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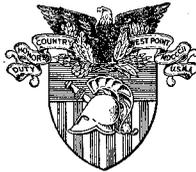
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT



1951

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

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of the
SUPERINTENDENT



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UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY



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^aActively assumed the Superintendency on 1 February 1951, following transfer to overseas duty on 17 January 1951 of Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore.

^bDied 8 March 1951 while on temporary duty in Europe. Colonel Stanley W. Connelly, Associate Professor, designated Acting Head of Department pending appointment of permanent Professor.

^cSuccessor to Colonel Paul D. Harkins, Commandant of Cadets, transferred to duty in Washington on 10 June 1951.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

West Point, N. Y., 30 June 1951

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 1950 to 30 June 1951.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Throughout the period of this report, the United States Military Academy has continued its particular mission of instructing and training the Corps of Cadets in such manner that each member of the Corps, upon graduation and commissioning, shall be possessed of sound educational and cultural attributes, and of the basic qualities of military knowledge, leadership and integrity essential to professional development and advancement throughout a career of national service. It is my belief that these aims and objectives have been and shall continue to be attained.

By direction of the Secretary of the Army, the undersigned actively assumed the Superintendency of the Military Academy on 1 February 1951, subsequent to transfer to the Far East Command of my predecessor, the late Major General Bryant E. Moore, whose unfortunate death occurred at the battlefront in Korea on 24 February, with burial at West Point on 3 April of the current year.

Chronologically, the following changes have occurred in the general and special staff assignments of the Superintendent during the past year:

Colonel Charles H. Miles, Jr., Finance Corps, was announced as Fiscal Officer, 10 July 1950, vice Colonel Harry W. Crandall, transferred.

Colonel Numa A. Watson, Infantry, was relieved from detail in general staff as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Logistics, 1 September 1950 and transferred to the Far East Command.

Colonel Oren E. Hurlbut, Ordnance Corps, was detailed in general staff and announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, 8 September 1950, succeeding Colonel Numa A. Watson.

Captain Richard H. Maeder, Infantry, was relieved as Secretary to the General Staff, U.S.M.A., and announced as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Bryant E. Moore, 12 January, pending transfer to the Far East Command on 17 January 1951.

Colonel Robert G. Gard, Artillery, was relieved as Treasurer of the Military Academy and as Quartermaster and Commissary for the Corps of Cadets on 22 January 1951 and transferred to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Captain William Van D. Ochs, Jr., Infantry, was relieved as Assistant Public Information Officer and assigned as Aide-de-Camp to the Superintendent on 31 January 1951.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Ingham, II, Artillery, was assigned to this headquarters 1 February 1951 as Aide-de-Camp to the Superintendent.

Captain William D. Clark, Infantry, formerly Aide to the Superintendent and an assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2/G-3, Intelligence and Operations, was transferred to the Far East Command on 17 February 1951.

Colonel John K. Waters, Armor, was announced as Commandant of Cadets, effective 11 June 1951, succeeding Colonel Paul D. Harkins, Armor, transferred to duty in Washington, D. C.

Colonel George L. Van Way, Infantry, was detailed in general staff and announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Logistics, 16 June 1951, succeeding Colonel Oren E. Hurlbut, Ordnance Corps, transferred to duty in Washington on 1 May 1951, and relieving the Acting AC/S G-4, Colonel Travis T. Brown, QMC, Post Quartermaster.

Colonel Marion Carson, Armor, assumed duty as Treasurer of the Military Academy and as Quartermaster and Commissary for the Corps of Cadets on 18 June 1951, relieving Lieutenant Colonel James J. Cosgrove, QMC, who had acted in those capacities following the relief of Colonel Robert G. Gard as Treasurer on 22 January 1951.

Colonel Eugene C. Johnston, Armor, was detailed in general staff and announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Personnel, 20 June 1951, succeeding Colonel Leo V. Warner, Adjutant General's Corps, transferred to the European Command on 26 June 1951.

In addition to the foregoing changes in staff assignments, there has been a material turnover of personnel within this command during the past year, including transfer to overseas duty of officers and enlisted men, particularly to Korea and elsewhere within the Far East Command. In this regard the Military Academy's contribution to the Korean campaign is symbolized by the leadership, heroic action and meritorious achievement of many of its graduates, including the Classes of 1949 and 1950, a number of whom have suffered wounds in action or died in battle during the current hostilities. Thus again, as in other national emergencies, has the purpose and value of the Academy been demonstrated in the field.

It is further recorded with regret that in addition to the death in Korea of my predecessor, Major General Bryant E. Moore, the Military Academy suffered the loss during the past year of a distinguished Professor, the late Colonel John Will Coffey, Head of the Department of Ordnance, who died in an airplane accident at Coblenz, Germany, 8 March 1951, while on temporary duty abroad. Posthumously promoted to that rank, he was buried at West Point, 16 March 1951, with the honors accorded a Brigadier General.

Upon recommendation of Major General Maxwell D. Taylor, General Staff Corps, formerly Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from 1945 until 1949 and presently Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Operations, Department of the Army, an officer of the Department of Tactics at the Military Academy, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore H. Andrews, Infantry, a senior instructor in the subject of military psychology and leadership, accompanied General Taylor on an inspection trip to Korea by air during the months of April and May, 1951. The primary purpose of Colonel Andrews' mission was to ascertain how the leadership course given recent graduates of the Military Academy meets actual combat conditions in the field. Colonel Andrews' observations sustain the battle value of the West Point course and will be helpful to his department of instruction.

During the period 23-27 April 1951, the Military Academy was again honored by the annual official visit to West Point of the Board of Visitors appointed pursuant to Public Law 816, 80th Congress, Chapter 714, Second Session. The following members of that distinguished group were present:

United States House of Representatives

Honorable Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas
 Honorable Wingate Lucas, Texas
 Honorable Katharine St. George, New York
 Honorable Clyde Doyle, California

Presidential Appointees

Dr. Irvin Stewart, President, West Virginia University
 Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, President, Grinnell College, Iowa
 Mr. William C. Safford, Vice President, Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, Ohio
 Dr. Walter W. Parker, President, Southeast Missouri State College
 Lieutenant General Troy H. Middleton, President, Louisiana State University
 Mr. John I. Snyder, President, Pressed Steel Car Company, New York, N. Y.

Upon the convening of the Board, Dr. Irvin Stewart was unanimously elected Chairman. Colonel Charles J. Barrett, Professor and Head of the Department of Foreign Languages at the United States Military Academy, was designated by the Superintendent as Executive Secretary for the Board.

While at West Point, the members of the Board of Visitors were afforded and thoroughly availed themselves of every opportunity to observe, inquire into and study the organization and functioning of the Military Academy, in all of its several and varied aspects.

It is recorded that, as in previous years, this annual visit and inspection by the Board of Visitors has been and shall continue to be of substantial value to the United States Military Academy. A comprehensive summary of the Board's findings and recommendations, based upon its observations during the above-cited period, is contained in its 1951 report.

The Second U.S.M.A. Student Conference on United States Affairs was held at West Point during the period 6-9 December 1950. The primary subject discussed at the Conference was "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States:

Problems and Objectives of the 1950's". This second U.S.M.A. Student Conference was sponsored jointly by the U. S. Military Academy and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Attention is invited to the report thereon as contained in a booklet published at West Point in 1951.

During the past year, as elsewhere reported upon herein, plans were formulated for the inauguration of the United States Military Academy Sesquicentennial on 5 January 1952. This observance, marking the one hundred and fifty years of the Military Academy, will terminate with the June Week activities and Graduation Exercises for the Class of 1952. A complete "Sesquicentennial Calendar" has been printed and given public distribution.

In concluding this phase of the Superintendent's Annual Report to The Adjutant General, I wish to affirm the overall excellent condition in which the United States Military Academy and its activities were delivered into my care by the late Major General Bryant E. Moore, my predecessor in office.

Predominantly, there is a sustained spirit of high morale and enthusiastic interest, not only within the Corps of Cadets but among the officers of the Academy, the officers and enlisted men of the 1802d Special Regiment, the personnel of the Military Academy's Preparatory School at Stewart Field, and on the part of the Federal civilian employees of this command. In general, the discipline, conduct and deportment of all personnel continues to be excellent. In particular, the professional efficiency of the 1802d Special Regiment, utilized to assist in the practical training of the Corps of Cadets in combat exercises and the tactical use of modern weapons, is exceptionally noteworthy and outstanding. The general health, welfare and efficiency of the command as a whole continues at a high level. Further, all elements, including the Corps of Cadets, has contributed generously throughout the year to such commendable causes as The March of Dimes, the Red Cross Blood Bank, and the National Red Cross and Community Chest Fund Drives. The purchase of National Defense Bonds has likewise been active throughout the command.

In submitting my report, I wish to add that as elsewhere disclosed herein, the United States Military Academy was honored during the year by visits to West Point of many distinguished foreign visitors and outstanding United States leaders, personages and patriotic organizations.

For reference purposes, and in addition to the Report of the Board of Visitors and the specific data contained herein, it is desired to invite attention to the following West Point publications: "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets, U.S.M.A., 30 June 1951"; "Catalogue of the United States Military Academy, 1951-1952, Sesquicentennial Issue". Attention is also invited to current issues of the following pamphlets: "West Point, Its Objectives and Methods"; "Building Leaders, The Story of West Point"; and the Catalog of Information, U.S.M.A. Preparatory School, Stewart Air Force Base.

3. CLASS OF 1951 USMA

Graduation exercises for the Class of 1951 were held in the Field House at West Point on 5 June. At these ceremonies the Secretary of Defense, General of The Army George C. Marshall, delivered an inspiring address to the graduating class and to the Corps of Cadets as a whole.

In 1947 the entering strength of the Class of 1951 was 639 members. Of the 476 members who completed the course, 9 attained the high scholastic rating of

Distinguished Cadet on the Graduation Merit Roll for the full four-year course of instruction. Three members of the Class were graduated but not commissioned because of physical disability; three were graduated but not immediately commissioned pending physical re-examination; one was graduated but not commissioned, and one was not graduated but awarded a certificate in lieu of diploma.

All members of the Class of 1951 who were graduated and commissioned as 2d lieutenants in the Regular Army were assigned to duty with troops and, upon expiration of graduation leave of absence, were detailed initially to their respective branch service schools for further courses of practical military training and instruction, prior to duty with combat organizations. Similarly, those commissioned in the Air Force were detailed to Air Force installations for combat pilot training.

