice, were organized and carried out, with the assistance of the Staff Judge Advocate USMA, for the information and training of officer and enlisted personnel in the principles of military justice and revised courts-martial procedure. In conjunction with the Department of Electricity USMA, an indoctrination course for the dissemination of atomic energy information on the tactics and technique of atomic warfare and radiological defense measures, was also set up and administered, in compliance with Department of the Army directive, for the guidance of officers, enlisted men and selected civilian personnel of this command.

As in each year since 1946, when the military personnel authorization was reduced, it was necessary to request outside assistance to carry on the summer military training of cadets. Through the cooperation and assistance of the Director, Organization and Training, Department of the Army, of the Commanding General Army Field Forces, and of various Zone of the Interior commands, twelve officers and 350 enlisted personnel augmented the 1802nd Special Regiment in presenting tactical training to the cadets during the summer of 1949, and twenty-one officers and 535 enlisted men have arrived to assist in this training during the summer of 1950. These visiting troops were specially chosen and have, in each year since 1947, contributed materially to the high standard of the tactical instruction.

Emergency plans and procedures were established, coordinated, and recorded by this office; others were reviewed and brought up to date.

During the past year, continuing effort has been made to maintain and improve the distribution of statistical data to all interested activities. The Statistical Office has assisted the Superintendent, as a member of the Service Academy Board, with many compilations and chart presentations. The increasing importance of correct and full presentation of statistical data has been noticed and, accordingly, greater emphasis is being made to meet these requirements.

The office of AC/S, G-3, served in the additional capacity of Recorder for the USMA Information Committee. There were five formal meetings of this committee during the past year, minutes of which are on file.

Reports of the various activities over which the Office of AC/S, G-2 and G-3, exercises general staff supervision are outlined in detail in other sections of this report.

12. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, exercises general staff supervision over activities of the Post Engineer, Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster, Signal Officer, Transportation Officer, Treasurer USMA and the Air, Chemical, Engineer and Medical Supply Officers.

The primary concern of the AC/S, G-4, is the physical equipment at the Military Academy. In recent years the strength of the Corps has been increased on two occasions; in 1935, from approximately 1200 to 1900, and in 1948 to approximately 2500. Appropriations for increasing the physical plant to meet the enlarged Corps have not materialized.

Construction of 56 sets of family quarters, each containing approximately 1080 sq. ft of space, was completed during the fiscal year. This has alleviated the critical condition to a limited degree and additional construction in this category remains essential. Moreover, five buildings located in the outlying portions of the reservation, formerly used for quarters, were declared unsuitable for further use as such due to lack of water and sanitary facilities and the fact that the buildings were no longer worth the expenditure of funds required for proper rehabilitation.

The present academic space is barely sufficient to accommodate a strength of 1900. The increase to 2500 has resulted in larger instruction groups than is desirable.

Barrack space is designed to house properly only 1692 cadets, and, in order to house the present Corps, it is necessary to assign three cadets—in some instances four—to a two-man room.

The laundry was built in 1919 to provide services to a Corps of less than 900. The equipment in the building has been increased in every way possible without being able to satisfy completely the demands of the Post.

The condition of many of the utilities is unsatisfactory due to age and obsolescence. This is particularly true with respect to the power plant which is inadequate to meet requirements of the Military Academy. This situation will be remedied to some extent by the installation of the new 4000 KVA substation in connection with the purchase of power from commercial sources. The effect of

this will be to improve the supply of power and probably improve the safety factor in the operation of the power station; however, it will not result in any improvement with respect to distribution facilities which is the greatest deficiency in the existing system.

In order to provide for additional facilities required for the present strength of the Corps of Cadets, a program of permanent construction has been prepared, and approved by the Department of the Army. One item of this program involving connection to a commercial power source is underway to the extent of initiating purchase of the substation and preparing plans and specifications for the power line. It appears doubtful if the funds allotted for this project will be sufficient for satisfactory completion.

A directive has been issued by the Chief of Engineers for construction of 12 sets of family quarters, 1080 square feet, and for planning of 94 similar units. The situation is complicated as to the latter group, by the fact that long utility lines are necessary to serve the only area available for their construction and funds allotted appear insufficient for this project.

The program items submitted for inclusion in the Department of the Army Construction Budget for Fiscal Year 1952 and Fiscal Year 1953 are in order of priority:

- a. Utilities Rehabilitation and Improvement. It is understood that this item is presently included in the Department of the Army priority list for Fiscal Year 1952.
- b. Addition to Library.
- c. Laundry.
- d. Academic Building (a restudy of this item has been requested to determine feasibility of a reduction in the magnitude of the project).
- e. Rehabilitation Camp Buckner Water System.

The construction items mentioned above will, in general, require from two to three years to complete after appropriations have been made available.

Appropriations for maintenance and operation of the Military Academy for the past four fiscal years and for Fiscal Year 1951 have only been sufficient to maintain normal operating maintenance standards. Some deferred maintenance projects have been accomplished but many more are required in order to avoid large expenditures for repairs in the future.

Post Engineer Officer.

Personnel strength of this organization for the year was 4 officers, 6 enlisted men and 485 civilians, or a total average strength of 495. Personnel fund limitations necessitated a reduction in force of 19 positions in March 1950, and loss of this personnel affected execution of a number of projects planned for the Spring months. This condition was partially alleviated late in May, when authority was given to refill these positions and to employ additional seasonal personnel. Permanent authorized civilian positions for Fiscal Year 1951 will number 508.

Funds allotted for Maintenance, Repair and Operation of Utilities totaled \$2,628,119.00 as compared to \$2,497,337.00 in Fiscal Year 1949. In addition, two special allotments amounting to \$53,207.00 were received from the District Engineer for grading, topsoiling and seeding the new quarters area and purchase of a new 4000 KVA substation.

A directive authorizing the District Engineer to proceed with construction of twelve family-units for this station has been issued. However, it is not expected that actual construction will commence until late Fall or early Spring.

A proposed project covering the construction of ninety-four additional family quarters at West Point is included in Fiscal Year 1950 legislation. No directive has as yet been issued for this project. However, in anticipation of approval, request has been forwarded for funds to provide utilities of adequate capacity for these quarters. As yet, no definite information is available as to the status of either the proposed quarters or funds for improvement of utilities.

One additional set of officers' quarters was provided by remodeling the north attic of Quarters No. 40-41.

Maintenance, repair and rehabilitation contracts totaling over \$190,000 were negotiated during the year. Some of the more important items in this category were lighting revision in reference rooms of Library; lighting revisions in offices, instructors rooms, classrooms and Mechanics Laboratory in new east wing of East Academic Building; the painting of exterior and interior of various buildings and quarters; alterations to kitchen of Station Hospital; repainting of cadet beds; resurfacing of Mills Road; conversion of two boilers from coal to oil at Thayer Hotel; installation of new aerial electric distribution lines; the first phase in general rehabilitation of the electric system at Camp Buckner; replacement of refrigeration system at Thayer Hotel; installation of plastic tile floor in operation section of Station Hospital; pruning, guying and treating of 300 elm trees on the Post.

Special maintenance and repair projects accomplished by Post Engineer personnel included complete interior painting of 100 sets of quarters; rehabilitation of heating system at Veterinary Hospital; installation of air conditioning in operating room of Station Hospital; replacement of wooden piers and foundations under buildings at Camp Buckner with masonry construction; installation of chlorinators and recirculating equipment at two enlisted men's swimming pools; installation of water line from Round Pond to Butler Hangar; miscellaneous repairs to the Warner House and other buildings on Constitution Island; grading, topsoiling, seeding and landscaping new quarters area.

Utilities furnished during the Fiscal Year were as follows:

Electricity	12,294,000 KWH generated
Electricity	204,666 KWH purchased for Camp Buckner and Off Post quarters at cost of \$5,287.01
Manufactured Gas	52,779,400 cubic feet purchased at a cost of \$55,799.68
Gas (Pyrofax)	248 cylinders at a cost of \$1,675.00
Water	863 million gallons filtered
Steam	708 million pounds generated
Coal	7,360 tons issued at a cost of \$64,051.20

The increased number of requests for maintenance and repair items, additional work authorized for accomplishment over and above that previously planned for execution, together with rising costs of labor and material have further aggravated the deferred maintenance program. Even though all requests for improvements and alterations were subjected to thorough screening and examination, many, of necessity, had to be undertaken. At the present time some of the items which have been deferred as a result of the above are exterior stone point-

ing of Buildings 600, 606, 745 and 753; interior painting of Buildings 603, 605, 606, 705, 751 and 753, plus 20 sets of quarters; roof repairs to various buildings; repairs to electrical underground network, rewiring of circuits in quarters, together with replacement of switch panels in quarters and public buildings throughout the Post.

The program of systematic preventive and routine maintenance inaugurated in Fiscal Year 1948 was carried on with satisfactory results. The reorganization of the Preventive Maintenance Section and the designation of full-time mechanics to this phase of work is expected to result in further savings and improvements.

The Property Division has satisfactorily maintained sufficient stock to meet both normal and special requirements, and in addition made numerous emergency purchases through local agencies. The rewarehousing of memorandum receipt items has been completed. A total of 4655 vouchers, 28,118 requisitions on storekeeper, 1224 local and 56 Depot requisitions were processed during the year.

A total of 26 fires, including brush and forest fires, occurred during the year, with damage to Government property approximating \$1,000. Reduction in number of fires over those in previous years is attributable to the increased efficiency of the Fire Department as a result of an intensified training program, the systematic inspection of all buildings and quarters for the purpose of eliminating and/or correcting potential hazards, public demonstrations of fire fighting techniques, and the distribution of literature stressing the importance of fire-safety.

This station is confronted with a serious problem with respect to the overloaded condition of the Post Utilities Systems. The electrical situation will be remedied to some extent by the installation of the new 4000 KVA substation in connection with the purchase of commercial power. However, the effect of this will be to improve the supply of power, and probably improve somewhat the safety factor in operation of the Power Station, whereas it will not result in any improvement with respect to distribution facilities, which provide the greatest deficiencies in the existing system. Considerable work must also be done to correct unsatisfactory and unsafe manhole and transformer vault conditions. In addition, the water, storm drainage and sanitary lines require immediate attention. Funds have been requested for the above purpose, but as yet no favorable action has been taken thereon.

Post Ordnance Officer.

During the past year the overall position with respect to supply of Ordnance materiel has been greatly improved. One reason for this improvement is that authority was granted by the Department of the Army for this station to call on First Army for maintenance support to an extent mutually agreeable to both headquarters. To date, this support has consisted of the informal supply of parts on an emergency basis to remove vehicles from deadline and the maintenance exchange of certain vehicles which would require repairs beyond the capabilities of the Ordnance Automotive Shop at this station. This procedure has resulted in expediting the return of disabled vehicles to service by a considerable degree.

Another change in supply procedures was the approval of a local request for shipment of all incoming Ordnance general supplies by highway carriers rather than rail. This factor has resulted in a reduction of the order and shipping time required for replenishment of supplies and has further enabled an overall reduction in stock levels with resultant increased supply efficiency.

Throughout the past year, every effort has been made to replace major items of Ordnance equipment that were approaching an unserviceable condition with new or rebuilt items requiring far less maintenance effort. For example, light and medium tanks which had been used in Cadet instruction for some time were replaced with tanks that had been completely rebuilt by arsenal or civilian facilities. These replacement tanks were in outstanding condition and as a result the local maintenance load on combat vehicles was reduced tremendously. In addition, approximately one-third of the vehicles in the light personnel carrier pool were replaced with new sedans, again resulting in increased operational efficiency and reduced maintenance requirements on this particular type of equipment. This overall effort enabled the application of increased maintenance effort to other types of old equipment for which replacement items were not available.

Cooperation was extended to using units in securing the newest modern items of Ordnance materiel for Cadet instruction that were available. Examples of materiel obtained that will improve training are six each Launcher, rocket, 3.5", M20; one Carriage, Motor, twin 40-mm gun, M19A1, and a new 810-horsepower engine used in the M46 medium tank. In addition to new equipment, a considerable quantity of excellent machine tools and supplies used in connection with various academic courses was obtained from harbor defense posts being inactivated. Although not directly connected with training, assistance was given the West Point Museum in obtaining a considerable number of domestic and foreign weapons and ammunition items desired for display purposes.

Coincident with the emphasis on obtaining new or rebuilt items of materiel has been the increased effort to reduce excesses and to encourage the turn-in of items not essential to pertinent missions. For example, a considerable portion of anti-aircraft artillery materiel and allied spare parts and equipment was returned to depot stocks as excess to local requirements.

Throughout the year, Ordnance support in various forms has been rendered to a number of outside military agencies. Such examples include supply evacuation and repair service to numerous transient units in the First Army area; back-up support to units attached for training of the U. S. Corps of Cadets; to a Military Police organization undergoing unit training at Camp Buckner, and to Stewart Air Force Base.

Of historical interest was the transfer of the two obsolete 6-inch guns and disappearing carriages located in Battery Schofield to the West Point Museum. These guns and carriages were installed in 1907-08 for cadet instruction in sea-coast defenses and had served that purpose until 1946.

During the year, Ordnance assumed responsibility for all supply and maintenance activities pertaining to liaison airplanes used by the Army. Two such airplanes are assigned to the Military Academy.

Budget estimates were prepared for improvement of the Ordnance magazine area at Stony Lonesome and to provide for construction of igloo-type ammunition magazine facilities primarily for the storage of rockets.

In the semi-annual inventories made by the Ordnance Supply Officer in September and March, adjustments were necessary in less than 3% of the total number of line-items, and statistical records maintained for the last 10 semi-annual inventories indicate that there has been a steady improvement in accuracy of accounting.