Branches of the service in which members of the Class of 1951 were commissioned, and the number of individuals assigned to the respective branches, are as follows: Infantry, 156; Air Force, 116; Artillery, 87; Engineers, 47; Armor, 36; Signal Corps, 25. Total: 467.

4. APPOINTMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

The Class of 1954, totalling 797 new cadets, was admitted in July 1950, the largest entering class since 1946. This new class filled 79% of the vacancies available compared with 80% in 1949, 73% in 1948, and 60% in 1947. By the opening of the academic year in September, 12 separations (partially offset by 8 turnbacks) had reduced the class to 793. Appointments to the Class of 1954 from the Honor Military and Naval School category were made from an order of merit listing established by the mental examination scores of all qualified candidates in this category regardless of the school attended. This selection on a strictly competitive basis, with all honor schools eligible to compete each year, marks a departure from the former system of allowing schools to nominate honor graduates in only those years when the number of vacancies available to this category and the school's place on a roster maintained by the Department of the Army indicated that it was the school's "turn" to submit nominations.

Interest in appointments to the Military Academy continued at a high level throughout the year, some 2,000 candidates being examined for 750 vacancies available to the Class of 1955. This year's candidates were the first to be examined under the simplified procedure wherein

- a. a single set of Achievement Tests in Mathematics and English was substituted for the former Regular and Validating examinations.
- b. all candidates were required to pass the West Point Aptitude Test.
- c. the West Point Aptitude Test score was added to the Mathematics and English Achievement Test scores in establishing order of merit for the competitive groups.
- d. the CEEB Scholastic Aptitude Test was eliminated as an alternative method of qualification.

Under the new procedure, the mental examination of all candidates was completed in one day except in those relatively few cases where candidates were required to take an examination in U. S. History. This shortened schedule enabled most candidates to return home or to school at least a day sooner than had been possible under former examination procedures.

Of the vacancies for the Class of 1955 available to the Army and Air Force, 48 were allotted to the Reserve Components (National Guard of the U. S., Air National Guard of the U. S., the Organized Reserve Corps, and the Air Force Reserve) and only 14 to the Regular (Army and Air Force) components. For the first time, each of these four reserve components was authorized to nominate 3 candidates for each of the vacancies (48) available to the Reserve group. The composition of the class to be graduated in 1952 will cause an apportionment of vacancies for the Class of 1956 approximately in reverse of that for the Class of 1955: 46 vacancies for the Regular components vs. 6 for the Reserve components.

Cooperation between the Military Academy and the Military Academy Section of The Adjutant General's Office continued to produce tangible gains. The USMA Catalog was completely rewritten and its distribution widened to include all secondary schools, all public libraries, and all colleges and universities in the country. To shorten the period during which candidates must await results of the USMA entrance examinations, the Registrar USMA has arranged to prepare at West Point all such notices to candidates, furnishing them to The Adjutant General (for distribution) along with the Academy's usual report on the results of the entrance examinations.

The composition of the Committee on Admissions remained unchanged.

5. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CLASS OF 1951

On 28 and 29 May 1951 the Tests of General Education of the Graduate Record Examination were administered to all members of the Class of 1951 available for duty (449 out of 475).

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 four successive graduating classes at the U. S. Military Academy which have taken this test are compared in the following table with the corresponding scores of two control groups of male seniors at civilian institutions. The 1948 control group consisted of 1391 students from 24 different colleges; the 1950 group of 5635 students from 52 different colleges.

Test	U. S. Military Academy				Senior Men	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1948	1950
General Mathematics	696	696	692	673	569	544
Physical Sciences	645	651	654	640	560	548
Biological Sciences	515	514	522	500	513	485
Social Studies	568	568	567	552	517	492
Literature	531	522	525	507	471	447
Fine Arts	455	453	488	457	444	441
Effectiveness of Expression	562	546	548	532	473	446
Vocabulary	522	530	533	519	487	463
General Educational Index	589	585	587	567	506	477

The average scores for 1951 are slightly below those of previous years but somewhat more closely grouped, with relatively fewer very high or very low scores. The cadet scores show much greater stability from year to year than do the control groups. However, the latter do not always represent the same group of schools. The continued high quality of performance of the cadets on these tests, and particularly the practical absence of scores below 400 in the General Educational Index (see Figure 1) is objective evidence of their success in meeting one of the goals prescribed by par. 18c, AR 350-5,—“to provide a balanced and liberal education in the arts and sciences.”

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

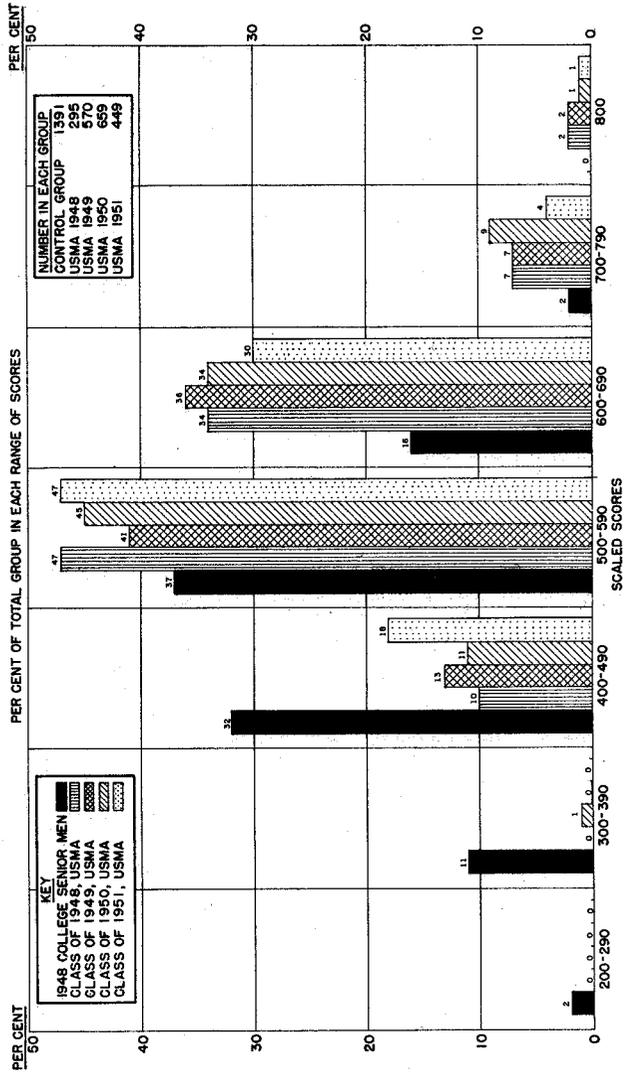


Figure 1

6. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

a. Department of Electricity.

During the Academic Year 1950-1951 the Department of Electricity conducted survey courses of 163 periods in Electrical Engineering and of 23 periods in Nuclear Physics for all cadets of the Second Class (577 cadets). These courses were divided into parallel subcourses, one covering Electric Power and Nuclear Physics and the other Electrical Circuits and Communications. The entire Class attended daily, half reciting in each subcourse, from 5 September 1950 until the termination of the subcourse in Nuclear Physics on 27 March 1951. After that time, only one half of the Class attended daily the subcourse in Circuits and Communications until 31 May 1951.

Of the total of 163 periods devoted to Electrical Engineering, 60 were assigned to the subcourse in Power, and 103 to the subcourse in Circuits and Communications. Texts used for the work in Electrical Engineering were Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume I, Direct Currents," Dawes' "Electrical Engineering, Volume II, Alternating Currents," and Everitt's "Fundamentals of Radio," supplemented by Department Pamphlets. For the study of Nuclear Physics the text used was Oldenberg's "Atomic Physics." In general, all cadets studied the same assignments throughout the year; however, on a few lessons, longer assignments, covering greater subject detail, as well as additional advanced work in lieu of certain written general reviews, were given cadets of the upper four sections (out of 10). Recitations took four general forms: Classroom Work, Demonstration Lectures, Laboratory Exercises and Written Reviews. A summary of type recitation is tabulated below:

	Power	Nuclear Physics	Circuits and Communications	
			Upper Portion	Lower Portion
Classroom	35	13**	53	50
Demonstration Lectures	6	5*	11***	11***
Laboratory Exercises	9	—	26	24
Written Reviews	10	5	13	18
Totals	60	23	103	103

Equipment—During the Fiscal Year 1951 an improved design of laboratory test benches for the Power Laboratory was worked out and a prototype model constructed. This new test bench accomplishes three objectives; increased safety, greater flexibility in use, and improved appearance. Approximately one half of the 65 benches will be modified during Fiscal Year 1952 and the remainder the following year. Six Wilson cloud chambers, and sixteen Radiac training sets were obtained for improved demonstrations in the subcourse in Nuclear Physics. By agreement with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, a six panel display of radiation instrumentation was exhibited to cadets and officers of the Post during March 1951. Through the courtesy of the Sperry Gyroscope Company their experimental ship Wanderer visited West Point in late May and for three days conducted demonstrations of radar, loran, and automatic steering equipments.

* One lecture by Dean J. R. Dunning, of Columbia University.

** In lieu of one recitation, cadets of the First and Second Sections visited the Columbia University Cyclotron.

*** One lecture by Dr. J. O. Perrine, Assistant Vice President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Personnel—During the Fiscal Year 1951 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—Academic Year 1950–1951 and Summer Session 1951	4 officers
Massachusetts Institute of Technology— Academic Years 1949–1951	1 officer

At the end of Fiscal Year 1951 all Army and Air Force officers of the department held Masters degrees and four their Doctorates.

During the summer of 1950, two officers of the department attended six week Radiological Safety Courses, one conducted by the Navy at Treasure Island, San Francisco, California, and the other at the Chemical Warfare School. Three officers attended a special two week AFSWP's Staff Officers' Course at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

One naval officer was on duty with the department as a result of the continuation of the exchange instructor plan with the Naval Academy. Arrangements were completed for a continuation of this plan and the officer on duty at the Naval Academy was replaced at the end of the Academic Year.

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, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Colonel B. W. Bartlett, Professor and Head of the Department, presented a paper before the Annual Meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. Colonel James W. Green, Jr., Professor, was elected vice chairman of the Poughkeepsie Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers. Lt. Colonel Skinner, USAF, served as a member of the subcommittee on electrical units of the American Standards Association.

Educational visits were made during the year by one or more members of the department to Rutgers University, Purdue University and Yale University. Under the supervision of the department, two cadets of the Second Class and one cadet of the First Class attended the Eastern Colleges Science Conference at Yale University. Cadet L. A. Williams of the Second Class presented a paper to the conference entitled "Permanent Magnet High Frequency Alternators" and Cadet W. L. Lemnitzer of the First Class a paper entitled "Evaluation of the Electrical Wind Phenomenon as a Means of Propulsion at High Speeds." Lt. Colonel Rex I. Heinlein, Jr., Associate Professor, accompanied the cadets as faculty representative.

b. Department of English.

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

Fourth Class

5 September 1950 to 31 May 1951	—Composition, Selected Readings, Speaking, and Research Procedures (90 lessons)
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Third Class

20 November 1950 to 31 May 1951	—Literature (63 lessons)
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First Class

5 September 1950 to
17 November 1950

—Advanced Exposition (27 lessons)

Fourth Class Course

The major objective of the Fourth Class course was to develop clear, logical, forceful self-expression, both written and oral. The course began with a brief review of writing-fundamentals, with emphasis on grammar. In October, a voluntary review of grammar was given at the extra-instruction hour for those cadets who had demonstrated weakness in this particular. The course then concentrated on sentence, paragraph, and theme development. Elements of formal logic were covered as a means of supporting and testing thought. The writing course culminated in a long research paper based upon the cadet's own investigation. Three major literary works, as well as diversified short reading selections, were interspersed in the course: these readings gave the cadet solid thought-material, some imaginative stimulus, vocabulary improvement, and positive examples of the art of writing.

The procedures taught for written exposition were followed in teaching oral composition. Each speech had a set time length of from three to nine minutes. The speeches varied in purpose from the one-point speech to the speech to inform, to convince, and, finally, to actuate. Group discussions gave experience in committee practices. One section recorded its speeches in order to investigate the advantages of having cadets make records of their speaking manner.

At the end of each term the top two sections, in lieu of taking Written General Reviews, took more advanced work in the essay. The essays studied were by such authors as Repplier, Chesterton, Thoreau, H. L. Mencken, Addison, Irving, Emerson, and Morley.

Third Class Course

The Third Class course consisted of 63 lessons during which the cadets studied, discussed, and wrote about a wide variety of literary works of western civilization from Homer to the present day. The relationship between the literary works, the national temperaments of which they are representative, and the historical epochs of which they are reflections were consistently stressed. The connections between art and life were pointed out; and no opportunity for making the cadets aware of the bearing of great literature upon the continuing problems of humanity was neglected. Again, as in recent years, authors were grouped, for analysis and study, as classicists, romanticists, and realists.

In the course, increased emphasis was given to the novel, both as a literary form and as a document of primary significance to anyone seeking a fuller understanding of human nature. Each cadet was required to read and submit formal critical book reviews upon two novels chosen from a listing of some 72 titles of widely accepted significance.

Cadets who during the year had demonstrated a firm understanding of the work were excused from the Written General Reviews. During the period of the reviews these cadets studied additional literary works.

First Class Course

During the fall of 1950 a 27-hour course in Advanced Exposition (introduced as a 20-hour course in 1949) was presented to cadets of the First Class. The

primary objectives of the course remained those of further developing and refining the ability of First Class cadets to communicate, orally and in writing; and of further broadening the cadets' understanding of contemporary affairs through the study of essays dealing with current problems. These essays provided provocative subject matter for directed oral discussion as well as ideas for the expository themes required. Several periods were devoted to a review of the main types of expository writing. More than satisfactory student motivation was maintained throughout the course by consistently emphasizing the daily importance and value that the power of effective communication has in the officer's career.

Lectures:—Lectures were given in the Department of English as follows:

To the Fourth Class—4 by professors of the Department
—1 by a visiting lecturer

To the Third Class —4 by professors of the Department
—1 by a visiting lecturer

Department Library:—A total of some 700 new books for specialized study by instructors and cadets was acquired during the year.

Extra-Departmental Activities:—The Head of the Department attended the annual convention of the Middle-Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Atlantic City and the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York. He continued as an active member of a committee of the National Council of Teachers of English which is studying the teaching of English in pre-professional college programs. The Second Professor attended a committee meeting of the American Folklore Society in Philadelphia and the meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York.

During the year, the Head of the Department delivered an address at the City College of the City of New York and the Second Professor spoke before the West Point Society of Philadelphia. One instructor gave an Independence Day speech for the Rotary Club of Mahopac-Carmel, New York; another instructor spoke both to an American Legion group in Highland Falls, New York, and to the Kiwanis Club of Suffern, New York.

The Second Professor, Colonel Russell K. Alspach, prepared an article, "The English Curriculum at West Point," which appeared in the December 1950 issue of *College English*. Captain Harold S. Walker, Jr. contributed an article, "The Department of English, USMA, 1802-1950," for the January 1951 issue of *Assembly*. The Director of the Fourth Class English course is preparing a style manual for possible cadet use.

During the summer of 1950, eight officers of the Department were on part-time duty with the Tactical Department at Camp Buckner, one officer with the Public Information Office, and three officers with the Sesquicentennial Committee. One instructor served as Officer-in-Charge of Track during the academic year, one as Assistant Officer-in-Charge of Cheerleaders, one as an Assistant Coach for basketball, one as an Assistant Coach for lacrosse, and one as Literary Advisor for the cadet magazine, *The Pointer*.

The Cadet Literature Seminar continued as an extra-curricular activity under the guidance of the Second Professor of English. Approximately 35 cadets of all classes took part in weekly meetings throughout the year.

Instructor Training:—During the summer of 1950, nine officers of the Department attended full-time graduate courses at Columbia University and one at New York University. Two officers at the University of Pennsylvania and one officer at the University of Missouri completed their graduate training during the summer of 1950, in preparation for assignment as instructors in the fall of 1950. During the academic year 1950–1951, seven officers took part-time graduate work at Columbia University and one officer took similar work at New York University. The following officers assigned to the Department were awarded the degree of Master of Arts: Lt. Col. Edwin Van V. Sutherland, Lt. Col. Thomas L. Fisher, II, Capt. John S. D. Eisenhower, Capt. Aloysius A. Norton, and Capt. Theodore H. Halligan.

c. Department of Foreign Languages.

The Department conducted instruction in five languages during the year, the distribution of assignment of cadets at the end of the year being as follows:

	Third Class	Fourth Class
French	110 (18.9%)	126 (17.0%)
German	109 (18.7%)	128 (17.3%)
Portuguese	51 (8.7%)	61 (8.2%)
Russian	151 (25.9%)	184 (24.9%)
Spanish	162 (27.8%)	241 (32.6%)
	583	740

The objective of the courses continued unchanged, viz: a practical proficiency in one language and a basic acquaintance with the culture of its speakers.

The oral method of instruction was used throughout and has been thoroughly satisfactory. Self-expression in the language and a well-developed imagination, which is an important aid to comprehension, are the immediate classroom goals. And, though the exercises were basically oral, some practice was given daily in each of the four language skills, speaking, reading, writing and understanding.

To encourage cadets to express their own ideas in the language being studied, new materials and new techniques were regularly introduced into the classroom. Foreign newspapers and magazines, sometimes with vocabulary lists prepared within the Department, presented different and often challenging views to an American. The language editions of the Readers Digest and Voice of America recordings offered American views and ideas in foreign dress. Enlarged drawings of scenes keyed to the vocabulary of the cadet at different stages of his course permitted him to describe the scene in his own way and, more importantly, led him directly to thinking in the foreign language.

Motion pictures were used in two ways. Short documentary films were presented in normal class sessions, preceded by issuance the day before of an introductory mimeograph briefly outlining the subject and giving some vocabulary for study. The film was shown twice in class, with a question period, during the rewinding, offering opportunity for cadets to request explanation of words or situations not understood. In addition to the aural training, a considerable amount of visual information about a foreign country and the life of its people was thus provided. Feature-length films in German of which the Signal Corps Film Library has a satisfactory supply, were frequently shown on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons as entertainment with a language-training background. Rented films in other languages were used in a similar manner on a few occasions.

Research was continued in techniques for the application of recording methods to the teaching of speech and to training the ear. Especially effective use was made of recording equipment with individual cadets during periods of extra instruction.

In the first month of the Fourth Class course cadets were required to study pronunciation according to a schedule in the West Academic Building, where record-players were provided and where recordings of each lesson, in the voice of the civilian instructors, were made available. Pauses after each word or breath group permitted cadets to imitate the pronunciation just heard. Officers of the Department supervised the study and were immediately available for conference or for answering questions. The program had been tried on a voluntary basis the preceding year. The inculcation of correct pronunciation habits at the start of the year is the objective of the program and the results attained make its continuation desirable.

A series of lectures in each language was presented to cadets of the Third Class on military topics and on various aspects of history and culture. The lectures were delivered by the native civilian instructors and by especially-qualified officers in the Department. Two of the lectures in French were given by representatives of the French Government in New York.

Training of instructors in the country whose language they are to teach was continued during the year. The benefits of this training are apparent in the keen ear for pronunciation and in the understanding of the ways of thought of a foreign people which are very important to an instructor using the Department's methods. All instructors made very satisfactory progress in leadership and in effectiveness.

Captain Octavio Velho of the Brazilian Army, having completed his tour of duty in the Department, returned to Brazil and was replaced at West Point by Captain Heitor Arnizaut de Mattos. Each of these officers taught second-year Portuguese. Major Arturo Corona of Mexico continued the teaching of second-year Spanish. All of these officers have contributed in great measure to the cultural as well as the military content of the courses within the Department while, at the same time, their professional qualities, their interest in cadets and in the Military Academy, and their engaging personalities have obtained for them the respect and friendship of all their associates.

Throughout the year the Department has kept in touch with developments in language teaching by observation and by association. One professor of the Department spent several days in observation at the U. S. Naval Academy and at Cornell University. Other members of the Department have participated in the meetings of the Modern Language Association, of the Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, or of the annual Foreign Language Conference at New York University.