All necessary Ordnance training ammunition was procured for the training of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and the 1802d Special Regiment. The overall requirement was 1,374,254 rounds for the fiscal year.

In the Ordnance Automotive Shop, Armament and Instrument Shop, and the Machine Shop, 2916 job orders were completed during the fiscal year.

On 1 February 1950, the Ordnance Supply Officer, in addition to his other duties, was designated Air Supply Officer and accountable officer for all Air Force property on Stock Record Account No. 11-65. This action enabled the handling of the account by Ordnance personnel and brought about a consequent saving in manpower.

Post Quartermaster.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division executed and processed 8693 purchase actions (formal and informal contracts) which represents an 8% increase over the previous fiscal year. These instruments total an expenditure of \$2,617,604.93.

Sales contracts for disposal of salvage and surplus property amounted to \$20,522.10.

The Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant operated at a net loss of \$5,862.55. This deficit operation was anticipated and was approved in the Office of the Quartermaster General. It resulted from the expenditure of \$11,896.14 for new machinery and equipment coupled with the reduction of \$2.09 in the charge to individual cadets for laundry and dry cleaning service. Also, labor and supply costs increased. A total of 6,080,565 items, representing an increase of 8% over the preceding fiscal year, were processed.

The Subsistence Division furnished field rations to organizations and troops at a total cost of \$122,645.83; garrison rations to troops at a cost of \$246,961.68; and to the Hospital Patient's Mess at a cost of \$47,259.52. Commissary sales to 2,000 individual customer accounts amounted to \$1,030,892.67. Shopping space and number of items for sale have been doubled.

The Property Division processed 29,000 separate vouchers, requisitions and memorandum receipts. Approximately 1379 pieces of excess or surplus property were evacuated and 490 sales made for a money value of \$3,694.59. Due to loss of storage facilities at Natural Bridge Camp, two warehouses were acquired for use from the U. S. Navy Department at Iona Island.

The Memorial Division coordinated and arranged for the interment of 68 individuals, 9 of whom were repatriation cases. Arrangements were made for installation of stone sectional ground markers and a directory map in the Post Cemetery.

Lectures were presented to Cadets of the First Class on "Organization and Mission of the Quartermaster Corps" and "Administration of a Company Mess."

The Quartermaster Demonstration Battalion from Fort Lee, Va., bivouacked at Camp Buckner and performed the usual services of providing hot showers, bread, ice cream, repair of combat boots and fatigue clothing and rough-dry laundry service for Cadets of the Third Class. Instruction was also given in the operation of Quartermaster mobile equipment and functions of Quartermaster field units.

On 1 December 1949, the Post Quartermaster assumed responsibility for the subsistence supply to Stewart Air Force Base.

On 1 January 1950, the New York Market Center began furnishing perishable subsistence for resale in the Commissary and issue to units. This operation has

been entirely successful and has relieved the Purchasing and Contracting Division of responsibility for procurement of these items locally.

Arrangements were made for the attendance of two of the higher grade civilian employees at Quartermaster schools in Fort Lee, Va.

The Quartermaster General has accorded the Military Academy full cooperation and support as exemplified by the following:

- a. Provision of \$14,000 for rehabilitation of the pressing department in the Laundry.
- b. Supply of two complete sets of United Nations flags, totaling 148 flags, without cost to the Military Academy.
- c. Supply of 300 gas ranges and 120 refrigerators to replace old items in quarters.
- d. Authorization for supply of badly needed kitchen equipment for the West Point Army Mess, to be furnished from Army stocks or purchased with funds provided.
- e. Dispatch of expert laundry, refrigeration and food service consultants throughout the year whenever requested.
- f. Provision of the Quartermaster School Demonstration Unit and Quartermaster School instructors for Camp Buckner.
- g. Supply of prefabricated refrigerators to augment existing inadequate cold storage space.
- h. Supply of 40 electric water coolers.
- i. Emergency supply of equipment for dry cleaning plant.

Post Signal Officer.

The following major projects were completed or initiated during the year by the Signal Officer:

An inter-office communications system consisting of one 24-station master unit and 12 sub-units was installed in the Dental Clinic, Station Hospital.

An inter-office communications system consisting of one 6-station master unit and 5 sub-units installed in the Department of English, West Academic Building.

A public address system consisting of amplifier and six outlet speakers was installed in Hq. & Hq. Detachment barracks, 1802d Special Regiment.

The audio systems in the Department of Army Theatre and Smith Rink were given engineering overhauls.

Warning light systems on all radio towers were overhauled and replacement units procured.

Telephone cable installed between the Main Post and Camp Buckner was given yearly rehabilitation. Leaky splices and wet spots were removed. Completed repairs to Project 1833, Contract No. 458-SC-77, on 100-pair lead underground cable.

Six faulty poles in the construction system were replaced.

Approximately 100 feet of 50 pair cable were replaced in the vicinity of Long Pond.

Installed an additional 50 telephone extensions to Post system.

Routine maintenance was performed on all installed wire systems on the Post.

Completed internal wiring and installations to new quarters in 500 series.

Performed routine supply functions for units and installations assigned to USMA.

Survey completed and equipment procured to replace obsolete projection units in Academic Lecture Rooms.

Prepared for cadet summer training, Basic Communications, Class of 1953.

Transportation Officer.

The Transportation Corps became a permanent corps of the U. S. Army on 28 June 1950. No change was required in the existing office organization of the Transportation Office, USMA.

Operations.

Commercial Traffic Division:

The receipt and shipping of all freight from and to the Military Academy, and accomplishment of all government bills of lading is the responsibility of this division. All organized troop movements, including those of the Corps of Cadets are planned and executed. Due to size of the graduating class of 1950, and change in category permitted by applicable regulations, a considerably greater volume of baggage, household goods, and personal property had to be processed by this office. This work load was also increased by the large number of shipments due to change of station by officers assigned to this command.

Motor Transportation Division:

Motor Pool—Consists of 357 assigned vehicles and 10 attached amphibious vehicles. The administrative transportation for West Point is furnished by this Division. It provides tactical vehicles for all required cadet activities in all seasons of the year. It also operates a motor pool at Camp Natural Bridge during the summer months, for cadet training. This is operated as a sub-pool of West Point.

Maintenance Shop—Performs 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance for vehicles listed above. In addition, 2nd echelon maintenance is performed on about 20 other vehicles such as CID, Recruiting, National Guard, and New York Military Academy. Maintains all records on these vehicles. Constructs or fabricates training aids for transportation training of cadets. Maintains vehicle register of all vehicles, administrative, tactical, special purpose administrative, and special purpose equipment assigned to the U. S. Military Academy.

The above sections give driver training and testing, and license required personnel.

The rating received from First Army Vehicle Inspectors for both operation of the Motor Pool and Maintenance Shop for 4th Quarter FY 1950 was "Excellent".

Water Transport Division:

From 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, Transportation Corps boats carrier 17,237 passengers and traveled 5,070.6 miles, exclusive of Cadet Operations.

Cadet Summer Training:

During the months of July and August the 3rd classmen, U. S. Corps of Cadets, are given Transportation Corps training in automotive vehicles. This training includes driver testing, operation of Motor Pools, operation of maintenance

shops, amphibious operations, and general organization and functions of the Transportation Corps. The entire class is given driver tests, and about 95% of the Class of 1952 were licensed.

The 4th class was given a very brief automotive course consisting of 2½ hours of classroom work and 2½ hours of practical exercises. This is to prepare them for the detailed course as 3rd classmen, and also to license as many operators as possible. A comparatively small number of the 4th class qualify for military licenses.

Chemical Officer:

Chemical activities continued to be handled by personnel of the Ordnance Office, with resultant saving in personnel utilization.

Chemical equipment has been supplied in quantities necessary for the training of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and the 1802d Special Regiment, and new types of equipment have been obtained when necessary. For example, two generators, smoke, mechanical, M2, were procured from Chemical Corps sources for cadet instruction. Flame throwers of the newest type, portable, M2-2, which had been fully modified in accordance with the latest modification orders, were also procured.

As of the end of the fiscal year, the Chemical Supply Section of Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., was discontinued and the Chemical Supply Section, New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., will be the future source of supply of Chemical Corps items for the Military Academy.

13. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Activities.—The principal medical activities of this command consist of (a) Public Health administration of the Post, (b) U. S. Army Hospital, USMA, (c) Medical Department instruction in Academic and Tactical Departments, and (d) Hospitalization and Evacuation, District No. 9, First Army Area.

Medical Care.—The purpose of the U. S. Army Hospital, West Point, New York, is to provide hospital and outpatient medical care for the United States Corps of Cadets and military personnel assigned to the garrison, West Point, New York. The hospital is equipped and has been staffed to provide much of the usual medical and surgical care provided in general hospitals. In addition, the hospital is responsible for hospitalization and evacuation of the First Army District No. 9, which comprises the Counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Delaware and Westchester, as well as personnel of Stewart Air Force Base. There are no dispensaries on the Post, and all medical care is given in the U. S. Army Hospital, USMA, with the exception of one camp dispensary at Camp Buckner during the summer.

Health of the Command.—The admission rate for the U. S. Corps of Cadets is relatively high for an Army hospital; however, the physical and mental health of the Corps is excellent. This high admission rate is a reflection of the Academy policy of hospitalization for comparatively minor conditions, rather than allowing a Quarters' Status for cadets. A high non-effective rate for injuries results from the intensive physical education and training program from which numerous injuries result. Annual physical examinations of cadets are per-

formed on all classes, with the exception of the Fourth Class. Cadet candidates are examined in March and in June, and examinations for commission in Regular Components are performed in January.

There has been no epidemic of disease among cadets, and no gastro-intestinal outbreaks. Contagious diseases on the Post have not been significant.

Beginning 6 September 1949, and on every Tuesday and Wednesday morning thereafter until completed, annual physical examinations of female dependents of military personnel were accomplished on a voluntary basis. Response to the opportunity for physical examinations of female dependents was excellent. The annual physical examinations of children of the Post School, including x-ray of chest and dental survey, were conducted the week of 19 September 1949. Annual physical examinations of Parochial school children who are dependents of military personnel residing on the Post, and attending schools off the Post, were accomplished 10 December 1949.

A dental survey of the U. S. Corps of Cadets was conducted by the Dental Service, this hospital, and completed in September 1949. Conditions of the teeth were found to have been much improved over those of previous years.

Sanitation.—Water supply of the Post has been bacteriologically and chemically potable throughout the year. Weekly sanitary inspections of all messes, swimming pools and stockades are performed, as well as monthly inspections of barracks, barber shops, lunch counters, commissary and storage, West Point Army Mess, Thayer Hotel, incendiary and waste disposal, and water supply. Rodent and pest control has been conducted by the Post Engineer; all garbage racks throughout the Post sprayed weekly during the summer months; aerial spraying of the reservation by the Air Force was accomplished three times during the summer; and all meat, meat foods and dairy products were inspected by Veterinary Corps officer.

U. S. Army Hospital, USMA.—In general, the hospital is adequate in equipment and accommodation to accomplish its present mission. The care of the sick and injured has been accomplished in accordance with the highest standard of medical service.

A plaque was received from the American College of Surgeons on 6 June 1950, indicating that the standards, administration and facilities of this hospital meet the requirements and have attained the recognition of that organization.

Statistics.—

Operating Beds Authorized	165
Normal Bed Capacity	350
Mobilization Bed Capacity	478

The number of operating beds was reduced from 250 to 165 by letter, Office of The Surgeon General, to Superintendent, USMA, dated 7 June 1950, subject, "Operating Bed Authorization, Station Hospital, West Point."

Average Annual Strength of Army Medical Service Personnel	250
Officers	26
Nurses	29
Dietitians	1
Physical Therapy Aide	1
Enlisted Personnel	140
Civilian Employees	53

Total Number of Admissions	3,916
Total Number of Outpatient Treatments (less Dental)	68,532
Total Number of Deaths (including 4 stillborn)	15
Total Number of Births	302
Dental Service: Total Sitzings (less routine examinations)	31,566
X-Ray Service: Total Number of Exposures	18,152
Laboratory Service: Total Number of Procedures	74,979
Surgical Service: Total Surgical Procedures	2,447

Major Changes in Construction, Equipment and Policy.—

Construction and Equipment.

(a) Projects completed during past fiscal year:

In July 1949, a heating system was installed in the Solarium of this hospital, by contract with Lord and Burnham, at a cost of \$2,125.00.

Murals were painted on walls of Nursery in July 1949.

Venetian blinds were installed on all windows of the hospital building.

Permanent cubicle curtains were installed on the wards in August 1949.

During August 1949, 500 new medical books were added to the hospital library, in addition to the 70 medical periodicals to which this hospital subscribes.

A committee visited this hospital 8 September 1949, in connection with Army-Air Force Medical Equipment Survey Committee activities for the purpose of recommending changes in construction and equipment for modernization of the hospital. As a result of this visit, approximately \$127,000.00 worth of Medical Service equipment was approved for replacement of, or in addition to, that equipment at this hospital.

All hospital wards were painted.

Stainless steel cubicles were installed on Wards 30 and 40 by government contract in October 1949.

Revised Hospital Regulations were published and distributed in October 1949.

Work on construction of a new consolidated mess and dining room began 2 December 1949, and was completed 31 March 1950.

An intercommunication system was installed in all offices of the Dental Service in January 1950.

Installation of fluorescent lighting in cadet study halls of the hospital was completed in March 1950.

The area around the hospital and garage was landscaped by the Medical Service personnel in May 1950.

Appropriation in the amount of \$4,758.00 was received from The Surgeon General's Office in June 1950, for the purpose of purchasing furniture, drapes and rugs for Nurses' Quarters.

Installation of air conditioning system in basement of hospital, including Laboratory, Outpatient Clinic and Physical Examination and Immunization Section, was completed this year.

(b) Projects in Progress:

Renovation of old kitchen space for Registrar's Office, Radio Station Studio, barber shop, post exchange, Medical Supply storage, emergency room, Officer of the Day quarters and new ambulance entrance.

Awning for roof adjacent to solarium.

- Glass roofing of ambulance loading area.
- Retiling of the floors of the Operating Section.
- Completion of painting throughout entire hospital.
- Publication of new manuscript for First Class course in Military Hygiene.
- Conversion of old dining room into combined medical and hospital library.

Policy.

- (a) Utilization of air transportation by Military Air Transport Service in the transfer and return of patients was instituted in October 1949.
- (b) Change to 8-hour periods of duty for night duty shift of Army Nurse Corps became effective 9 January 1950.
- (c) New birth certificates with the official gold U.S.M.A. seal have been issued since 10 April 1950, for all births at this hospital.
- (d) The number of operating beds was reduced from 250 to 165 by letter, Office of The Surgeon General, to Superintendent, USMA, dated 7 June 1950, subject, "Operating Bed Authorization, Station Hospital, West Point."
- (e) Department of the Army approval was obtained for performing physical examinations of First Class Cadets for commission in the Regular Components in January, rather than in March.
- (f) Utilization of Army Pictorial Service Division photographs, 20" x 24" in size, of recent prominent events in the military service for display in the hospital was instituted.

Professional Training.—

Professional training consists of weekly meetings in the form of staff, surgical, medical, radiological, clinicopathological and consultants' conferences and lectures. During the past year teaching consultants in the following fields of medicine have visited this hospital at least once each month: Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Internal Medicine, Ophthalmology, Radiology, Dermatology, Orthopedics, General Surgery, and Neuropsychiatry. Officers' Information Programs were conducted monthly during the year, and a course of training in Military Justice matters for Medical Service personnel was conducted from 5 October through 1 November 1949. During the course of the year, special teams were trained for the operation of the iron lung equipment.

*Medical Service Instruction.—*For detailed information concerning instruction to cadets, see annual report of Department of Military Hygiene. All lectures were broadcast over Station WPSH for the benefit of hospitalized cadets.

An Ambulance Company, 307th Airborne Medical Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, consisting of one officer and 22 enlisted men, reported on 1 July 1949, for temporary duty for a period of approximately 65 days, this station, for the purpose of providing medical support for the USMA Summer Field Training Program.

14. TREASURER

Cadet Mess.

Continued improvement has been made in the physical plant of the Cadet Mess and its Camp Buckner branch. New functionally designed chairs were procured and in use by 1 June 1950. The best of the old style chairs were permanently

moved to Camp Buckner. At Camp Buckner, bottled gas ranges have replaced the old coal ranges and an electric toaster has been installed. Labor saving equipment has been added to both kitchens. Linen napkins have replaced paper ones, and the traditional silver napkin rings are again purchased by the upper classmen for their use. The Mess provides plastic napkin rings for Fourth Classmen. Detailed experiments have been concluded which indicate the use of plastic tableware will result in increased economy, better service, and more pleasing appearance. Plastic ware will be introduced during the coming year.

Working conditions for Civil Service employees have been improved. Their dormitory has been repainted, curtains placed on the windows, and additional recreation equipment provided. Hot shower baths were installed in their Camp Buckner barracks. The authorization of additional personnel has enabled the Mess to operate on a straight eight hour daily shift rather than on a split shift. This has eliminated expensive overtime labor and improved employee morale, making it possible to attract higher type personnel with more efficient operation.

The Cadet Mess has satisfactorily accomplished its mission of providing the nutritional requirements of the Corps of Cadets. A survey of the nutritional need of cadets made by Dr. Clara M. Taylor, Professor of Nutrition, Teachers College, Columbia University, established the average daily caloric need at about 4400 calories. The meals provided are meeting this as well as other dietary needs. On 14 August 1949, the cadet commuted ration was decreased in value from \$1.20 to \$1.15 where it remained for the balance of the year. However, the recent upsurge of food prices has made the retention of suitable standards difficult. The principal defect of the present ration allowance system is its inflexibility. The money value of the cadet ration does not rise and fall with fluctuations in the price of food, consequently the quality of food served cadets must vary to follow food price trends.

This headquarters has requested the Department of the Army since 1948 to coordinate the money value of the cadet commuted ration with the money value of the soldier's garrison ration for this area, believing that if the money value of the cadet ration were set at the money value of the garrison ration as now constituted plus 25% it would enable the Cadet Mess to maintain an even and acceptable standard.

Cadet Sales Store.

The Cadet Sales Store has continued its operation as a Quartermaster Sales Store under the provisions of QMC Manual 21-10, "USMA Cadet Sales Store Standard Operating Procedures", dated 15 May 1947, as amended. All necessary items that have been required by cadets have been carried in stock by the Cadet Sales Store. Exhibits by civilian firms were arranged for the sale of civilian clothes and accessories to the cadets of all classes. Exhibits by civilian firms for officers' uniforms and equipment were arranged for the graduating class.

During Fiscal Year 1950, the Cadet Store provided sales and services amounting to \$1,699,053.60. In addition, through the exhibits arranged with civilian firms and by stocking some of their merchandise on a "sales guaranteed" basis, the Cadet Store placed orders for \$79,973.58 worth of civilian clothing and accessories and \$57,570.00 worth of officer uniforms and accessories.

In a year of rising prices and no increase in the pay of the cadet, the Cadet Store has made every effort to hold prices down. A Time and Motion Analyst

was added to the staff of the Store during the year. As a result of his study and revision of manufacturing methods and the procurement of new special equipment, the selling prices of many items of uniforms have been either reduced or held down despite the approximately 10% increase in wages ordered by the Army Air Force Wage Board and increases in the cost of many materials. Because of the difficulty of obtaining custom tailors, the Tailor Shop is changing from custom tailoring to section type work. One step in this direction has been the establishing of a local piece rate wage board to recommend piece rate wages to replace hourly and whole-garment rates. It is hoped the procurement of additional seamstresses will enable the Cadet Store to again resume the production of all cadet uniform outer garments. For the past several years, it has been necessary to contract with commercial tailoring firms for the manufacture of some items.

The physical plant of the Store has been improved to take better advantage of the limited space available. The officer uniform, civilian clothing, and special order departments have been remodeled, re-lighted, and new display equipment added. The lighting needs of all work areas have been studied by lighting engineers, and improvements are in progress in the Store proper, and the tailor and barber shops.

In coordination with the Department of Tactics, the Cadet Store is constantly trying to improve the wearability of the cadet uniform without any change in its appearance. As an example of these minor improvements, a single large hook and eye has been developed to replace the three small ones on coat collars; a new double slide zipper has been adopted for the dress coat, making it easier to fasten and adjust at the bottom; new removable toggle buttons have been developed for the three lower front full-dress coat buttons so they can be removed when the waist belt is worn; a new method of manufacturing the cadet rai coat has been approved whereby all seams are vulcanized rather than sewn resulting in a saving of \$3.00 per coat.

The Cadet Store operated a branch at Camp Buckner and continued to furnish barber, cobbler and clothing repair service to cadets at a flat monthly rate. The operations of the Cadet Sales Store have been improved, and it has performed its mission creditably during the year.

U. S. Hotel Thayer.

Mr. Emil H. Ronay has continued to operate the U. S. Hotel Thayer under contract as Managing Agent. In November, 1949, Mr. Roderic Kerr, then Resident Manager, resigned and was replaced by Mr. John H. Pettit. Gross business done by the hotel during Fiscal Year 1950 increased over that done in Fiscal Year 1949, and the operating profit also increased and is satisfactory. In spite of increases in the cost of labor, food and other supplies, the hotel has made no increase in its rates since 1948.

A total of about \$16,330.00 was expended on rehabilitation of the hotel during the year, not including the amount spent by the Post Engineer on modernizing the refrigeration plant. The outmoded and unsatisfactory ammonia-brine system that has been in the hotel since its construction in 1926 was removed and a modern freon system installed. Also the Post Engineer has let a contract to convert the heating plant from coal to oil. It is anticipated the conversion will be completed before cold weather and result in a monetary saving to the hotel and thus enable the hotel to spend more funds on other needed rehabilitation.

Operation of the hotel continues to be difficult because the hotel is crowded on weekends and sparsely occupied during the remainder of the week. During the Fiscal Year 1950, only about 37% of the available accommodations were occupied. This represents an increase of 4% over Fiscal Year 1949, but indicates the difficult labor and payroll problem the hotel faces.

In spite of these inherent difficulties of operation, the hotel has been maintained in an excellent state of repair, and has made available at West Point first-class hotel facilities for the general public and more especially for the families and friends of cadets, in compliance with the intent of Congress.

Treasurer, U.S.M.A.

The practice of maintaining two active accounts for each cadet has been continued and operates satisfactorily. Each cadet receives a monthly statement of his accounts. As head of the Cadet Budget Committee, the Treasurer prepares the annual cadet budget which has for one purpose the division of the cadet's monthly pay of \$78.00 between his Fixed Account from which he makes required expenditures and his Regular Account from which he makes his optional expenditures. During the past two years, the required expenditures which a cadet makes during his four years have increased by \$225.00, including income tax, which means that much less is available in his Regular Account for optional expenditures. The primary purpose of the cadet budget system is to be sure that when he is a First Classman, each cadet will have enough money in his Fixed Account to pay for his officer uniforms and other necessities and carry him after graduation until he receives his first pay as an officer.

The Treasurer, U.S.M.A. handles a number of trust funds established for various purposes. One of these funds was a gift made by Colonel Edgar W. Garbisch, Class of 1925, to finance the procurement and installation of a new console for the organ in the Cadet Chapel. This console, one of the most modern and complete in existence, was installed and accepted on 14 June 1950.

All Treasurer, U.S.M.A. funds which are excess to operating cash needs remain invested in government securities, the interest on which is prorated among cadets. Funds are liquid and adequate.

15. LIBRARY

The Library accessioned 3,105 books and bound volumes of periodicals during the fiscal year and cancelled 347, making the net accessions 2,758. The total accessions as of 30 June 1950 were 136,257. The annual circulation was 43,740.

The Library Board made a study of the Library last August and submitted a report to the Superintendent. The deficiencies noted therein were, for the most part, the subject of comment by subsequent visiting committees: notably, the Accrediting Committee of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the Teaching and Testing Methods Panel of Consultants to the Service Academy Board. The Superintendent, therefore, invited Mr. Robert H. Haynes, the Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, to make a comprehensive survey of the Library and to submit a report of his findings and recommendations.

The principal features of Mr. Haynes's report were the following:

- a. The library system is well adapted to the teaching system, and in regard to materials and service relating directly to the work of the courses, the Library is adequate.

b. In facilities for general and recreational reading the Library is inadequate and improvements should be made.

c. The Library building should be enlarged by constructing an addition. This should be done as quickly as possible, as the Library's need for space is immediate and urgent, all improvements waiting upon the gaining of space.

d. The number of books and periodicals added annually should be increased and the quality of the collection as a whole should be improved steadily.

e. The budget for the purchase of books should be much larger.

Plans and estimates for an addition to the Library were drawn up and submitted by the Superintendent to the Department of the Army.

During the last half of the fiscal year the Superintendent made a substantial increase of funds available to the Library. The money was used to buy badly needed books and equipment. Since the funds were diverted from other offices and activities on the Post, the expedient was a temporary one. A permanent solution of the problem of increased costs, with consequent reduced purchases of books and periodicals, awaits favorable budgetary action. The budget for the Fiscal Year 1951 is \$6,260.00 for all purposes except salaries and building maintenance. This is slightly less than the budget for 1941 and approximately \$3,000.00 less than the budget for the war years.

Efforts to make the Library more attractive and thereby to encourage cadets to use it more, were continued. Illumination in the Military, Reference and Literature rooms was improved by the substitution of fluorescent lights for the incandescent fixtures. More easy chairs were placed in the reading rooms and, where smoking was permitted, smoking stands were placed by each chair. Maximum hours of access to the library, both day and night, were maintained. It is possible that these measures were at least partially responsible for the increase of 5,790 over last year's circulation—an all-time high.

The Library Staff performed its customary duties with efficiency and enthusiasm. An extra feature of its service to the academic departments was the assistance rendered to the Department of Social Sciences in providing reserved materials and space for cadets preparing to take part in the Student Conference of the United States (SCUSA). The Military Room was also utilized for some of the round table discussions.

The Historian and Archivist performed research on West Point and Army history for thirty days during July and August at the Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. His History of West Point, which was several years in preparation, was published by the Columbia University Press last spring. It is the first full-length study of the Military Academy since Boynton's appeared in 1863. He has begun preparation of the official Sesquicentennial History in his capacity as Sesquicentennial Historian. In the course of his regular duties he has carried a considerable load of reference and research questions. The post-graduate studies of officers are reflected in the number and level of inquiries directed to him.

Preparation of an Index of Current Information on West Point and the Military Academy was begun at the direction of the Superintendent. The Library was designated as the depository of the materials indexed, and the Library was made responsible for furnishing facilities and technical advice to the indexers.

The latter function was performed mostly by the Archivist. Actual preparation of the Index was assigned to Colonel J. G. Focht of the Department of Foreign Languages and Captain W. J. Henderson of the Department of Chemistry. By the end of June they had obtained most of the material for the Index and had elaborated the system to be employed.