Cadet foreign language contacts have been mostly in Spanish. West Point entertained ten Mexican cadets for three days on one occasion and more than three hundred South American cadets on one Saturday during the spring sports season. The Department has always assisted cadets of the foreign language clubs to exploit fully the possibilities of language contacts in the United Nations, in foreign cultural centers in New York and in restaurants having a foreign atmosphere. These contacts stimulate language interest and offer incentive for continuing practice to cadets of the upper classes whose formal language instruction has been completed.

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 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.

The new Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951 was received in time to be used as a text in the course in Military Law and copies of this and other pertinent Department of the Army publications were issued to each cadet. All instruction in this subject was based upon the Uniform Code of Military Justice which became effective throughout the armed forces on 31 May 1951.

During the year the Professor of Law made three liaison visits to the office of The Judge Advocate General of the Army and attended the annual meetings of the following professional associations: American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, Judge Advocates Association, and George Washington Law Association. The Associate Professor of Law attended a week's conference held in the office of The Judge Advocate General in March 1951 during which Judge Advocates from Army posts throughout the world were given instruction in the new Uniform Code of Military Justice. Five new instructors reported for duty in June, all of whom are graduate lawyers and members of the Bar of the highest court of some State. Because of this it was unnecessary to send any student officers to law school for additional training as has been done in past years.

e. Department of Mathematics.

Recitations and Hours of Instruction.—Instruction in mathematics was given daily (6 days a week) to members of the Fourth Class (1954) and on alternate days (3 days a week) to members of the Third Class (1953). Recitation periods were 1 hour and 20 minutes in length.

Approximately 420 hours are devoted to mathematics during the two years of the mathematics course. This represents approximately 15 percent of the time devoted to all academic subjects during the four year course. During the Fourth Class year approximately 44 percent of the cadets' instructional time is devoted to mathematics, and during the Third Class year approximately 18 percent. The 1950-51 mathematics course in terms of recitations, hours, and percentage of time devoted to subjects was as follows:

Subject	Advance Lessons	Partial Reviews	Written General Reviews	Total Recitations	Total Hours	Percent of Mathematics Course
<i>Fourth Class (1954)</i>						
Algebra	29	7	4	40	53.3	13
Slide Rule	5	0	0	5	6.7	1
Trigonometry	25	6	3	34	45.3	11
Solid Mensuration	11	3	1	15	20.0	5
Analytic Geometry	55	19	7	81	108.0	26
Calculus	23	8	4	35	46.7	11
Total, 4th Class	148	43	19	210	280.0	67

	Advance Lessons	Partial Reviews	Written General Reviews	Total Recitations	Total Hours	Percent of Mathematics Course
<i>Third Class (1953)—Upper Sections*</i>						
Calculus	47	13	0	60	80.0	19
Differential Equations	19	4	0	23**	30.7	7
Statistics	18	3	1	22	29.3	7
Total, 3d Class US	84	20	1	105	140.0	33
<i>Third Class (1953)—Lower Sections*</i>						
Calculus	52	13	9	74	98.7	23
Differential Equations	6	2	1	9**	12.0	3
Statistics	18	3	1	22	29.3	7
Total, 3d Class LS	76	18	11	105	140.0	33

A special examination in mathematics was administered to foreign Cadet Carlos Francisco Mena, Class of 1951, with a view toward removing his condition in the subject. He failed to pass the authorized examination for removal of the condition in the subject, and was awarded a certificate showing that he attended the Military Academy for four years and completed all subjects except the course in Mathematics.

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

Third Class

Calculus—by Smail
 Differential Equations—by Miller
 Differential Equations—by Yates
 Fundamentals of Statistics—by Scarborough and Wagner
 Handbook of Engineering Fundamentals—edited by Eshbach

The differential equations text by Yates was written by the Associate Professor in charge of 3d Class Mathematics. It was adopted for use during the year by the First Section only, on an experimental basis.

Two new texts for the Fourth Class were reviewed and adopted for use in Academic Year 1951-52. These are:

Plane Trigonometry, by Corliss and Berglund.
 Solid Geometry and Spherical Trigonometry, by Leighton.

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

** As an example of additional coverage for Upper section cadets, note that Upper sections had 23 lessons in Differential Equations, Lower sections, 9.

Size of Classes.—The Fourth Class (1954) decreased in strength from 789 to 734. The Third Class (1953) decreased in strength from 601 to 583. A comparison of the average number of cadets per section receiving instruction in mathematics this year and the year before is shown in the table below:

Average Number Cadets per Section in Mathematics

	1949-50	1950-51
Fourth Class	14.2	15.3
Third Class	16.3	14.8

Training Aids.—The Department Training Aids Committee continued to survey the field of training aids available and suitable for instruction in Mathematics. Pilot models of promising items were procured and tested, including a new type of overhead projector, new computing machines, and wooden sectionalized cones.

The overhead 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 13 such projectors have now been acquired in the program to provide them for all section rooms.

All section rooms in which slide rule instruction is conducted have now been equipped with an eight foot enlarged slide rule. These slide rules have proved to be most effective as a training aid and a saver of instructional time.

Sufficient electric computing machines have now been acquired to permit the use of 8 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.

Military Applications.—The Military Applications Committee has been established, with the mission of assuring that the Department is well informed on current military applications of mathematics that may be used as the basis for suitable instructional material in the mathematics course. A thorough screening of military publications to select those offering appropriate military applications was completed during the year.

The Cadet Mathematics Forum.—The Cadet Mathematics Forum, organized in 1949 at the request of a group of cadets, held monthly meetings throughout the academic year. Membership in the Forum is restricted to cadets of the First and Second Classes, thus including only cadets who have already completed the two year course in pure mathematics. The purpose of the Forum is to provide for interested cadets an opportunity for discussion and guided study in higher mathematics and allied fields. The meetings are conducted in the form of lectures or directed discussions, the necessary guidance being furnished by instructors from the Department. One educational trip, to indicate the reliance on mathematics in industrial engineering, was made during the year. The Bell Telephone Laboratories and two industrial plants engaged in defense production were visited.

Academic Building Planning.—Previous plans for a possible new academic building were reviewed by the Department Academic Building Planning Committee. Plans were made for providing in the West Academic Building a laboratory and computing room, a new location for the Department Library, an exhibit room, and improved lighting and color scheme for recitation rooms.

Correlation of Mathematics Instruction with Instruction in Other Subjects.—Studies continued during the year to emphasize the correlation of mathematics instruction with instruction in other Departments, especially Physics, Electricity, Mechanics, Military Topography and Graphics, and Ordnance. Tables showing relations between topical paragraphs in authorized mathematics texts and topics in the texts used in the other departments, prepared during the previous year, were issued to all instructors. The purpose of these correlative tables is to provide instructors with means of showing cadets the direct applications of mathematics to other academic subjects taught at the Military Academy and thus to assist in avoiding compartmentalization of instruction. The tables are reviewed and revised annually.

Lectures by the Department.—Cadets of the Fourth Class attended one lecture by an Instructor in the Department on the "First Mathematics Textbook at West Point." Cadets of the Third Class attended one training film on atomic energy.

Visiting Lecturers.—*a.* Dr. H. P. Robertson, Deputy Director of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Office of the Secretary of Defense, lectured to the 3d and 4th Classes jointly, on "Science in Intelligence and Operations."

b. Dr. Howard F. Fehr, Teachers College, Columbia University, lectured to all officers of the Department on "The Learning Processes and Teaching of Mathematics."

Instructional Staff.—The staff of the Department, the largest at the Academy, totalled 40 officers consisting of 2 Professors, 2 Associate Professors, 4 Assistant Professors, and 32 instructors, all commissioned officers on active duty. Of these, 28 were from branches of the Army and 12 from the Air Force. Thirty-four received their undergraduate education at West Point and 6 at civilian colleges. Subsequently, 30 completed courses in Armed Forces Graduate Schools and 26 pursued graduate studies in civilian colleges and universities. Twenty-one of them hold 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 educational institutions (25 all told) throughout the country. Because of the large class that entered in 1950, and normal instructor turnover, 15 new instructors joined the Department during the summer of 1950.

During the 1951-52 year, necessary action was taken to implement the Department of Army directive requiring that 25% of the fully fit Regular Army officers on duty in the Department be replaced by retired, reserve, or limited service personnel for academic year 1951-52.

Instructor Training.—The expanded program of instructor training was continued. The 15 new instructors were given a series of refresher courses covering all of the subjects taught to cadets. Those officers who had completed the refresher courses during prior years attended a course in advanced mathematics conducted by the Department. This advanced course will be continued next year. A series of lectures in teaching methods was given by senior members of the Department for orientation of all instructors at the beginning of the academic year.

During the year, two instructors scheduled to join the Department for the 1951-52 academic year pursued one year graduate courses in mathematics, one at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and one at Purdue University. Each officer was awarded the Master's degree in mathematics.

During the summer of 1950 and throughout the academic year several officers attended graduate courses in applied mathematics at civilian institutions. The numbers attending, by courses, were as follows:

Summer 1950—1 Officer

Columbia University
Probability and Statistics

Academic Year 1950-51—7 Officers

(6) Columbia University
Mathematics and Engineering Statistics

(1) New York University
Statistics

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

Department Library.—Approximately 70 authoritative books were added to the shelves of the Department Library for use by personnel of the Department and by cadets.

Extra-Department Activities.—During the year the Head of the Department attended the International Congress of Mathematicians which met at Harvard University; a meeting of the New York Chapter, American Statistical Association; and a meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to speak at the unveiling of a plaque dedicated to Andrew Ellicott, fifth Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy. The Head of the Department was appointed Chairman, U.S.M.A. Sesquicentennial Conference on Military Education. In connection with preliminary work for this Conference to be held in 1952, he made two visits to General Staff Sections, Department of the Army. The Head of the Department and the Associate Professor in charge of Fourth Class Mathematics made a visit to the West Point Preparatory School at Stewart Air Force Base, to observe the operations of that school while in session. The Deputy Head of the Department was assigned to the U.S.M.A. Sesquicentennial Jubilee Committee. The Deputy Head of the Department and the Associate Professor in charge of Third Class Mathematics collaborated in the preparation of two articles published in "The American Mathematical Monthly." The Associate Professor in charge of Third Class Mathematics served as a visiting professor at Teachers College, Columbia University during July and August 1950, delivered professional lectures by invitation at Vassar College, and at meetings of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and of the New York Association of Teachers. He also contributed articles to the "Mathematical Gazette" and "Social Science and Mathematics." Dr. H. W. Turnbull of the Department of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, visited the Department. Three instructors were appointed as additional members of the U.S.M.A. Sesquicentennial Committee on Military Education. One instructor contributed a professional article to the "Infantry Journal."