Both the Librarian and the Historian assisted the Public Information Office by participating in its program of talks on West Point to outside organizations and societies. The Historian delivered talks to the Descendants of the New Paltz Patentees, to the Pierce Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Peekskill, and made two radio talks over Station WLNA at Peekskill. The Librarian addressed the annual convention of the New York State Association of Savings Bank Life Insurance Executives and the delegates to the All-Army Coaches' Conference and Sports Officers' Refresher Course. Both the Librarian and the Historian made informal talks to visiting groups in the Library. They also wrote occasional articles on West Point.

During the past year the Library has received gifts of books and manuscripts too numerous to mention individually. The Library is especially indebted to the Christian A. Zabriskie Fund, which has made the purchase of several rare military works possible, and to Mr. Zabriskie, whose interest in the collection has been stimulating. Major General William Lassiter's gift of his personal diaries and papers, covering his long and distinguished service, is an important addition to the historical resources of the Library.

16. WEST POINT MUSEUM

General.—The West Point Museum, with its allied activities, is under the supervision of the West Point Museum Board, consisting of the Professor of Military Topography and Graphics, the Director of the Museum, and the Librarian. It is actively managed by the Director, who is the executive member of the Museum Board, with a Civilian Curator, a Secretary, and three guards as assistants.

The Museum has on display a notable collection of weapons, flags, models, ammunition, and historic relics of great interest to the general public and particularly to collectors and students specializing in military history and firearms. In exhibiting its collections the Museum makes every effort to tell a series of "stories" and thus to serve, not as an inert deposit of curios, but rather as a living library of history. By making Museum property available to cadets, instructors, and departments of instruction, as well as to outside agencies approved by the Superintendent, the Museum actually conducts to a limited extent a "circulation desk" for its "library". A considerable part of the Museum's collections are in storage, awaiting their turn for display and offering potentially a fine field for research and for providing officers, cadets, and other interested students with more complete information on certain subjects than is available in the display rooms.

Within the responsibilities of the Museum Board and the Director of the Museum are the acquisition, inspection, cataloguing, and maintenance of the Fine Arts possessions of West Point, whether they are actually property of the Museum or are carried on the property accounts of the U.S.M.A. Property Officer. In this field the Board has no technical assistants provided.

Activities of the Museum proper.—Acquisitions during the past year have been numerous and varied. The following partial list will give an indication of the kind and sources of those received:

From Judge Bromberger of New York City—A centuries-old Persian scimitar of great value and six ancient stone implements from China.

From the Belgian government—A complete and valuable set of 45 military and civil decorations.

From Major General P. J. Mueller—A large shipment of 29 Japanese and Chinese weapons and ammunition captured during World War II.

From the Transportation Corps Board—A model of the last and most revolutionary mine planter designed by the Army for the Army.

From Cadet Lauris M. Eek and his mother—The bugle with which Cadet Eek's grand-father sounded the last charge and recall at Appomattox.

From Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie—4 historic firearms.

From Col. F. B. Porter—A curious German regimental standard.

From Mr. William L. Walker and his son, Cadet Walker—an unusual sharpshooter's rifle, percussion type, Model of 1855.

From Mrs. Walter Reed and Mrs. James Macdonald, grand-nieces of General Sylvanus Thayer—Two of his silver serving spoons.

From the Library—A sextant and Theodolite which belonged to General Joseph G. Swift, first graduate of West Point.

From the Chief of Ordnance—A large collection of U. S. and foreign firearms, ammunition, and mines.

From the Quartermaster-General—A duplicate collection of U. S. Army decorations, campaign medals, and badges.

From Mr. James H. Hyde—An old engraving of the Waterloo Banquet showing the Duke of Wellington and his officers.

From the Chilean government—A statuette of a Chilean cadet and one of Bernardo O'Higgins, a national hero.

The Museum also received from the Post Ordnance Officer the custody of the six-inch guns and disappearing carriages in Battery Schofield. Through the generous cooperation of the Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, a suitable historical marker was made to describe the significance of the Battery as a landmark.

A considerable number of Museum items were moved to storage to relieve crowding and to permit more effective display of objects retained on exhibit. Cases were rearranged and some flags removed to give a better view of the vaulted Artillery Room and to facilitate circulation of visitors. Rearrangement of the artillery ammunition has improved somewhat the story of ammunition development; much still remains to be done, however, to bring the display up to date. Some improvement has taken place in the arrangement of artillery models; this will be amplified in coming months with an exhibit of photographs showing in brief the history of artillery. In the Small Arms Room a series of photographs gives a partial illustration of the evolution of cadet uniforms. A start has been made on rearranging muskets and rifles so as to tell an adequate story regarding their development. In the halls a new display of historic hats and of presentation statuettes has added color and interest to the exhibits.

Since the Museum has still a fairly large number of display cabinets of a simple cupboard type, dating from many years back, and has experienced some trouble with ingenious thieves, considerable attention has been given to triple-panneling such insecure cases, particularly those containing pistols. In time, as modern cases are purchased, this problem will probably disappear.

Before the start of academic work last September, the Director addressed a memorandum through the Dean to the heads of Departments, inviting attention to the part the Museum had played and could play in cooperating with the departments and the cadets themselves. During the year instructors applied on eleven different occasions for exhibits to supplement classroom or lecture hall instruction. This is a notable advance over preceding years.

Late in July 1949, the new Fourth Class, guided by previously-instructed First Classmen, visited the Museum on an orientation tour. On 1 January 1950 the Director issued to every cadet a mimeographed pamphlet having as its title "Suggestions for Cadet Escorts Accompanying Visitors to the West Point Museum". The pamphlet contained sketch maps of the museum displays and background material on the most important exhibits. It also carried a description of the services the Museum was prepared to offer and an invitation to cadets to seek them. Results have been gratifying. Cadets with visitors have shown an initiative and enthusiasm about showing and explaining exhibits which has contrasted notably with their previous diffidence. During the year, principally during the spring, 76 cadets applied for loan of items in connection with their academic or military work and for assistance in research.

The Museum continues to attract an ever-increasing number of visitors from the outside. It was patronized by 81,156 persons during the past year as compared with 70,366, 57,100, and 27,600, respectively, for the three years preceding. Among these have been numerous excursion groups of children from schools in the northeastern part of the country and from summer camps, state groups of Boy Scouts attending the National Jamboree from as far away as California, detachments of Midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, groups of student officers and enlisted men from the West Point Preparatory School at Stewart Field, professor and student delegates to S.C.U.S.A., and teams and their supporters from all of the educational institutions which attended athletic contests at West Point.

The official itinerary for most of the distinguished official visitors to West Point have included a tour of the Museum and of Cullum Hall, in the course of which the Director of the Museum has accompanied the party as guide.

The Museum furnished displays for Armed Forces Day last spring to the New Hampshire Military District and to the Armed Forces Day Committee of New York City; it assisted representatives of the Signal Corps School in research on early history of the Signal Corps; it furnished photographs and description of numerous volley guns and early machine guns to the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, for use in connection with a forthcoming history of automatic weapons; it gave assistance to Christian Birckel and Associates of Yonkers, N. Y., who are preparing a basic manual on small arms for the Chief of Ordnance; it furnished data on uniforms and cannon of the Mexican War period to the Historical Division, Special Staff; it furnished a selection of items for display to the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office; and it provided the Hudson's Bay Company of Winnipeg, Manitoba, with photographs and descriptions of the Museum's collection of Rindisbacher's water colors of Indian

types and life. In connection with the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the City of Washington, the Museum loaned two historic paintings to the Corcoran Gallery of Art. In the field of research the Museum assisted more than twenty individuals other than cadets with information on weapons, ammunition, uniforms, and flags.

Last fall the second floor of the Old Cavalry Stable, Building 626, was assigned to the Museum as a storeroom. Movement of Museum property from the Riding Hall, basement of the West Academic Building, and the Museum itself continued for several months, whenever work details and transportation could be assembled. The new storeroom offers, for the first time in many years, an opportunity to assemble, classify, arrange, and catalogue all of the collections in an orderly manner. With the extremely limited personnel available, progress on the project has been and will necessarily be painfully slow, but eventually it is hoped to have a storeroom organized efficiently for inventory, inspection, and maintenance. Concurrently with this project all items are being recatalogued according to a newly-devised decimal system which provides for a truly logical classification, capable of almost unlimited expansion and quite different from the old plan of assigning every few years a limited block of integral numbers, which are soon exhausted as new accessions are received. Nevertheless, until the recataloguing is completed, the old system must remain the one officially in effect; a partial change-over would result in chaos.

While the activity is not in the realm of official duties, it is believed that cognizance should be taken at this point of the good will stimulated by participation of Mr. Gerald C. Stowe, the Civilian Curator, in programs sponsored by civic organizations in nearby communities. On seven different occasions during the past year he has addressed meetings on historical subjects, treating topics such as archeology, American Indians, and the development of small arms.

Fine Arts Activities of the Past Year.—The memorialization program as currently prescribed has progressed notably since the last annual report. Memorials acquired are listed below:

Two bronze plaques, the World War II Memorial Roster of Alumni Battle Deaths, unveiled with special ceremonies in Cullum Hall, 6 October 1949, the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force pronouncing the address (presented by the classmates of the dead).

Oil painting, the original "Sheridan's Ride", by T. Buchanan Read, formally hung 8 November 1949 in Church Hall (presented by General Sheridan's daughters in accordance with the wishes of their deceased mother).

Portrait of Major General Bryant E. Moore, Superintendent, by Francis H. Beaugureau, unveiled in the Superintendent's quarters 30 January 1950 (Presented by Christian A. Zabriskie).

A bronze plaque carrying the words of "The Corps", erected 16 February 1950 in the area of Central Barracks as a memorial to Bishop Herbert S. Shipman, the author and formerly Chaplain, U.S.M.A. (Presented by a small group of West Point graduates).

Portrait of Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair by John C. Johansen, unveiled in Cullum Hall 13 April 1950 and now hanging in the Library (Presented by officers and men of the Army Ground Forces and a few civilian donors).

Portrait of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell by Howard E. Smith, unveiled in Cullum Hall 27 April 1950 and now hanging in Grant Hall (Presented by officers and men of the Army Ground Forces and a few civilian donors).

Portrait of Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby by Thomas E. Stephens, received 11 May 1950 and now hanging in Washington Hall. (Presented by Christian A. Zabriskie).

Memorial windows of the Classes of 1850 and 1950, dedicated 4 June 1950 in the Cadet Chapel (Presented by the Class of 1950).

Portrait of General Jacob L. Devers by John C. Johansen, hung 1 June 1950 in Grant Hall (Presented by Officers and men of the Army Ground Forces and a few civilian donors).

Portrait of Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, Medal of Honor, by Charles Mason Crowson, received 1 June 1950 and now hanging in the Library (Presented by General Kennedy).

Portrait of Colonel (Professor) Gerald A. Counts by Francis H. Beauregard, completed 28 June 1950 (Presented by Christian A. Zabriskie).

Portrait of Major Gen. George W. Goethals by Robert Fawcett, unveiled in Cullum Hall 29 June 1950 and to be hung in Thayer Hall (Presented by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company).

On 16 February a portrait of Technical Sergeant Martin Maher by Charles Wrenn, presented by an anonymous donor, was unveiled in the Gymnasium, commemorating fifty years of devoted service by one of West Point's most beloved characters.

Projects previously started and not yet consummated are:

Portraits of Generals of the Army MacArthur, Marshall, Arnold, and Eisenhower, all by Thomas E. Stephens, to be presented during the coming year by a friend of West Point.

Portrait of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, to be painted by DeWitt M. Lockman.

Statue of General George S. Patton, Jr. by James Earle Fraser to be presented 19 August 1950 by officers and men of units commanded by General Patton.

Memorial plaque to the Army Horse by Robert Weinman, to be presented in memory of General Treat by his daughter.

The program of cleaning and restoring paintings was curtailed during Fiscal Year 1950 because of lack of funds. Only two portraits and one West Point landscape could be rehabilitated. The outlook for coming years, is, however, more favorable.

Cleaning and restoration of the Washington Hall mural as a special project to be completed before the opening of the Sesquicentennial Celebration has received extensive study by the Museum Board and by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

One hundred and nineteen German war paintings of relatively small size have been loaned to West Point by the Chief of History, Department of the Army, for use in one or more exhibitions at such time as suitable exhibition space is found.

The end of the year saw publication of a limited administrative edition of the Portraits Section, Catalogue of the West Point Museum. This was originally

planned as a special illustrated booklet, to contain a description of the memorialization program and an appeal for popular financial support. It was subsequently decided to postpone publication of the special edition until the opening of the Sesquicentennial year.

During the last six months of the fiscal year the Museum assisted the Cullum Board by designing and ordering twenty-nine bronze memorial plaques to individuals, planned for erection in Cullum Hall. The Museum also negotiated for restoration of two oil paintings under the jurisdiction of the Cullum Board.

Needs of the Museum.—True efficiency, measured in man-hours and in the educational value of museum exhibits, would require provision of new quarters designed and equipped especially for a Museum. This was envisaged in the Superintendent's 1948 proposal for conversion of the Riding Hall to an academic building. The principal advantages of the section planned for the Museum therein were: increased display space on two floors, each floor being on a single level with consequent advantage for movement of exhibit items, cases, and aids on wheeled dollies; movable partitions; ample office, library, checkroom, and receiving room facilities; ample storage space in the basement; availability of a freight elevator for expeditious handling of property between display floors, storage, and outside loading ramps; ease of maintaining security with a minimum number of guards; the proximity of lecture halls.

As stated in the report for Fiscal Year 1949, West Point is in need of a Fine Arts gallery, air conditioned and artificially lighted in accordance with the best modern practice. If new quarters were provided for the present Museum exhibits, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the present Museum could be converted for this purpose; the Artillery Room to serve primarily as a display room for large oil paintings and the third floor to accommodate prints, etchings, historic maps, and distinctive photographs, and to provide room for various local competitions in this field. Under present conditions it is impossible to keep a large part of West Point's increasingly important Fine Arts objects on display; both because of their artistic and their historical value, they should be constantly accessible, not only to cadets, as a part of their general education, but also to the public.

The Museum has a very urgent need for an Assistant Curator able to take complete charge of our large collections in storage, to keep the property accounts, and to make issues to cadets, instructors, academic departments, and other agencies. Every effort has been made by the Director and the Curator during the past year to achieve progress in this long-neglected field of the Museum's activities; so great have been the demands, however, that results, while measurable, have been disappointing in the main. The Curator should be able to devote his entire time to keeping the Museum's public exhibits up to date, interesting, and educational, a mission for which he has great talent. Appointment of a full-time assistant curator is therefore essential.

With regard to Fine Arts, the Museum requires the services of an Art Curator and a skilled technician. Their duties would be to keep a continuous inspection of the numerous paintings, engravings, prints, maps, and other similar objects in the West Point collection, to maintain them in the best possible state of preservation, to arrange exhibits, prepare and maintain adequate catalogues, and give popular lectures on art appreciation. Maintenance measures at the present time must be handled by contract at great cost. As a consequence of our limited budget we are forced to select for expert attention each year a very few of the

large number of objects which need treatment to preserve them from deterioration. With our own trained personnel we could accomplish far greater results, taking necessary measures before the situation becomes acute and saving incidental expenses of all sorts in addition to the actual contract price for rehabilitation.

Finally, the Museum needs a clerk-typist to assist the Secretary in handling the correspondence, files, and library of the Museum. Before the appointment of a full time Director, the concentration of Fine Arts and Memorials activities in the Museum office, and the accelerated program in the latter fields, one administrative employee was able to handle the volume of office business. At the present time many highly important projects, essential to minimum efficiency, must be postponed indefinitely in order to handle matters of the most pressing importance.

In conclusion it may be said that all members of the Museum staff are loyal, enthusiastic, and hard working. They are fully aware of the many needs for improvement and are bending every effort towards achieving progress. After more than a year of intensive effort, however, the Director of the Museum, with the concurrence of the Museum Board, recommends augmentation of personnel as specified above as the only means of achieving the normal efficiency expected of agencies of the Army.

17. OFFICE OF GRADUATE MANAGER OF ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate Athletics.

Varsity, junior varsity and plebe schedules were maintained in all 17 intercollegiate sports.

Approximately 5278 young men came to the Military Academy as members of visiting teams. Of this number 2781 were furnished over night accommodations in our visiting team quarters and approximately 12,612 meals were served to these visitors at the Cadet Mess.

341 contests were played by our varsity, junior varsity and plebe teams during the year and of this number 58 games were played away from West Point. West Point varsity teams won 63% (6 ties) of contests with other institutions and 10 out of 14 contests with the Navy. Army scored a clean sweep over Navy in major sports competition defeating the midshipmen in football, baseball, track, basketball and lacrosse. Army also defeated Navy in cross country, gymnastics, rifle, swimming and squash. Army's football teams, varsity, junior varsity and plebe, all had undefeated seasons.

Outstanding varsity victories and outstanding individual accomplishments for the year are listed below:

- Baseball* —Army tied with Princeton University for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Championship.
- Boxing* —Cadet Pete H. Monfore won the 175 lb. Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association Championship for the second successive year.
- Cross Country*—Army won the IC4A and Heptagonal Cross Country Championships. Cadet Richard T. Shea won both individual titles.

- Football* —Army won the Lambert Trophy, symbolic of the Eastern Championship.
Army was undefeated for the second straight season and now has extended the winning streak to 20 straight games.
Cadet Arnold A. Galiffa was an unanimous choice for first team All-America quarterback honors.
- Gymnastics* —Army tied with Syracuse University for the Eastern Intercollegiate Team Championship.
Cadet Carl L. Brunson won the E.I.G.A. Parallel Bar Championship.
Cadet Robert A. Williams won the E.I.G.A. Flying Rings Championship.
The 8th Annual N.C.A.A. Championships were held here in April. The University of Minnesota won the team title.
- Lacrosse* —Army defeated Mount Washington Lacrosse Club, the defending National Champions, by a score of 7—6.
- Rifle* —Army won the National Collegiate Rifle Association Championship.
- Swimming* —Cadets James W. Smyly, John F. Irwin, Michael E. DeArmond and Harvey W. Prosser were named on the N.C.A.A. College Coaches All-America Swimming Team.
Although Army placed third in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, the team distinguished itself by breaking eight of the nine pool records.
- Track*
(Indoor) —Cadet Richard T. Shea won the Heptagonal Two Mile Championship.
Cadet Harold D. Shultz won the Heptagonal 45-yard High Hurdle Championship.
Cadet Richard G. Bastar tied for the Heptagonal and IC4A Pole Vault Championship.
- Track*
(Outdoor) —Cadet Richard T. Shea won the Penn Relays Two Mile Championship.
Cadet Richard G. Bastar won the Penn Relays Pole Vault Championship and tied for the Heptagonal Pole Vault Championship.
Cadets Deane W. Welch, Robert I. Simpson, Tyler W. Tandler, Edward J. Mastaglio, won the Heptagonal 440-Yard Sprint Relay.

Attendance of Corps of Cadets at Games Away.

250 members of the First Class travelled by train to Ann Arbor to witness the game with University of Michigan while the balance of the First Class similarly travelled to Cambridge to attend the Harvard game. The entire Corps of Cadets travelled by rail to Philadelphia for both the Pennsylvania and Navy games.

The intercollegiate program contributed greatly to cadet training in the following phases: 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 groups 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.

Special Events.

The Army Athletic Association for the second year conducted an Army wide coaching school. This was attended by members of the Army and Air Force with representatives coming from practically all camps and stations throughout the world. Daily clinics were conducted in football, baseball, basketball and boxing.

18. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

General Information.

Lieutenant Colonel William G. Proctor, transferred from USA (INF) to USAF, relieved from duty as Public Information Officer 22 May 1950 for assignment with USAF in Washington, D. C.

Captain Joseph F. H. Cutrona, Field Artillery, appointed Acting Public Information Officer, 17 May 1950, vice Lieutenant Colonel William G. Proctor.

Media Liaison.

The Public Information Office maintained close liaison with New York City dailies, wire and photo syndicates, theatre and television newsreels, and with still photographers of New York papers and local Hudson Valley papers. In the case of news releases on special events occurring at West Point, the press and other news media were invited to send representatives to cover on the spot. Approximately 150 releases of general news and/or special events interest (exclusive of sports) were disseminated by this office. In addition, approximately 50 special stories on particular individuals and/or events connected with USMA were sent out.

Some of the special events covered by the press upon invitation from this office were:

- 26 July 1949—Dedication of Stilwell Dam and Stilwell Lake
- 6 Oct. 1949—Dedication of World War II Memorial Plaques of Battle Deaths, USMA Alumni
- 13 Oct. 1949—Visit of Defense Ministers from Atlantic Pact Nations
- 23 Nov. 1949—Visit of The Shahinshah of Iran
- 3 Dec. 1949—Visit of The Honorable Gordon Gray and Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim
- Feb.-Apr. 1950—Series of Cadet-Midshipman Exchange Visits
- 9 May 1950—Visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 2- 6 June 1950—June Week Activities
- 22 June 1950—Presentation to USMA of Portrait of Maj. Gen. Goethals

Public Information Office handled details incident to such press coverage, including orientation of media representatives upon arrival at West Point, allotment and distribution of tickets and/or credentials, assignment of working space, and furnishing of statistics and other background material to assist the representatives.

During the year increased emphasis was placed upon the dissemination of "educational publicity" for the purpose of acquainting the public more fully with the academic phase of life at the Military Academy. Included in this educational publicity were releases on the appointments of Professors and/or Assistant Professors in the various academic departments; the series of six Cadet-Midshipman Exchange Visits; the West Point National Invitational Debate Tournament; and the Student Conference on United States Affairs.

With respect to the USMA Sesquicentennial Celebration during 1952, the Public Information Office coordinated details with Headquarters, USMA, with the USMA Sesquicentennial Director, and with other concerned departments insofar as press relations and visitors' bureau during that period is concerned. Prepared memoranda setting forth requirements of this office as to funds required, additional officer personnel to assist, and increased clerical assistance.

Public Information Office maintained photographic files on USMA scenes, cadet activities, parade shots, and the like (negatives maintained by Signal Corps Photographic Laboratory). Approximately 1200 pictures of buildings, scenes, parades, and cadet activities disseminated by this office in addition to approximately 2000 pictures of individual members of Class of 1950 sent out with graduation releases. Approximately 800 photographs of visiting personages and groups were forwarded to individuals or organizations concerned; (in cases of foreign visitors, pictures were transmitted through AC/S G-2, Department of the Army, Foreign Liaison Branch). In response to specific requests from news media for pictures of particular individuals or scenes, Public Information Office made arrangements either to have the shots taken by USMA Signal Corps photographers and forwarded by PIO or to have the photographers of the agencies concerned visit West Point to secure on-the-spot pictures.

Radio and Television Activity.

The major theatre newsreels (Movietone, News of the Day, Paramount News, Pathe News, and Universal Newsreel) and the major television newsreels (National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, Telenews, and Telepix) covered various special events at USMA throughout the year, including visits of VIPs, sports events, and June Week activities.

All radio and television activity in which USMA was concerned was coordinated and supervised by this office. In many cases, PIO prepared script; in all cases, PIO reviewed and approved scripts prior to presentation. Army's 1949 football game and many of the major winter sports events were covered by radio and/or television agencies. The radio broadcasts and telecasts in which USMA was concerned (exclusive of sports coverage) were as follows:

- 13 July 1949—Columbia Broadcasting System program "Salute to West Point", on Jack Sterling Show.
- 24 July 1949—Station WGAI, San Antonio, Texas; program with USMA theme; musical scores of West Point songs furnished by PIO, USMA.
- 22 thru 26 Aug. 1949 —Series of broadcasts over Columbia Broadcasting System titled "The Nation's Defenses"; presented in coordination with National Military Establishment.

- 19-20 Sept. 1949—Recordings made at West Point for British Broadcasting Company series of programs; programs rebroadcast in England Jan. 1950; script written and recordings directed by Asst. PIO (Capt. Cutrona).
- 1 Oct. 1949—Transcribed talk by Superintendent presented on "Campus Salute" program over Mutual Broadcasting System, during Army/Penn State football game at Michie Stadium; recording of Superintendent's talk made under direction of Asst. PIO (Capt. Cutrona).
- 8 Oct. 1949—Transcribed interview with Army football captain recorded at West Point under direction of Asst. PIO and presented during Army/Michigan football game at Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 20 Nov. 1949—National Broadcasting Co. Television program "The Goat and the Mule"—The Story of the Service Academies; one of a series of television programs sponsored by the Department of Defense; transcribed speech by the Superintendent and participation by Cadet Choir.
- 23 Nov. 1949—WPTZ-TV, Philadelphia; pre-Army/Navy football broadcast.
- 25 Nov. 1949—Mutual Broadcasting System pre-Army/Navy game program from Philadelphia; recorded interviews with Superintendent, Coach Blaik, and Cadet John Trent, Army Team Captain.
- 2 Dec. 1949—WPIX (NY Daily News television station) presented portion of Student Conference on United States Affairs with USMA Cadets participating.
- 3 Feb. 1950—National Broadcasting Company television crew visited USMA, took shots of Cadet-Midshipman Exchange visit.
- 9 Feb. 1950—Robert Montgomery news program over American Broadcasting System network (Station WJZ, NYC) reference disappearance of Cadet Richard C. Cox.
- 23 Apr. 1950—National Broadcasting Company network presentation of "Voices and People" program, over Station WNBC, NYC; recording made at West Point, under direction of Asst. PIO, of "Bugle That Sounded End of Civil War", presented to USMA Museum.
- 20 May 1950—Armed Forces Day, NYC; PIO secured Cadets to act as spotters and assistants to radio announcers covering parade.
- 2 June 1950—Columbia Broadcasting System television program from NYC; Cadet William B. DeGraf, No. 1 Man in Class of 1950; appearance arranged by PIO.
- 14 June 1950—Recording made at West Point, under direction of Actg. PIO, for VOICE OF AMERICA broadcasting, involving Superintendent, Dean, and USMA Band.

Motion Picture Activity.

PIO coordinated details and supervised all motion picture activity in which USMA was involved and furnished all necessary assistance to studios and representatives concerned, including furnishing background material and pictures as desired, orienting officials and technicians as to best possibilities for shooting scenes, and furnishing officer escorts and/or technical advisers. The following two motion pictures were in production during the year:

Warner Bros., **THE WEST POINT STORY**—scripts reviewed and edited by Public Information Office; details of issuance of clothing and equipment from USMA agencies coordinated and supervised by PIO; Public Information Officer (Lt. Col. W. G. Proctor) acted as technical adviser to officials and technical crew on location at West Point spring of 1950 to take additional shots of West Point scenes and cadet activities. Picture still in process of production.