Student Visits.—The students from the West Point Preparatory School, Stewart Air Force Base, visited the Department in successive groups to observe the teaching of mathematics at West Point.

f. Department of Mechanics.

During the academic year 1950-51, the department conducted courses for the Second Class (Class of 1952-579 cadets) as follows:

Analytical Mechanics	66 periods—	4 September to 19 February
Strength of Materials	38 periods—	20 February to 31 May
Thermodynamics	43 periods—	4 September to 22 December
Thermodynamics Laboratory ..	15 periods—	2 January to 5 February
Fluid Mechanics	40 periods—	6 February to 14 May
Fluid Mechanics Laboratory ..	6 periods—	15 May to 31 May

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.

The first three sections were given advanced work in lieu of Written General Reviews in all subjects. In Analytical Mechanics the upper group studied; in Statics, resultants and equilibrium of noncoplanar force systems; in Kinematics, simple harmonic motion and supplementary acceleration. In Strength of Materials they were given two lectures: Theory of Relativity, and Vibration Analysis; and four laboratory periods: Columns, Tension, Torsion, Impact. The time of two Written General Reviews in Kinetics was included in advanced work in Strength of Materials. The advanced work in Thermodynamics covered heat transfer and in Fluid Mechanics it consisted of a special water supply problem involving the layout of a reservoir and spillway, the selection of a pipe, and the computation of the required capacity and types of pumps to provide the needs of the Post of West Point.

At the end of the first term, 7 cadets were turned out for the semi-annual examinations in Mechanics of Solids; two failed and were discharged. Eight cadets were turned out in Mechanics of Fluids; two failed. Of these two, one was discharged; the other was conditioned, and upon satisfactorily completing the course in Mechanics of Fluids the condition was removed. At the end of the second term, three cadets were turned out in Mechanics of Solids; one failed. He was a foreign cadet and was conditioned pending a re-examination in the entire subject. Two cadets were turned out in Mechanics of Fluids; both passed.

A new Gas Turbine Laboratory, consisting of an operating J-33 Allison jet engine with all necessary test facilities and a cutaway model of the same engine, was installed in a section of the Riding Hall. A Materials Testing Laboratory was begun in the basement of the East Academic Building. A Riehle Torsion testing machine, an Olsen Impact testing machine, and a universal testing machine were installed and used for cadet instruction. Further Materials Testing equipment is to be obtained.

Educational trips were made by members of the department to:

- Middle Atlantic Section, ASEE, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
- Brookhaven National Laboratory, L. I., N. Y.
- Annual Meeting, ASEE, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
- Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- Annual Meeting, ASME, New York City
- Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts
- Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City
- Middle Atlantic Section, ASEE, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

g. Department of Military Art and Engineering.

The department conducted two courses for the First Class (478 cadets): history of military art and military engineering.

History of Military Art.—The periods allotted to each part of the course were as listed below:

Notes on combat maneuvers	2
Great captains before Napoleon	3
Napoleon's campaigns	15
American Civil War	18
World War I	18
Reading of a book on military history	3
World War II	44
Operations in Korea	1
Final lecture	1
	105

The following texts were used:

Napoleon as a General, Wartenburg

American Campaigns, Steele

A Short Military History of World War I, Stamps and Esposito (editors)

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 and a film on operations in Korea. Discussions of current operations in Korea, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom, were held throughout the year. Extensive use was made of terrain models.

The text, *A Short Military History of World War I*, prepared in the department, was used for the first time. Revisions to the department's pamphlets on World War II were continued. A pamphlet on operations in Korea was prepared in the department, covering the period 25 June 1950 to 1 April 1951, and was incorporated in the course.

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

Orientation lecture	1
Structural analysis	49
Structural design	33
Army engineering	21
	104

The subjects included in the subcourse in Army engineering were military bridges, roads, demolitions, camouflage, airfield construction, 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 and Other Activities of Department Personnel.—During the year officers of the department paid visits to other educational institutions. Colonel Esposito delivered a lecture at the National War College and devoted much of his time to the work of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Department of Defense, to which he was assigned as a consultant. Colonel Stamps continued his activities as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Office, Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

h. Department of Military Hygiene.

Instruction by the Department of Military Hygiene is given in both the Academic and Tactical Departments. The course in Military Medicine was given to both the First and Third Classes in 1950, in view of this period having been allocated to the Third Class. However, the course will be resumed in 1952 under the Tactical Department. Instruction for the course in Military Medicine is given by guest lecturers of outstanding reputation in their fields.

First Aid, Sanitation and Hygiene: Fourth Class.—This course of 12 hours consists of practical instruction in first aid, field sanitation, personal hygiene, sex hygiene and care of troops, given as part of summer training.—(Tactical Department)

Military Sanitation: Third Class.—This course of 5 hours consists of instruction given at Camp Buckner in military sanitation, and is devoted to health matters of the group as contrasted with those of the individual. Emphasis is given to the responsibilities of the unit commander for the welfare of his troops regarding their health and sanitary conditions of their environment.—(Tactical Department)

Military Hygiene: Third Class.—This course of 15 hours consists of instruction in basic hygiene. Emphasis is given, but not restricted, to application in the military service. This includes study of anatomy and physiology and a discussion of the fundamental principles and rules designed to promote and preserve the health of the individual and troops.—(Academic Department)

Medical Service with Combined Arms: Second Class.—This course of 5 hours consists of instruction in the organization, function and employment of medical units with the combined arms, command problems in an atomic war and medical support in civil defense. Emphasis is given to the system of evacuation of sick and wounded and the relationship of the surgeon to a command and staff.—

(Tactical Department)

Military Medicine: First Class.—This course of 12 hours consisted of instruction in military medicine from the broad aspect of a strategic and tactical influence on military operations. This included discussions on environmental sanitation, transmission of diseases, preventive psychiatry, atomic warfare casualties, alcoholism, civil defense and disaster control.—(Academic Department)

i. Department of Military Topography and Graphics.

Cadet Instruction.—a. 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 Engineering Drawing) during the second term. Advanced work was given to the upper quarter of the class according to the cadets' capacity. Twenty-four lectures or instructional films on material directly pertaining to the course or on related subjects were interspersed throughout the course during the academic year.

b. 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. Seventeen lectures and instructional films on allied subjects were interspersed throughout the course during the academic year.

c. The Executive Officer of the Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., lectured to the Third Class in April on the subject "Operations of the Army Map Service."

d. A trip was made to the Hayden Planetarium, New York City, in February by the entire Third Class and all instructors of the Department for an especially prepared lecture and demonstration by the Director. Prior to the trip a preliminary lecture in Astronomy was given to the Third Class at West Point by the Director of the Planetarium.

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

- (1) Elementary Map Reading to the 4th Class for the Department of Tactics.
- (2) 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.
- (3) A special problem in Surveying for the Second Class as part of the Department of Tactics summer training program.

f. Texts used in regular academic course:

(1) *Graphics*:

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

"Lessons in Lettering" by French & Turnbull.

(2) *Military Topography*:

"Elementary Plane Surveying Field Notebook" by Davis

TM 1-205—Air Navigation

TM 5-230—Topographic Drafting

TM 5-236—Surveying Tables

TM 5-240—Aerial Photography

TM 5-248—Foreign Maps

FM 21-25—Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading

FM 21-26—Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph Reading

FM 21-30—Conventional Signs, Military Symbols and Abbreviations

FM 21-35—Military Sketching

FM 101-5—Staff Officers Field Manual—The Staff and Combat Orders

TB Eng 90—Land Navigation

g. The display panel installed previously in the main entrance hall was used extensively during the year. A total of 29 different exhibits (13 Topography

and 16 Graphics) dealing with subjects related to those covered in the courses were featured during the academic year.

Personnel.—a. Officers:

(1) New Appointments: (At close of Academic Year 1950-51)

(a) Associate Professors:

Col. M. S. Dickson, Topography;
Lt. Col. E. W. Jacunski, Graphics.

(b) Assistant Professors:

Lt. Col. E. O. McDonald, Graphics;
Lt. Col. D. S. Parker, Topography;
Capt. T. M. Constant, Executive Officer.

(2) Other Changes: (At close of Academic Year 1950-51)

Transferred:

Col. D. W. Gray, Associate Professor of Graphics;
Col. L. J. Hillberg, Associate Professor of Topography;
Lt. Col. E. A. Trahan, Assistant Professor of Graphics;
Lt. Col. A. E. McCollam, Assistant Professor of Topography;
Lt. Col. T. J. McAdam, Assistant Professor (Admin. Officer);
and two instructors. (Total 7 officers.)

Replacements: 5 officers.

(3) Instructor Training and Orientation:

(a) In addition to the customary instructor training and orientation, the study program in fields of endeavor related to Military Topography and Graphics was continued.

(b) Each Graphics instructor is given a 5-day course in Machine Tool operation at the Ordnance Shop.

(c) A continuous effort is being made to improve the caliber of instruction and concurrently to broaden the background of the individual instructors. In addition, progress is being made in expanding the Department's outlook and contacts among those in the Armed Forces, Industry and Education concerned with affairs related to the Department's courses of instruction. In conjunction with this effort officers of the Department made visits to the following educational institutions, industries, government agencies, conferences, etc., during the period of this report:

5-day (1-hour) lecture course at Hayden Planetarium, New York City. Subject—Practical Astronomy. (15 officers.)
National Seminar in Photogrammetry, ASEE, Denver, Colo. (1 officer.)

Carnegie Steel Plant, Chicago, Ill.; USAF Institute of Technology & Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB; Cadillac Motors; Detroit Tank Arsenal and University of Detroit. (6 officers.)

Watervliet Arsenal. (7 officers.)

Watkins Glen, N. Y., to observe field operations of USGS surveying parties. (1 officer.)

Army Map Service, Washington, D. C. and Engineer Research & Development Laboratories, Ft. Belvoir, Va. (5 officers.)

- Geology Course (Audit), Cooper Union, N. Y. (1 officer.)
- Annual Meeting of American Society of Photogrammetry, Washington, D. C. (1 officer.)
- ASEE Meeting, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. (1 officer.)
- Annual Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Washington, D. C. (2 officers.)
- Annual Meeting of ASEE, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan. (10 officers.)

b. Enlisted Personnel: Enlisted personnel assigned to the Department remained unchanged during this period.

c. Civilian Personnel: No change.

Administration.—

a. Organization: No change.

b. Department Premises: The old CAC Plotting Building (Bldg. No. 621) on Trophy Point which had previously been tentatively assigned has now been permanently assigned to the Department. All surveying equipment used in the outdoor classes has been stored in this building. It also serves as a convenient issuing point of equipment to cadets for their field work. The top floor of Building 621 is being converted for equipment testing and repair, and improvements are being made in construction and wiring of the entire building.

Fluorescent lighting has been installed in the North Drafting Room to replace the old lighting system, and plans have been made to convert the lighting systems of the remaining two drafting rooms and the Lecture Hall in the same manner, pending further allocation of funds. This is a desperately needed improvement. Our lighting is antiquated, below present-day minimum standards.

c. Department Equipment:

- (1) All alidades, transits, and levels used in topography instruction are systematically checked for maintenance and tested for accuracy to insure their uniform and acceptable condition for cadet field instruction.
- (2) Photographic equipment has been procured and photo reproduction facilities have been built by the instructors for the purpose of producing 35-mm projection slides in color and black and white as aids to instruction. The procurement of this equipment has resulted in a marked increase in the use of slides to graphically illustrate many important points in the numerous motivation lectures given to the cadets.

Special Activities.—a. The Department was an active participant in the Engineering Drawing Division Summer School of the ASEE at Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan, and the Annual Meeting of the ASEE. The Head of the Department and all Graphics instructors attended the conference and benefited from it materially. As a part of the summer school program, Lt. Colonel E. O. McDonald presented a paper on the "Integration of Descriptive Geometry and Engineering Drawing." Major A. G. Witters presented a paper on "Map Projections." Both papers were well received.

b. The Head of the Department delivered a paper to the Army War College on the "Okinawa Campaign" on 26 June.

c. During the summer the Department made space available to the West Point Museum for its extensive painting restoration project.

d. The Head of the Department was appointed a member of the Sesquicentennial Steering Group. He had previously been appointed Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee on Design and Commemorative Materials. Department facilities have been applied to this assignment and work has been completed on the Sesquicentennial Medal and Box, Postage Cancellation Mark, Letterhead Announcement, Seals, Flag and Guest Book. Work is now in progress on required maps and other commemorative items, stage settings, Department of M.T.&G. exhibit, Planning Board exhibit, manufacture of medals and badges, and the plans for distribution of medals.

e. At the Annual ASEE Meeting at Michigan State University, the Graphics Division was represented in a nation-wide exhibit of Engineering Drawing course material and content.

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 instructions 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. The cadets are encouraged to lay hands on and examine materiel, *from an engineering point of view*, in order that they will appreciate the cost of that materiel in terms of scientific and engineering brains, manpower, national resources, and money.

Outline of Course.—The following three sub-courses comprised the Department of Ordnance Course of Instruction:

- 14 periods—Engineering Materials and Manufacturing Processes, including metallurgy, plastics and an introduction to mechanisms and mass production methods.
- 34 periods—Automotive Engineering and Materiel, including engine disassembly and repair.
- 34 periods—Armament Engineering, including explosives; ammunition; interior, exterior and terminal ballistics; artillery; rockets; small arms and automatic weapons.
- 4 periods—Guided Missile Engineering and Materiel and the terminal ballistic effects of atomic weapons.

The remaining seven periods were devoted to lectures, Written General Reviews and the Selective Service College Qualification Test. It is to be noted that Written General Reviews were given only at the end of the academic year. The subcourse 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 subcourses. The subcourses of Automotive and Armament Engineering were given concurrently, each to one half of the class, the same instructors, with one exception, presenting each subcourse twice during the year. The subcourse on Guided Missile Engineering and Atomic weapons 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: (a) instructors quickly become more specialized and more proficient in their subject and (b) laboratory facilities and visual aids can be used more efficiently.

Lectures.—Two lectures were given by department personnel and three by visiting lecturers.

Special Work for Selected Cadets.—The first 50 ranking cadets in Ordnance were given a short course in Industrial Management in lieu of the Written General Reviews. This course included a lecture on Industrial Management by Mr. Van Alan Clark of MIT, a visit to General Motors plant (Chevrolet Division) at Tarrytown, N. Y., and a seminar on Motion and Time study. This introduction to the practical applications of production control, material, handling, quality control and time and motion study in industrial organizations was given for the first time this year. It proved to be highly instructive and of great interest to the entire group.

Laboratory Activities.—The laboratory program included eleven Automotive periods, two periods devoted to small arms, one to machine tools, one to artillery materiel, and one to exterior ballistics. In the automotive laboratory, groups of four cadets disassemble, inspect, repair, reassemble and operate originally unserviceable 2½-ton truck engines. This activity is the most popular and probably the most practical value of the course. This applied work drives home the lessons taught in the theoretical portion of the course. The periods spent on small arms are devoted to disassembly, gaging, repair, assembly and test firing of an unserviceable M-1 Rifle. The periods on machine tools and exterior ballistics are demonstrations conducted by Ordnance personnel. 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 May 31st 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: Watervliet Arsenal; Springfield Armory; Picatinny Arsenal; Aberdeen Proving Ground; Detroit Arsenal; Chevrolet Assembly Plant and Fisher Body Plant, Tarrytown, N. Y.; AFB, Dayton, Ohio (Wright Field); Ft. Knox, Kentucky; Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; Ft. Bliss, Texas; Holloman AFB, New Mexico; Patrick AFB, Cocoa, Fla.

Attendance at Schools.—The following named personnel attended civilian schools under the sponsorship of the Department of Ordnance:

Name	Course	Place
Sgt. George D. Brooks 24 July–18 Aug. 1950	Auto Mechanics Training Program for Teachers	General Motors Institute Flint, Michigan
Sgt. 1/Ci Clarence L. Ellis 31 July–11 Aug. 1950	Scientific Automotive Testing for Vocational and Technical School Instructors	Sun Electric Corp. New York, N. Y.
M/Sgt. John I. Gauker 31 July–1 Sept. 1950	Fuels and Lubricants and Engine Testing	The Texas Company Beacon, N. Y.
Sgt. Paul O. Clark 21 May–1 June 1951	Automotive Electrical Equipment	Delco-Remy Div. General Motors Corp. Anderson, Ind.
Cpl. Harrold L. Killian 25 June–20 July 1951	Auto Mechanics Training Program for Teachers	General Motors Institute Flint, Michigan

k. Department of Physics and Chemistry.

The courses in physics and chemistry were conducted as follows:

Physics—Third Class (585 Cadets)

5 September 1950 to 29 May 1951

Attendance was in the morning, one-half class each day, Monday to Saturday inclusive. There were 105 attendances during the year.

This was a basic course in general physics at the collegiate level, covering the fields of mechanics, sound, heat, magnetism, electricity and light.

A new textbook has been adopted for the coming academic year. The department has prepared a new problem pamphlet, a new Analysis of Subjects pamphlet and has revised laboratory exercises, all conforming to arrangement and scope of the new text.

Four new instructors have been secured for the coming year. One is a retired officer, formerly an instructor in this department, and now again called to active duty. One is now in a civilian education institution and will receive his Master's Degree this summer. The remaining two new instructors are officers of the Corps of Engineers and both hold the degree of Master of Science.

One officer took additional work in physics at the summer session of Columbia University 1950. One officer pursued the Basic Airborne Course during the summer of 1950.

Chemistry—Third Class (585 Cadets)

5 September 1950 to 25 April 1951

Attendance was in the morning; one-half class each Monday to Saturday inclusive 5 September 1950 to 25 April 1951. There were 93 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. Twenty laboratory periods and eleven lectures, given by department personnel, were included in the course. The "special topic" program, in which the upper three sections were given additional freedom to carry on advanced work and report the results to the section, continued to prove successful. The text was supplemented by a Problem Book and a Study Guide. Use of Vu-Graph equipment improved the presentation of certain phases of the course.

Three prospective instructors attended schools in preparation to instruct in September 1950; one each at the University of Missouri, Ohio State University, and the Army Chemical School. The associate professor attended the Chemical Officers Special Orientation Course at the Army Chemical Center, Maryland, 15 May to 15 June 1951. Two officers took additional work in chemistry at the summer session of Columbia University, 1950.

The degree of Doctor of Education was conferred on the associate professor by Teachers College, Columbia University, in June 1951. The chemistry section was again host to the annual meeting of the Mid-Hudson Section, American Chemical Society.

The Head of the Department visited Army installations and educational institutions during the summer and early fall.

I. Department of Social Sciences.

During the year courses were conducted as follows:

Second Class (590 cadets)

Economic and Industrial		
Geography	37 periods.....	5 Sept. to 20 Dec.
History of Modern Europe	65 periods.....	5 Sept. to 15 Mar.
*History of Russia	37 periods.....	5 Sept. to 20 Dec.
*History of Latin America	27 periods.....	2 Jan. to 15 Mar.
National Government of		
the U. S.	24 periods.....	2 Jan. to 9 Mar.
**Diplomatic History of		
the U. S.	24 periods.....	2 Jan. to 9 Mar.
Modern History of the		
Far East	28 periods.....	19 Mar. to 23 May
Contemporary Foreign		
Governments	24 periods.....	19 Mar. to 23 May

Textbooks used:

Fundamentals of Economic Geography, Bengtson and Van Royen; New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950.

Goode's School Atlas, J. P. Goode; New York: Rand McNally & Co., 1947.

A History of Europe, Ferdinand Schevill; New York: Harcourt Brace & Co., 1946.

Atlas of Medieval and Modern History, W. R. Shepherd; New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1932.

A History of Russia, Vernadsky; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946.

A History of Latin America, David R. Moore; New York: Prentice-Hall, 1947.

The Far East, Paul H. Clyde; New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948.

Essentials of American Government, 6th Ed., Ogg & Ray; New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., 1950.

Diplomatic History of the American People, 4th Ed., T. E. Bailey; New York: F. S. Crofts & Co., 1950.

Contemporary Foreign Governments, Associates in Government, Department of Social Sciences, USMA; New York: Rinehart & Co., 1949.