Signal Corps documentary film, **WEST POINT TODAY**—still in process of production, with anticipated release date late summer or fall of 1950; location shots taken by technical crew during fall of 1949, January 1950, and May 1950.

Football film **HIGHLIGHTS OF 1949**, assembled from newsreel shots of Army football games, edited and produced under direction of Sports Publicity Department, Public Information Office.

Sports Publicity.

PIO Sports Publicity Department handled all publicity relating to USMA athletic events and personalities connected therewith; also acted as publicity agent for Army Athletic Association.

Approximately 150 releases were disseminated on USMA sports to newspapers, magazines, radio networks and stations throughout the country, in addition to special stories prepared from time to time upon request and sent out by wire or mail to requesting agencies. Approximately 800 photographs of USMA sports events, players, and coaches distributed to news media throughout the country and to publicity departments of various colleges and universities.

PIO Sports Publicity Department prepared and distributed sports brochures on all major sports, prepared material for inclusion in football programs, sports broadcasts, and the like.

Information Bureau.

The Public Information Office maintains information service to answer queries regarding the Military Academy, its history and mission, the Corps of Cadets, points of interest to visitors, and the like. In some instances these queries can be handled by dissemination of informational pamphlets or material prepared by this office in advance and held for such purpose; in a great many instances requests are for special information or data requiring research on the part of PIO personnel and preparation of individual reply.

Visitors to U. S. Military Academy.

This office arranged and supervised all details in connection with visits of distinguished foreign nationals and U. S. personages, including coordination with higher headquarters and with USMA agencies, preparation of itineraries, briefing of escort officers, and dissemination of publicity in connection with the visits.

During the year, the Military Academy was host to visitors from the following foreign countries:

Argentina	Great Britain	Pakistan
Belgium	India	Peru
Brazil	Iran	Philippines
Canada	Israeli	Portugal
Chile	Korea	South Africa
Cuba	Mexico	Thailand (Siam)
El Salvador	Netherlands	Venezuela

Speakers' Bureau.

PIO maintained speakers' availability list and roster of engagements filled by USMA personnel in response to specific requests from civic groups, schools, patriotic organizations, fraternal organizations, and the like.

Cadet Public Information Detail.

The Cadet Public Information Detail, inaugurated in 1947 as the Cadet Press Representatives Organization, is under the direction and supervision of this office. It consists of a Press Section, composed of 79 members, and a Sports Section, composed of 9 members. Members of the Press Section maintain personal data sheets on cadets in their respective companies, prepare hometown releases periodically for editing and transmittal through PIO, and prepare special stories as requested. (Hometown releases sent to approximately 1500 newspapers throughout year). Members of Sports Section act as spotters for radio announcers at athletic events, assemble athletic data as required, and assist the Sports Publicity Department of this office as requested. The Brigade PIO works in close coordination at all times with this office.

Miscellaneous.

Assistant Public Information Officer conferred with publicity directors of various colleges and universities in New York City, and in New Brunswick and Princeton, N. J., on 27-28 July 1949, reference their manner of handling educational publicity; prepared report on the conferences and a prospectus for widening range of educational publicity on USMA.

Letters with informational material on Student Conference on United States Affairs, held at USMA 30 Nov. thru 3 Dec. '49, were sent to the following with invitation to cover: LIFE Magazine; N. Y. TIMES; N. Y. SUN; N. Y. JOURNAL-AMERICAN; N. Y. WORLD-TELEGRAM; N. Y. DAILY NEWS; Station WPIX; MOVIE-NEWS; NEWS OF THE DAY; PATHE NEWS; UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL; TELEPIX; and TELENEWS; to ASSOCIATED PRESS; INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; and UNITED PRESS; and to educational and news magazines throughout the country. N. Y. Daily News carried article on Conference o/a 15 November. Following agencies sent representative(s) to cover arrival of Students on 30 November and progressive phases of the Student Conference:

Pathe News crew
 N. Y. Daily News photographer
 N. Y. Times (feature writer and photographer)
 Herald Tribune and Washington Post (feature writer)
 LOOK Magazine photographer

PIO reviewed news clippings (Dec. 1946 to date) reference termination of Army-Notre Dame football series and compiled list of "Unfavorable Publicity" excerpts for the Superintendent; also prepared album of clippings.

Through arrangements made by U. S. Department of State, Foreign Press Liaison Section, copies of BUILDING LEADERS have been given wide distribution in foreign press. That office forwarded to PIO, USMA, sampling of order lists by foreign correspondents requesting copies of booklet. Included in a long list of countries receiving distribution of BUILDING LEADERS are: Belgian Congo; Liechtenstein; Italy; Netherlands; France; China; Germany; Greece; United Kingdom; Australia; Turkey; Spain; Denmark; Switzerland; Norway; Colombia; Canada; India; Israel; Egypt; Sweden; Austria; Philippines; also Reuters, Ltd., and E. P. S. News Syndicate, both of which give world-wide distribution.

Reference disappearance of Cadet Third Classman Richard C. Cox (case as yet unsolved), PIO sent out general news release to wire services, N.Y.C. dailies, and Newburgh News on 17 Jan. '50, giving facts of his disappearance; sent out further news release to same agencies on 16 Mar. '50 stating that Cadet Cox's name had been dropped from the rolls, USCC; in addition PIO periodically released news story and developments in the case to news media making inquiries regarding the case. PIO coordinated with Headquarters, USMA, and with CID, reference details of the case and dissemination of publicity thereon. During week 17-24 March a number of feature writers and photographers visited USMA to cover developments in the case, (including research of the grounds,) for articles on the subject. Coordinated with representative of Robert Montgomery (motion picture actor with own radio program) as to developments in the case so that they could be presented to radio audience.

Coordinated details of USMA participation in (First) Armed Forces Day Celebration in New York City, 20 May, with concerned post activities and personnel, with First Army Project Officer, and with representatives of Military Order of World Wars organization. Established PIO HQ at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to handle details on the spot.

19. ACTIVITIES OF THE 1802d SPECIAL REGIMENT

During the Fiscal Year 1950, the 1802d Special Regiment carried out its dual function of instructing the United States Corps of Cadets in military tactics and administration and performing the necessary operation and maintenance of the Post. A total of 264 hours of cadet instruction were presented. Over 55,000 man-hours were devoted to Post details. Regimental personnel participated in a total of 73 funerals, both on and off the Post, and 21 special ceremonies.

The Regiment was consistently understrength, the 30 June 1950 figures for enlisted personnel being:

Authorized—	1292
Actual	—1174

Monthly and special levies for enlisted personnel for overseas service took heavy toll from the Regiment; especially severe were the losses in senior and experienced non-commissioned officers.

One officer space was lost to the Regiment during the year, the latest authorization being 42 officers and 2 Warrant Officers.

Airborne Detachment.

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

An Airborne archive is maintained by liaison with the 11th Airborne Division, the 82nd Airborne Division, the Parachute School, the Command and Staff College, The Airborne Service Test Section and Wright Field.

Cadet Mess Detachment.

During the year 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, the Cadet Mess Detachment accomplished its mission of supplying table waiters and kitchen help to the Cadet Mess and operating the Veterinary Station Hospital.

During the summer training period, 80 men of this detachment were stationed at Camp Buckner to operate the Mess Hall.

The strength of the detachment is 245 with an allocation of 10 men from Headquarters Detachment whose primary duty is to serve as waiters at the West Point Army Mess.

Combat Arms Detachment.

During the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950 the strength of the detachment decreased from 15 officers and 230 enlisted men to 10 officers and 170 enlisted men. The present authorized strength is 11 officers and 203 enlisted men.

The major portion of the tactical training of cadets by the 1802d Special Regiment was performed by the Combat Arms Detachment. A total of 208 hours of cadet instruction was given. In addition, the Infantry, Armored, and Artillery Sections each presented instruction to each of six groups of midshipmen visiting the academy.

A continuous interior training program was conducted to familiarize personnel with weapons, equipment and methods of instruction.

The detachment furnished personnel and equipment for off-post parades, funerals, artillery salutes, guards of honor, and armor escorts. The repatriation program for World War II dead and the volume of firing squads requested constituted a major problem. A total equivalent of 8432 men were used on fatigue, an average of about 31 men per day. Their services were mainly for miscellaneous Post details.

Combat Engineer Detachment.

The primary mission of the Combat Engineer Detachment is to instruct the Corps of Cadets in Practical Military Engineering. During the year the detachment instructed the Third Class, USCC, in the following engineer subjects:

- Operation and Maintenance of Engineer Equipment
- Floating Bridges
- Water Supply
- Mine Warfare
- Assault River Crossing
- Air Compressors and Pneumatic Tools

The detachment engaged in the following engineer projects:

- Construction of Camp Natural Bridge Motor Pool
- Construction of Safety Fence, Lusk Reservoir

Construction of Pistol Range
 Construction of Pill Box, Infantry Section
 Construction of Trainer Range, Artillery Section
 Construction of Ski Jump
 Construction of Guard Rail, North Area
 Construction of Parking Area, South Branch Exchange
 Construction of Cubicles for Barracks
 Converting of Officer Apartment
 Renovation of Ski Slope
 Widening of Curve, Pitcher Road
 Renovation of Bath House, EM Swimming Pool
 Digging of Round Pond Well
 Assistance to Dept. of MA&E in Concrete Laboratory
 Assistance to Dept. of MT&G in Surveying Instruction
 Snow removal for approximately one fifth of Post

The detachment fired the M1 rifle and the pistol for record during the month of September 1949.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

During the period of 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, successfully carried out its mission of providing competent enlisted personnel for forty-three different using agencies on the Post as clerk typists, general clerks, laboratory assistants, draftsmen, postmasters, salvage technicians and various other jobs, all of a highly specialized nature.

The Detachment operated large scale transient facilities for military and civilian cadet candidates pending entry into the Corps of Cadets.

During the above period 103,005 individual meals were served by the Consolidated Mess.

Medical Detachment.

During the fiscal year ending 30 June 1950, the Medical Detachment accomplished its mission of providing enlisted personnel for duty in the Station Hospital, USMA, and administratively saw that their duties as clerks, technicians, mess attendants, ambulance drivers, and other duties in the various sections of the hospital were efficiently performed.

Normal duty hours for Medical Detachment personnel are from 0700 to 1900 hours daily, Monday through Friday inclusive, and from 0700 to 1200 hours on Saturday. A weekend detail of approximately fifty per cent (50%) of the personnel is employed from 1200 to 1900 hours on Saturday and from 0700 to 1900 hours on Sunday of each week. The period from 1900 to 0700 hours daily, is the normal "off duty" time for the major portion of the personnel. During these hours, the hospital is staffed with a detail of eleven men, consisting of one Sergeant of the Guard, one laboratory technician, one surgical technician, one X-Ray technician, one emergency man, three night ward men, two ambulance drivers and one night cook.

In addition to the duties normally demanded of the personnel, there are numerous other activities foreign to most hospitals. For approximately eight months of the year, ambulances and aid men accompanied either the Corps of Cadets or enlisted troops while firing practice was conducted on the various

ranges of the reservation. Ambulances and aid men were furnished for various athletic events of the Corps of Cadets throughout the year. Four aid men were furnished for the trip of the 2nd Class of Cadets USMA to Little Creek, Va., in August 1949, for joint amphibious training with Army, Navy and Marine Corps units. In the spring and early summer an instructor was furnished to aid Medical Officers in the instruction of First Aid, Field Sanitation and Personal Hygiene to the Corps of Cadets. Four aid men and two cooks were sent on the Plebe Hike. During the summer months one enlisted man was detailed in connection with mosquito and insect control of the reservation. Additional men were detailed to assist the physical examination section, Station Hospital, during the annual cadet physical examinations. A detail of seven men were required to set up and demonstrate a Battalion Aid Station. For a period of fifteen days every two months a Charge of Quarters is furnished from this detachment for the Auxiliary Barracks.

Military Police Detachment.

During the year 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950 the Military Police Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, USMA, performed its normal routine duties as well as those missions peculiar to the United States Military Academy.

During the year a fourteen-hour training course was given to all men. This course included not only important information for Military Police operation at this station but also for other activities required of Military Policemen in field units. Certificates of completion were issued. This course was in addition to the required hours of training in law. During the year each man was required to fire two targets of ten shots each on the small-bore indoor range. Much improvement has resulted and better record firing is expected.

In view of the desirability of reducing the number of guarded prisoners in public view, a liberal interpretation of the trusty policy was adopted. During the year but one prisoner escaped from the Post and was soon apprehended.

During the year the Investigation Section worked on 128 cases. The most important was the disappearance from the Post of Cadet Richard C. Cox. Representatives of First Army C. I. D. and the F. B. I. were called in but the case is as yet unsolved.

The caliber and morale of the men assigned to this detachment is generally excellent. Housing and messing conditions are adequate and the normal work load is within the capabilities of personnel assigned. During home football games and June Week activities thirty men were made available by First Army to assist in Military Police activities. At the time of this report the detachment is seven men understrength with the expectancy of being thirteen men understrength by the end of July 1950. With the requirement of ten men to operate at Camp Buckner, the strength of the Military Police Detachment is at times inadequate.

Ordnance Detachment.

The mission of the Ordnance Detachment during the past year was (a) to provide trained enlisted technicians to perform 3rd and limited 4th echelon maintenance under 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 technically trained enlisted personnel to assist the Professor of Ordnance in supervising laboratory instruction in the automotive and armament phases of the course in Ordnance.

Personnel of this detachment were utilized to a greater extent in performing maintenance inspections during the past year. Inspection teams operating under

Post Ordnance supervision performed quarterly spot-check inspections of all organization motor pools, and annual inspection of all armament items at this station.