First Class (483 cadets)

Principles of Insurance	4 periods.....	12 Dec. to 20 Dec.
Personal Finance	2 periods.....	21 Dec. & 28 May
Economics	38 periods.....	5 Sept. to 11 Dec.
Economics of National Security.....	22 periods.....	2 Jan. to 21 Feb.
International Relations	38 periods.....	23 Feb. to 25 May

Textbooks used:

Economics, An Introductory Analysis, P. A. Samuelson; New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1949.

Principles of Insurance, Department of Social Sciences; Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publishing Co., 1950.

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

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

Principles of Finance for Junior Officers, J. S. Harnett; West Point: USMA Printing Plant, 1951.

Economics of National Security, Department of Social Sciences; West Point; New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950.

International Realities, G. A. Lincoln; West Point: USMA Printing Plant, 1949.

Major Problems of U. S. Foreign Policy 1950-51, The Brookings Institution; Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1950.

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 2 January–15 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 19 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 fourteen cadets were found to be of doubtful proficiency and were required to take the semi-annual examination. At the conclusion of the examination, ten cadets were found to be proficient, three were conditioned, and one was turned back to join the Class of 1953. At the end of the Spring term nine 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, one was discharged, and one was turned back to join the Class of 1953.

Twelve lectures were presented to the Second Class by departmental personnel.

Methods of instruction followed those pursued in previous years. The following innovations, first introduced during the Academic Year 1948-49, are considered noteworthy.

(1) Advanced Courses in Russian and Latin American History

During the Spring Term 1950 a survey of the Class of 1952 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. A total of 120 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 28 August 1950, as a result of which 34 cadets were admitted to the course in the History of Russia. This course was conducted during the Fall Term 1950. 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 1951, 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 two preceding academic years, 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 83 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 40 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 5 September 1950–28 May 1951. The schedule provided 3 seventy-minute morning attendances per cadet each week.

A total of thirteen lectures were presented to the First Class—seven by departmental personnel and six by visiting speakers.

At the end of the Fall Term two cadets were found to be of doubtful proficiency and were required to take the semi-annual examination. At the conclusion of the examination both cadets were found to be proficient. At the end of the Spring Term seven cadets were found to be of doubtful proficiency and were required to take the annual examination. All passed.

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

- (1) The final project of the course in International Relations, Operation Statesman, first conducted in 1948, was repeated again in 1951. This exercise consisted of a four-attendance seminar on four of the most important policy problems confronting the United States, viz:
 - (a) Defense of the Free World.
 - (b) Analysis of Developments in National Security Since June 1950.
 - (c) Collective Security Action Under the General Assembly.
 - (d) Anglo-American Economic Relations.

Each of the upper four sections was assigned one of these topics and given the task of formulating a tenable policy for the U. S. In the last of the four sessions, the work product was critiqued by cadets and instructors in open discussion. Freedom of action by the cadet committees was encouraged; the instructors assisted by furnishing pertinent references, studies, and advice upon request. The problem was highly 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.

Extra-Departmental Activities:

- (1) Colonel Beukema, Professor and Head of the Department, participated in numerous conferences during the year including: First American Assembly, Arden, N. Y.; American Association of International Relations

Clubs, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Brookings Institution Seminar, St. Louis, Missouri; also in meetings of the following educational groups: the Academy of Political Science, The American Political Science Association, The Council on Foreign Relations. He lectured at the Naval War College, the Air War College, and various civilian institutions of higher education.

- (2) Colonel Lincoln, Professor, took part in many off-campus educational activities during the year including: The Brookings Institution Conference on International Affairs, Denver, Colorado; Global Strategy Discussions at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island; Associate of Columbia University Seminar on Peace, New York City; and several other conferences and learned society meetings. He lectured at the Harvard Business School, Army War College, Air War College and before several other educational and civic groups. During the year Colonel Lincoln also served in Washington, D. C. for ten weeks as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.
- (3) Officers of the department participated in numerous off-campus educational activities including meetings of learned societies such as the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political Science held in New York, New York. Colonel Phillips attended a conference of the National Education Association in Chicago, Illinois. Lt. Col. Harnett spoke at a meeting of naval reservists in New York on the subject of economic mobilization. Lt. Col. Sage and Captain Ginsburgh attended educational conferences in New York, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Officers of the department also escorted groups of cadets during visits to other educational institutions in connection with student conferences.
- (4) The second West Point Student Conference on United States Affairs (SCUSA) was held at the Military Academy 6-9 December, 1950. Students from fifty-three eastern colleges and universities, assisted by distinguished faculty members and by individuals holding responsible positions in public and private life, discussed the conference topic—The Far Eastern Policy of the United States: Problems and Objectives of the 1950's.

Administrative responsibility for the Student Conference was shared by the Department of Social Sciences and the West Point Debate Council. Officers from the department assisted interested cadets in preparing themselves regarding the conference topic and method and furnished guidance for the cadet administrative staff. The conference was financed by a grant of \$3000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and by royalties accruing from textbooks written by officers of the Department of Social Sciences.

Guest speakers at the conference included: Lt. General Alfred M. Gruenther, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; Dr. Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. John W. Masland, The National War College; Dr. George Lee Millikan, Staff Consultant, House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Najeeb Halaby, Economic Cooperation Administration; Mr. Joseph Alsop, journalist.

Consultants for Conference Plans included: Professor Gordon Craig, Princeton University; Dr. Grayson Kirk, Provost of Columbia University; Professor Frederick S. Dunn, Yale University; Professor Donald C. McKay, Harvard University; Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Miss Ruth B. Russell, Brookings Institution.

The administrative staff for the Conference included the following officers of the Department of Social Sciences: Colonel George A. Lincoln, Professor; Lt. Colonel John S. Harnett; and Lt. Colonel Jerry M. Sage, Executive Secretary. Cadets David K. Rogers, Richard J. Buck and Aaron Sherman supervised the cadet staff which conducted the conference.

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.

A sixty-seven page report in booklet form listing the advisors and round table chairmen, and covering the conference in detail was published. Copies of this report were distributed to every senior college and university in the United States. A third Student Conference is planned for 1951-52.

- (5) Assistance was rendered to the West Point Debate Council in the form of coaching cadet and debaters judging debates. Department officers also assisted the West Point Forum. (See Report of General Lecture Committee.)
- (6) The participation of thirty cadets of the First Class in the New York Herald-Tribune Forum was facilitated.
- (7) Fifty cadets of the First and Second classes, members of the West Point Forum, visited the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y.
- (8) Counsel and assistance for prospective Rhodes Scholars was rendered.
- (9) Insurance counseling was provided for officers and cadets.
- (10) At the request of members of the First and Second classes, officers of the department acted as discussion leaders at informal evening meetings of First and Second Classmen devoted to various topics including the evolution of political theory, the diplomacy of the U. S., and current issues.
- (11) Preparation of textbooks
 - (a) The pamphlet, *Principles of Insurance* was completely revised in consonance with Service legislation enacted in the period 1950-1951. The booklet is now in process of publication by the Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
 - (b) A new text, *Economics of National Security*, was written by the Associates in the Social Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, U. S. Military Academy, and published by Prentice-Hall. It was used successfully during instruction of cadets for the First Class.
 - (c) Revision of the text, *Contemporary Foreign Governments* was commenced during the year. It is expected that this work will be completed and available for use in the course of this name during the coming academic year.

Personnel

Two prospective instructors for the Academic Year 1951-52 were enrolled in selected graduate institutions for special training prior to reporting to duty. In addition twelve 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 one other attended summer courses at Harvard University in 1950.

7. LECTURES

1. Lectures sponsored by various activities during the year were supervised, as in the past, by the General Lecture Committee. Its supervisory function included also the entertainments booked by the Cadet Special Program Committee.

2. The pattern of lectures repeated that of the previous year. It will be noted that, for the first time in many years the General Lecture Committee sponsored no lectures on its own account. Established in 1935 to develop a balanced program in the technological, humanistic, and military fields, the Committee operated for some years as the major supplier of this form of education. As the various academic departments and extra-curricular agencies, notably the Cadet Forum and the annual Student Conference on U. S. Affairs, accepted the responsibility for engaging outside speakers on their own account, the need for such action by the General Lecture Committee declined. Over the past two years the aggregate and the balance of the over-all program has served the needs of the Corps to the point where only one speaker has been specifically engaged by the Committee.

3. The separate programs are listed below:

SUPERINTENDENT'S SERIES (3)

Date	Lecturer	Subject	Class Addressed
7 Nov 50	Lt. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Dept. of the Army	"The World Military Situation"	1st
			2d
9 Nov 50	Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Staff Officer, Chief of Army Field Forces	"The Russian Army"	1st
			2d
17 Apr 51	Hon. Bernard M. Baruch, elder statesman	"Current Problems of Economic Mobilization"	1st
			2d

KERMIT ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SPEAKER (1)

30 Mar 50	Lt. Gen. Sir Richard N. Gale, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, Director General of Military Training, British Army	"Traditions of the British Infantry"	1st
			2d

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY (2)

6 Feb 51	Dr. J. O. Perrine, Assistant Vice President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company	"More Waves, More Words, Less Wires"	2d
21 Mar 51	Dr. John R. Dunning, Dean of En- gineering, Columbia University	"Development of Nuclear Power"	2d

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2)

22 Mar 51	Prof. William York Tindall, Columbia University	"Realism in the Modern Novel"	3d
19 Apr 51	Dr. Sculley Bradley, University of Pennsylvania	"Stephen Vincent Benet's America"	4th

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (2)

17 Apr 51	Commandant G. Brochen, French Army, Secretary, French Dele- gation, Military Staff Com- mittee, United Nations Organization	"The Military Situation in Indo-China"	3d
4 May 51	M. Grellet, Deputy Consul Gen- eral of France; New York, N. Y.	"Reconstruction and Recovery in France"	3d

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS (1)

30 May 51	Dr. H. P. Robertson, Deputy Di- rector of Research, Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Of- fice of the Secretary of Defense	"Science in Intelligence and Operations"	3d 4th
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DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE (18)