This detachment reached and maintained its highest peak of technical efficiency during the past fiscal year. Replacements received were of higher quality and possessed better technical background than in any other recent year. In addition, approximately 20% of the authorized strength attended technical courses of instruction in various specialties at The Ordnance School. Concurrent military training was conducted throughout the year, including 100% firing and qualifying in marksmanship courses with the principal weapon assigned.

Preparatory School Detachment.

The USMA Preparatory School was operated throughout the year, in accordance with current directives, for the purpose of providing preparatory training for entrance to the United States Military Academy of qualified officers, warrant officers and enlisted men on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The Preparatory School conducted three courses of academic instruction for cadet candidates. The basic course was presented from 6 September 1949 to 4 March 1950 to prepare cadet candidates for the March 1950 United States Military Academy entrance examinations. It consisted of instruction in English, algebra, plane geometry and American history. The advanced course was presented from 20 March 1950 to 3 June 1950 to give those cadet candidates who had completed the March entrance examinations a firmer foundation for the academic courses encountered after admission to the United States Military Academy. The basic course in condensed form was repeated from 20 March 1950 to 10 June 1950 for those cadet candidates who were authorized to take the special examination in June 1950 at Stewart Air Force Base. Due to the fact that students report throughout the school year, up until about 1 February, the courses are so designed as to give each candidate a complete preparatory course. Necessarily the course is more condensed, depending upon date of reporting, after the opening of the school year, which is the first Tuesday in September.

The cadet candidates also received 198 hours of physical training and 88 hours of basic military training. The physical education and athletic program included conditioning exercises, physical aptitude tests, intramural and competitive athletics and recreational sports. Ninety-nine percent of the cadet candidates were successful in passing the West Point physical aptitude tests. The military training program included parades, ceremonies, inspections, dismounted drill, military courtesies and discipline, West Point orientation, military justice, map reading, current events, military indoctrination and the care, maintenance and handling of the M1 rifle.

The total enrollment for the USMA Preparatory School for the 1949-1950 school year was 256 students. However the total number attending classes at any one time never exceeded 205. The enrollment for this school year was considerably smaller than for previous years. The reason for this primarily was because only 15 vacancies were authorized for Regular Army-Air Force competitive appointees for the class of 1954 whereas for the previous year's class 29 in this category were admitted. All candidates who enrolled in the school with Regular Army or Air Force appointments qualified mentally for admission to the Military Academy.

The Preparatory School operated within the limits of the budget for the fiscal year 1950 with a saving of \$12,856.76. It is felt that any material reduction in the budget will handicap the operation of the school.

The physical plant as concerns housing, maintenance, utilities, supplies and recreation facilities provided by Stewart Air Force Base is considered adequate for needs of the school. Relations between Staff Section, Base Headquarters, and the Preparatory School have been of the best.

As of 1 April 1950, responsibility for direct operation and supervision of the Preparatory School was delegated by the Superintendent, USMA, to the Commanding Officer, 1802d Special Regiment.

Recently enacted congressional legislation has changed the maximum age limit for admission to the Military Academy from 24 years to 22 years. This change should have very little effect on the number of candidates enrolled at the Preparatory School. Proposed legislation now pending before Congress which provides for an increase from four to six in the number of Regular Army-Air Force competitive appointees per existing vacancy, will act to increase the number of students in that category by one-third. The general outlook for the school year 1950-51 indicates that the enrollment at this school will be materially greater than for the present year.

The athletic and physical training program conducted during the last school year was considerably expanded over that of previous years. An adequate stock of athletic equipment and supplies was procured and is now on hand.

The principal obstacles encountered during the past year's operation were due to following causes:

a. Late and irregular reporting of students to the school. Classes started on 7 September 1949 with only 80 candidates present. It has been determined through past experience that the earlier a candidate reports the more assured he is of successfully passing the West Point entrance examination.

b. Lack of educational background. More than a few candidates are authorized to attend the Preparatory School whose secondary schooling is so inadequate that they are unable to absorb the academic subjects taught and have to be eliminated from further training.

c. Insufficient assigned military personnel in the operating cadre to adequately organize, supervise and carry out all phases of the operational mission of the school.

It is felt that the USMA Preparatory School provides the much needed opportunity for members of the Armed Services to secure the military physical and academic training which they may require to enable them to successfully pass the required entrance examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy. Further, it is believed that the Preparatory School fulfills an important role by providing a substantial number of members of the United States Corps of Cadets who are well adjusted to military life and group living, as well as being physically qualified and academically proficient.

Signal Corps Detachment.

Cadet Instruction.—During the period 8 July through 26 August 1949, a course in basic signal communications was conducted for the Third Class of Cadets at Camp Buckner. The course was of 12 hours duration and consisted of basic field wire, radio communication, miscellaneous means of communication and message center procedure. Equipment was based on Infantry Regiment and Battalion

level. In addition to enlisted personnel of the radio section of this activity, twelve enlisted men from the 51st Signal Operations Battalion, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland were on temporary duty to assist in the preparation and presentation of the course.

Telephone Maintenance and Construction Section.—This section consisting of 16 authorized enlisted personnel has operated throughout the past fiscal year with an approximate 25% understrength. In consideration of this fact, the maintenance of the Post telephone plant and its outlying subsidiaries has been accomplished in a highly commendable manner.

Sound Equipment Maintenance Section.—While 13 enlisted men are normally assigned to this section, it has also operated throughout the period of this report with the handicap of being undermanned commensurate with work load requirements. This section is charged with the maintenance and issue of communications equipment for all using agencies of the Post and its outlying subsidiaries; installation, maintenance and repair of interoffice communicating systems, portable and fixed public address systems; mobile public address systems used for outdoor tactical instruction and other numerous occasions requiring its use; installation, maintenance and repair of all equipment incident to the local Military Police Radio Reporting System, together with all government-owned radio equipment in use at this station and the operation, maintenance and repair of sound recording equipment. A high standard of service has been maintained within this section despite its personnel problems.

Training Film Library Section.—Operating personnel of this section consists of 5 enlisted projectionists and 1 civilian clerk. All maintenance and repair work to projectors, film and equipment is performed by enlisted personnel of the section. During the period of this report 823 film showings were made to an approximate attendance of 955,749. This section has functioned smoothly and efficiently throughout the year.

Miscellaneous.—Other enlisted personnel assignments of the detachment are the Administrative and Supply Section consisting of 3 men (First Sergeant, Supply Clerk and Administrative Clerk), 2 Photographers as assistants to the staff of four civilian employees of the Photographic Laboratory, and 1 Radar Repairman on special duty full time with the Department of Electricity. Fair success has been attained in keeping these assignments manned throughout the period of this report.

Transportation Corps Detachment.

The function of this Detachment is to provide personnel for duty with the Transportation Office, USMA, for operation of the USMA Transportation Motor Pool, Maintenance Shop, and other allied transportation activities. General duty assignments develop as follows:

a. *Cadet Instruction.*—During the past year this Detachment employed a very large percentage of its effort in the instruction of Cadets. Every class in the Academy has been trained in at least one of the several Transportation Corps functions. In its mission of instruction, the Detachment was aided by a group of fifty enlisted men and two officers from the 461st Transportation Amphibious Truck Co., Fort Eustis, Virginia.

During the spring months of 1950 some of the 2d Class Cadets who had not previously qualified as motor vehicle (truck) drivers were given instruction and qualification courses by personnel of this Detachment.

Several lectures relating to Transportation Corps functions were given to the 1st and 2d Class by officers of the Detachment during the academic year.

During the summer training period of 1949 the main effort of instructional activity was directed to the organization and operation of a driving course which enabled, with few exceptions, the then 3rd Class to qualify as government motor vehicle drivers. Beyond this, they participated in a logistical DUKW-Truck problem which demonstrated the potentialities and limitations of moving cargo and personnel in a beach landing operation.

In order to furnish the new 4th Class with sufficient drivers to handle their own driver requirements during the ensuing year, the Detachment provided a five-hour qualification course for drivers of the class. The non-drivers of the class spent their time in introduction to all types of motor vehicle driving.

b. *Motor Pool Operation.*—All military personnel operating Transportation Corps motor vehicles in the Motor Pool and the Maintenance Shop are furnished by this Detachment. During the summer months an additional motor pool operation was established to service the needs at Camp Buckner. Eighty vehicles and the necessary drivers, administrators and mechanics were moved to Camp Buckner for this operation.

c. *General.*—Military personnel were furnished by this organization for operation of the Freight Section and Receiving and Shipping Section of the Office of the Transportation Officer. Housekeeping facilities and administrative controls for the personnel mentioned above were also furnished by the Detachment. Personnel were provided for all special duty assignments required by regimental details.

WAC Detachment.

The WAC Detachment, with an authorized strength of fifty-three enlisted women and one officer, has the mission of providing female enlisted personnel to the U. S. Army Hospital, West Point, New York.

The WAC Unit operated at approximately authorized strength throughout the fiscal year, in spite of a considerable turn-over in personnel. Eleven different skills, both technical and administrative, are represented in the detachment.

Barracks space was improved during the year by partitioning and the providing of additional recreational facilities.

Morale of WAC personnel is generally high. They participate in normal recreational activities of the garrison.

USMA Band.

The United States Military Academy Band continued its primary mission of supporting the Corps of Cadets with military music whenever and wherever required, including parades, reviews, Graduation Week ceremonies, etc.

In addition, the band participated in numerous Post and off-the-post ceremonies and functions such as concerts, presentations, recording engagements, broadcasts, dedications, dinners, honor guards for visiting dignitaries, receptions, church services, Memorial Day services, forty-five funerals; graduation exercises at Vassar College, USMA Preparatory School and the Post School; dances, festivities, children's parties, alumni exercises, wedding receptions, Army football games and football rallies.

A continuous training program was followed throughout the year consisting of daily rehearsals of every possible combination of instruments from trios to the full combined strength of the USMA Band and Field Music Section. In general, the Band has continued to function in a superior manner and has rendered excellent service as an important element of many Military Academy ceremonies and other activities.

American Red Cross—Field Director's Office.

The following report for the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, indicates to some extent the various services extended to West Point military personnel and their dependents through this office.

Field Director's Office.—The total number of individuals requesting and obtaining assistance was 662. Of these cases, 446 were new and 216 constituted those of men who were previously interviewed by this office. One thousand and twenty-seven distinct services were rendered. Financial assistance was given in the form of 41 loans, totaling \$2035.35. Four grants totaling \$58.00 were made to Post personnel. In addition to personal problems, the Field Director qualified 9 young people in Junior Red Cross swimming and 19 life guards for the 1802d Special Regiment.

Assistant Field Director, U. S. Army Hospital.—The Assistant Field Director rendered professional social service to 200 individual patients during this period. Of these, 175 were patients assisted for the first time, and 25 previously aided. Also provided were 156 movie shows, 284 recreational activities, and individualized recreation for 52 patients.

Chapters.—Chapters advanced \$540.00 for family assistance for dependents living off the Post; supplied nearly 1500 hostesses for Service Club activities; provided innumerable games, books, puzzles, magazines, playing cards, bingo prizes, and holiday tray favors for the U. S. Army Hospital.

West Point Auxiliary.—The Auxiliary provided for the U. S. Army Hospital 254 Gray Lady units working 2602 hours; 26 Nurses Aide units working 105 hours; 12 daily and 4 Sunday newspapers; a two-gallon thermos jug for boat trips; and Christmas decorations. In addition, the Auxiliary Junior Red Cross provided tray favors and candy or nut filled cups for all patients during the holidays.

20. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES

Academic recitations for the entire Corps of Cadets ended at 1500 hours on 1 June 1950.

At 1030 hours Saturday, 3 June, the announcement and presentation of Athletic Awards was made at a review on The Plain.

Baccalaureate services for the entire First Class were held Sunday morning, 4 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 for the graduating class and alumni was held at 1500 hours 4 June in the Superintendent's garden. At 1730 hours, 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 that time military and academic awards were presented to the First Class by representatives of the patriotic societies donating the awards.

Alumni exercises were held at Thayer Monument at 1100 hours 5 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 1950, placed a wreath at the Monument of Sylvanus Thayer.

The alumni luncheon and annual meeting of the Association of Graduates was held at Washington Hall at 1215 hours Monday, 5 June, attended by one of the largest groups of approximately 1000 alumni. At this meeting, Brigadier General Chauncey L. Fenton, Retired, Class of 1904, was re-elected, for a third term, as President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The present Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staffs, General Omar N. Bradley, and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, attended the June Week activities with their classmates of the Class of 1915.

Graduation exercises for the Class of 1950 were held in the Field House at 1000 hours Tuesday, 6 June 1950, where the Honorable Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, delivered an address. Statistical data pertaining to the Class of 1950 is recorded in paragraph 3, page 3 of this report.

21. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The following is a chronological list of foreign visitors to West Point during the past year:

1949

5- 6 July—Thailand—

Lt. Gen. Dej Dejpradiyudh and party
Formal visit, with honors.

18 July—Pakistan—

Mr. Iskander Mirza, Defense Secretary of Pakistan, and party
Informal inspection of facilities and study of military training methods.

21-24 July—England—

British Army Officers
Informal visit by British Army officers recently graduated from various U. S. Army Service Schools.

25-26 July—England—

Lt. Col. H. L. Lendrum, War Office, London
Informal visit.

8 Aug.—England—

Lt. Gen. Dudley Russell, Senior British Military Adviser to Indian Government
For purpose of orientation on organization, methods, and curriculum at USMA; honors not rendered.

8-12 Aug.—Canada—

Canadian Section of Joint Canada-U. S. Military Cooperation Committee (7 officers)
Meeting at West Point; no entertainment by USMA required.

15 Aug.—South Africa—

The Honorable F. C. Erasmus, Minister of Defense of South Africa, and party
Informal inspection of facilities and study of military training methods.

19 Aug.—Canada—

Col. and Mrs. Sherrier
Informal tour of Post, escorted by PIO.

- 25 Aug.—England—
Maj. Hamilton, Commandant, Winchester College, England
Informal tour of Post, escorted by Lt. Col. Tillson.
- 9 Sept.—India—
Lt. Col Zorawar Singh, Indian Army, and Family
Informal tour of Post, escorted by Maj. S. G. Blencoe, Asst. PSO.
- 11 Sept.—Pakistan—
Lt. Col. Altaf Qadir, Pakistan Army, and Family
Informal tour of Post, escorted by Lt. Col. R. W. Garrett, Dept. of Tactics.
- 16 Sept.—Philippines—
Major Mariano Talag and Major Uldarico S. Baclagon
Maj. Talag assigned to Dept. of Mathematics for approximately 2 weeks' study; Maj. Baclagon to Dept. of MA&E for approximately 2 months study.
- 16 Sept.—England—
Maj. A. J. Deane-Drummond, British Army MC
Informal tour, escorted by Maj. S. G. Blencoe, Asst. PSO.
- 4 Oct.—Belgium—
Col. Leon J. Baekelandt, Commandant, Artillery School of Belgium
Informal tour, escorted by Major W. R. Kraft, Dept. of Foreign Languages.
- 6 Oct.—England—
Marshal of RAF, Lord Arthur Tedder and Mrs. Tedder
Guests of Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, USAF, at dedication of World War II Memorial to USMA Alumni killed in battle.
- 13 Oct.—Belgium, Denmark, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal—
Defense Minister of several nations, representatives of North Atlantic Defense Treaty Committee
Formal visit, with honors, purpose of inspection of facilities and good will.
- 20 Oct.—England—
Maj. Gen Alexander D. Campbell, Engineer-in-Chief, British War Office
Informal visit, approximately two-hour duration; escorted by Lt. Col. Donald A. Phelan, Post Engineer.
- 24-25 Oct.—Thailand—
Lt. Col. Nitas Chirapravati, Military Attache, Thai Embassy; with wife and son
Informal tour, escorted by Lt. Col. Charles Persons, 1802d Special Regiment.
- 28-29 Oct.—Canada, England—
RAF and RCAF officers
Informal visit, escorted by Capt. Ben F. Hardaway, Dept. of English.
- 31 Oct.—England—
Maj. Gen. G. N. Bednall, Chief Paymaster, British Army
Informal visit; escorted by Maj. R. C. Lewis, FD.

1- 2 Nov.—Peru—

Brig. Gen. Manuel Morla Concha, Director General of Military Instructors, Peruvian Army, and party
Formal visit (honors NOT rendered) for purpose of studying educational system at USMA.

16 Nov.—Belgium—

Col. Glorioux, Surgeon, Belgian Army
Informal visit, on own initiative; no prior notification of arrival; escorted by Col. C. L. Kirkpatrick, MC, and Lieut. Wm. Clark, ADC.

23 Nov.—Iran—

His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahinshah of Iran, and party
Formal visit, with honors, as part of visit to United States at Invitation of President Truman.

28 Nov.-9 Dec.—Brazil—

Brazilian Military Academy Professors (5)
Two-week study of USMA methods of instruction, curriculum, etc. Escorted by Capt. O. Velho, Brazilian Army, assigned to Dept. of Foreign Languages, USMA.

3 Dec.—England—

Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, Chief of Imperial General Staff, British War Office (simultaneous visit with Honorable Gordon Gray, Secretary of U. S. Army)
Formal visit, with honors rendered (to Field Marshal Slim on arrival and to Secretary Gray upon departure). Purpose of visit: to consummate presentation of antique silver centre-piece presented to U. S. Army by British Army.

5- 6 Dec.—Chile—

Maj. Pelayo Izurieta, Secretary of Studies, Chilean Military Academy
Informal visit, escorted by Lt. Col. Cleveland, Dept. of Foreign Languages.

8 Dec.—Australia—

Maj. Gen. John A. Chapman, DSO, Australian Military Mission
Formal visit (honors NOT rendered) for the purpose of paying respects to Superintendent and to investigate West Point aptitude and recitation systems.

12 Dec.—Brazil—

Brig. Gen. Eudora Barcellos de Moraes, Chief of Engineers, Brazilian Army, and party
Informal visit, no honors. Escorted by Lt. Col. J. D. McElheny, 1802d Special Regiment, and by Maj. E. B. Edwards, Dept. of Tactics.

13 Dec.—India—

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Member of Indian Defense Council and Member of United Nations
Informal visit, escorted by Col. Allen L. Keyes, Director of USMA Museum.

20 Dec.—Iran—

Brig. Gen. Abdul Heissein Hedjah, Military Aide to Shahinshah of Iran

Informal return visit to study USCC training; escorted by Lt. Col. A. Hopkins, Dept. of Foreign Languages.

1950

24 Jan.—England—

Col. J. C. Windsor Lewis, Military Attache, Embassy of Great Britain, and Col. Roger H. G. O. Spence, British Army Staff
Informal visit, escorted by Capt. L. D. Wallis, Jr., Dept. of English.

1 Feb.—England—

Maj. G. S. K. Maydon, British Army
Informal visit, escorted by Asst. PIO.

27 Feb.—1 Mar.—The Netherlands—

Lt. Col. Juan Rothuizen, Deputy Director Training, GS, Army of The Netherlands
Informal visit, escorted by Asst. PIO; conferred with Dean, Commandant of Cadets, and heads of other academic departments.

18 Mar.—Venezuela—

Rev. Juan Francisco Hernandez, Chaplain, Venezuelan Army
Informal visit, escorted by Catholic Chaplains, USMA.

23—24 Mar.—Thailand—

Lt. Col. C. Viragupta, Thai Army
Informal visit for purpose of studying the functioning and methods of Department of Military Psychology & Leadership; Escorted by Asst. PIO and by Maj. H. F. Smith, Dept. of Tactics.

28—31 Mar.—England—

Lt. Gen. Sir Frank E. W. Simpson, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Western Command, British Army; and Lady Simpson
Formal visit, honors rendered to Gen. Simpson. Purpose of visit: to deliver lecture to USCC under terms of Kermit Roosevelt Exchange Lecture program.

3 Apr.—Portugal—

Lt. Gen. Julio Perreira, Portuguese Army
Informal visit, escorted by Lt. B. H. Weir and Capt. O. Velho.

16 Apr.—Cuba—

Thirty-two Cuban Cadets, and ten officers, including Cuban Military Attache and five members of Cuban Consular Corps
Informal visit for the purpose of promoting good will; escorted by members of Cadet Spanish Club, Lt. James Howe, O. C.

21 Apr.—Mexico—

Lt. Gen. Gilberto R. Limon, Secretary of National Defense of Mexico, and party
Formal visit, honors rendered, for purpose of inspecting USMA activities and facilities. Escort Officer: Maj. Stephen T. Kosiorek, Dept. of Foreign Languages.

- 9 May—Pakistan—
His Excellency, Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan
Formal visit, honors rendered, for purpose of witnessing
cadets activities and inspecting its facilities; escorted by Su-
perintendent and staff officers.
- 10 May—Venezuela—
Maj. Estrada, Venezuelan Army
Informal visit, accompanied by a Capt. Duval, USA; escorted
by Asst. PIO.
- 22 May—Argentina—
Lt. Gen. Victor Jaime Majo, Chief of General Staff of Coordina-
tion of the Ministry of National Defense of Argentina, and
Commanding General of the Interior; with party
Formal visit, honors rendered, for purpose of inspecting
USMA facilities and witnessing Cadet activities.
- 26 May—El Salvador—
Lt. Col. Marco Antonio Molina, Chief of Staff, El Salvador, and
party
Formal visit, honors rendered, for purpose of inspecting
USMA facilities and witnessing Cadet activities.
- 12 June—Korea—
Brig. Gen. Chung Ill Kwon, Deputy C/S for Operations, Korean
Army, accompanied by Vice Consul in Charge of Trade
Informal visit, escorted by Asst. PIO.
- 16 June—Israeli—
Maj. Yochanan Samuel, of Tel Aviv, Israel
Informal visit, escorted by Director of Physical Education.
- 27 June—England—
Capt. Peter W. Gretton, British Royal Navy
Informal visit, escorted by Lt. Charles R. Gorder, Dept. of
English.
- 29 June—Pakistan—
Lt. Col. Atiqur Rahman, and Brigadier N Agha Khan Raza,
Military Attache to Washington.
Informal visit.

Outstanding United States personages and/or organizations visiting the Military Academy during the year were as follows:

1949

- 6- 8 July—Service Academy Board of Consultants.
7- 8 July—Science & English Panel.
14-15 July—Teaching & Testing Methods Panel.
28-29 July—Social Sciences Panel.
Purpose of visit: to study curriculum and to inspect USMA
departments and facilities.
- 7 July—Capt. Walter Zaharevitz, USAF-Senior Scout Liaison Officer, Boy
Scouts of America
Purpose: to confer with PIO reference Boy Scout Day at
West Point, 24 Sept.

- 26 July.—Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell, and family
 Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Pick, USA
 Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell
 Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford
 And others
 To attend dedication ceremony of Stilwell Dam and Lake.
- 28 July–3 Aug.—Lt. Col. Joseph Quittner, Res., Ret'd., New York City Chapter MOWW
 Conference with PIO reference Navy Day Dinner at West Point, 29 Oct.
- 8–12 Aug.—U. S. Section, Canadian–U. S. Military Cooperation Committee
 To attend meeting held at West Point.
- 15 Sept.—Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor of Philadelphia
 Purpose: to be oriented on the mission, function, and methods used at USMA.
- 23 Sept.—Savings Bank Life Insurance Managers Association
 Informal tour of Post in connection with convention at Hotel Thayer.
- 24 Sept.—Approximately 7000 Boy Scouts of America
 To attend Boy Scout Day at West Point: tour of grounds and buildings; attendance at Brigade Review and at football game.
- 4 Oct.—Admiral (USN) and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz
 Informal visit; guests of Superintendent. Admiral Nimitz addressed USCC.
- 6 Oct.—Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, C/S, USAF
 To attend dedication ceremony World War II Memorial to USMA Alumni Killed in Battle.
- 19–21 Oct.—New York State Probation Officers
 Informal tour of Post in connection with convention held at Hotel Thayer.
- 20 Oct.—Dr. E. V. Moreland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Informal visit, guest of Superintendent and/or Dean.
- 28–29 Oct.—New York Chapter, Military Order of World Wars
 Purpose: to witness USMA activities and to hold MOWW meeting at Hotel Thayer; escorted by selected Cadets.
- 4–5 Nov.—American Ordnance Association (approximately 50 members)
 Purpose of visit: to witness USMA activities.
- 30 Nov.–3 Dec.—Student Conference on United States Affairs
 Students from colleges and universities throughout country attended conference held at USMA under direction of Dept. of Social Sciences.
- 3 Dec.—Honorable Gordon Gray, Secretary of The Army
 Purpose of visit: to accept on behalf of the United States Army an antique silver centrepiece presented to the United States on behalf of the British Army by Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim.
- 1950
- 25 Jan.—The Very Reverend John J. Cavanaugh, President, University of Notre Dame
 Informal visit, as guest of Superintendent.

- 26-27 Jan.—National Security Industrial Association (Approximately 90 members of New York Region)
 Formal visit, escorted by ten USMA Officers; Honorable Gordon Gray, Secretary of The Army, joined party on 27 Jan.
- 3 Feb.—Mr. George Craig, National Commander of The American Legion, and party
 Informal visit, approximately three hours' duration.
- 24-26 Feb.—Maj. Gen. Clift Andrus, Director O. & T. Division, Department of the Army, and Mrs. Andrus
 Informal visit, as guests of Superintendent.
- 22 Apr.—Congressional Secretaries' Club (approximately 150)
 Escorted by selected Cadets. Purpose of visit: to witness USMA activities.
- 24-29 Apr.—The Board of Visitors, United States Military Academy
 Purpose of visit: to inspect activities as prescribed by Public Law.
- 28 -Apr.—Col. LeGrande A. Diller, Chief, Infantry Branch, Career Management Group, Department of the Army
 Informal visit, escorted by Lieutenants Maeder and Ochs.
- 15 May—General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, United States Army
 Purpose of visit: to address USCC.
- 20 May—Armed Forces Day—Open House at West Point
 Approximately 8000 visited USMA Open House celebration.
- 23 May—Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief, PID
 Purpose of visit: to address USCC.
- 26 May—Approximately 9 Faculty Members from Columbia University
 Visit handled by Dean's Office; group escorted by Col. C. P. Nicholas; informal visit.
- 26 May—N. Y. State Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (approximately 60 members)
 Purpose of visit: to participate in annual services honoring Margaret Corbin.
- 28 May—Members of Sons of American Révolution and Daughters of American Revolution
 No program; permit to visit Post granted by AGO for purpose of placing wreaths on graves in Post Cemetery.
- 30 May—Approximately 2000 members of Polish Falcons
 No program; permit to visit Post granted by AGO for purpose of placing wreath on Kosciuszko monument.
- 23-25 June—Savings Bank Life Insurance Association Tri-State Conference
 Conference held at Hotel Thayer; informal tour of Post on 24 June arranged by PIO.



BRYANT E. MOORE,
 Major General,
 Superintendent.