6 Sept 50	Maj. Gen. J. I. Martin, MC, Com- mandant, Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	"Introduction to Military Medicine, Including Army Medical Service Responsibilities"	1st
8 Sept 50	Maj. Gen. G. E. Armstrong, MC Deputy Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.	"Command Responsibility and the Surgeon"	1st
9 Sept 50	Dr. J. E. Gordon, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epi- demiology, Harvard Univer- sity School of Public Health	"Diseases and Injuries as Operational Influences in Modern War"	1st
12 Sept 50		Part I—Principles of Pre- vention and Measure- ment of Costs	
14 Sept 50		Part II—Strategic Prob- lems	
16 Sept 50		Part III—Tactical Prob- lems	
20 Sept 50	Dr. E. A. Strecker, Professor of Psychiatry, U. of Penn.	Part IV—Civil Defense and Disaster Control	
22 Sept 50	Col. J. M. Caldwell, MC, Chief, Psychiatry and Neurology Con- sultants Division, Office of the Surgeon General	"The Men You Will Command"	1st
24 Sept 50	Dr. H. W. Haggard, Director, Office of University Develop- ment, Yale Univ.	"Neuropsychiatric Prob- lems of Modern War"	1st
		"Alcohol and Drugs"	1st

25 Sept 50	Brig. Gen. J. P. Cooney, MC, Chief, Radiology Branch, Division of Military Application, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.	"Medical Problems in Atomic Warfare"	1st
28 Sept 50	Lt. Col. D. B. Parker, GSC, Office of AC/S, G-3, AE, Dept. of the Army	"Command Aspects of Atomic Warfare"	1st
25 Oct 50	Capt. William L. Bost, MSC, Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas	"Organization, Function and Employment of the Medical Company, Infantry Division"	2d
30 Oct 50	Capt. William L. Bost, MSC	"Organization and Employment of the Medical Battalion and Medical Detachments"	2d
1 Nov 50	Capt. W. L. Bost, MSC	"Medical Service Provided by a Field Army and the Communications Zone"	2d
6 Nov 50	Maj. Herbert A. Noe, MSC, Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas	"Medical Aspects of Command Problems in an Atomic War"	2d
8 Nov 50	Maj. H. A. Noe, MSC	"Medical Support in Civil Defense"	2d
28 Apr 51	Lt. Col. C. F. Vorder Bruegge, MC, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.	"Anatomy and Physiology"; Part I	3d
1 May 51		Part II	
3 May 51		Part III	
5 May 51	Dr. J. E. Gorden, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, Harvard University School of Public Health	"Development and Spread of Communicable Diseases"; Part I—Nature of Infection	3d
8 May 51		Part II—Control of Communicable Diseases	
10 May 51		Part III—Application of Control of Communicable Diseases	
22 May 51	Col. J. M. Caldwell, MC, Chief, Psychiatry and Neurology Consultants Division, Office of the Surgeon General	"Psychiatry"	3d
25 May 51	Selden D. Bacon, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology, Yale U.	"Alcohol and Drugs"	3d
27 May 51	Dr. E. A. Strecker, Professor of Psychiatry, U. of Penn.	"The Men You Will Command"	3d

DEPARTMENT OF
MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS (2)

20 Feb 51	Mr. Coles, Hayden Planetarium	"Introduction to Astronomy"	3d
9 Apr 51	Lt. Col. Ruzek, Army Map Service	"Army Map Service"	3d

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE (3)

11 May 51	Lt. Col. D. B. Parker, Office AC/S, G-3 (AE) DA, and Lt. Col. A. W. Betts, Office AC/S, G-4, Logistics	"Atomic Weapons Effects Against Tactical Targets" (Secret)	1st
15 May 51	Mr. Van Alan Clark, Jr., Dept. of Business and Engineering Ad- ministration, Mass. Inst. of Technology	"Industrial Management"	1st
25 May 51	Capt. J. A. E. Hindman, Bureau of Ordnance, Dept. of the Navy	"Naval Research and Development" (Secret)	1st

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (5)

2 Oct 50	Prof. Leo Wolman, Professor of Economics, Columbia Univ.	"Labor Organization and Problems"	1st
24 Oct 50	Mr. Robert V. Rosa, Research Chief, Fed. Reserve Bank of N. Y.	"The Federal Reserve System"	1st
18 Jan 51	Mr. Leo M. Cherne, Research Institute of America	"Industrial Mobilization"	1st
30 Apr 51	Col. R. E. Beebe, Director, Office of NAT Affairs, Office of Sec'y of Defense	"North Atlantic Treaty"	1st
7 May 51	Mr. E. M. Wright, Dept. of State	"The Mediterranean- Middle East"	1st

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS (12)

28 Nov 50	Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Actg. Chief, NG Bureau	"The National Guard of the United States"	1st
30 Nov 50	Col. Frank Silliman, O Exec Reserve & ROTC	"The ORC & ROTC"	1st
8 Jan 51	Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Chairman of Management Com- mittee, Office, Sec'y of Defense	"Military Objectives"	1st
11 Jan 51	Maj. W. C. Moore, Combat Opera- tions Office, Hq EADF, USAF	"Air Defense of the Con- tinental United States"	1st
13 Feb 51	Maj. Gen. Robert E. Wood (Ret), Chairman of Board, Sears Roebuck & Co.	"Principles of Industrial and Military Manage- ment"	1st
23 Feb 51	Lt. Col. Henry P. Van Ormer, Office, Chief of Staff, G-3, USA	Classified	1st
28 Feb 51	Charles P. McCormick, President, McCormick & Co.	"Personnel Management"	1st

12 Mar 51	Lt. Col. Fred J. Ascani, Deputy Base Commander, Edwards AFB	"Air Force"	1st
13 Mar 51	Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, Spe- cial Weapons Evaluation Board.	Classified	1st
26 Mar 51	Lt. Col. Edward H. Brooks, G-1, Office of Secretary, Dept. of the Army	"Personnel Management in the Army"	1st
24 Apr 51	Panel by Combat Returnees from Korea		1st
30 Apr 51	Col. Russel P. Reeder (Ret), Asst. Graduate Manager of Athletics	"Organization Spirit"	1st
18 May 51	Lt. Col. James B. Leer, PIO, USMA	"Public Relations"	1st

STUDENT CONFERENCE ON U. S. AFFAIRS, "THE FAR EASTERN
POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES: PROBLEMS
AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 1950's"*

6 Dec 50	Lt. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army	"The Security Problem of the United States in its Relation to Far Eastern Policy"	1st
6 Dec 50	Dr. Edward Mead Earle, Insti- tute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.	"The Economic and Politi- cal Aspects of United States Far Eastern Policy"	1st
8 Dec 50	Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	"Some Thoughts on U. S. Foreign Policy with Par- ticular Reference to the Far East"	**

CADET FORUM (7)

This organization, established in January 1950 as a 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 Nov 50	Count Nicholas de Rochefort, Professor of Political Science, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.	"The French Army in Relation to Subversive Communist Activities"	
3 Jan 51	Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, U. S. Representative to United Nations General Assembly	"The Activities of UNESCO"	
17 Jan 51	Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, Professor of Political Science, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.	"Christianity in Crisis"	

* See SCUSA II Report, December 6-9, 1950.

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

7 Feb 51	Mr. Frank Holman, War Correspondent, The New York News, N. Y.	"Observations of the War in Korea"
21 Feb 51	Col. John Masters, British-Indian Army, Ret'd.	"India-Pivot of the East"
4 Apr 51	Brig. Gen. Roger Browne, USAF, NATO, London, England	"The North Atlantic Treaty Organization"
18 Apr 51	Maj. Gen. William Donovan, Wartime Chief of OSS, N. Y.	"The Importance of Strategic Intelligence"

Summary of lectures by guest speakers:

Activity	Number of Lectures
Superintendent's Series	3
Departmental Lectures	47
Special Activities	11
Total.....	61

Lectures by local personnel:

Department	Number	Class
Electricity	20	2d
English	4	3d
	4	4th
Foreign Languages	4	French 3d
	6	German 3d
	5	Portuguese 3d
	5	Russian 3d
	6	Spanish 3d
Law	3	1st
Mathematics	1	3d
	1	4th
Mechanics	6	2d
Military Art & Engineering	18	1st
Military Hygiene	6	3d
Military Topography & Graphics	10	3d
	15	4th
Ordnance	2	1st
Physics & Chemistry	10	3d
Social Sciences	8	1st
	16	2d
Total.....	150	

Summary by Class:

	Number
First Class	31
Second Class	42
Third Class	57
Fourth Class	20
Total.....	150

8. DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

a. Administration.

The Corps of Cadets continues to maintain its high standard of discipline and the morale appeared to be superior through the 1950-51 Fiscal Year.

Cadets were separated from the United States Military Academy for the reasons indicated:

Deficiency in conduct	11
Physical disability	13
Deficiency in physical efficiency	1
Deficiency in academics	60
Deficiency in aptitude	1
Resignations	61
Foreign cadets released	0
Total.....	147

During the year, First Classmen were authorized two (2) weekend leaves per month with the reservation that at least one-third of the 1st Classmen in each company be present for duty on each weekend.

Second Classmen were authorized two (2) weekend leaves during the academic year.

Cadets of the upper three classes, if eligible, were authorized a ten day Christmas leave and a three day spring vacation leave.

The system of granting special authorizations to 1st Classmen was continued in accordance with the premise that these authorizations have proven beneficial in the past in assisting the 1st Classmen in their transition from cadet to officer status.

The Fourth Class Sponsor Program, in which officers of the Post voluntarily offer to act as sponsors for two or three 4th Class cadets, was carried out for the fourth time. It appears that the continuance of this program has been assured due to the continued favorable reactions of officers and cadets alike.

b. Recreation and Welfare.

Extra-Curricular Activities.

Dramatics.—The Dialectic Society presented the Annual Hundredth Night Show on March 9th and 10th, 1951.

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. The Mathematics Forum was active during the past year. The English Literature Seminar met regularly and attended, as a group, a play in New York. The West Point Debate Council, in accordance with the broad scope of its activities participated in 195 intercollegiate debates, and in numerous discussion activities throughout the United States. They conducted an intramural debate tournament, a speech course, and an oratorical contest within the Corps. The West Point Forum, a part of the Debate Council, brought several outstanding speakers to West Point, and participated in Seminars with instructors from the Department of Social Sciences. The Council sponsored the Fifth National Invitational Debate Tournament at West Point, and the Second Student Conference on United States Affairs. The Ordnance Club was organized May 31st, 1951. The purpose of the Club is to increase the educational background of interested cadets in the field of Ordnance.

Hobby Groups.—The art, camera, radio, chess, fishing, model railroad and model airplane clubs were active during the year, and provided certain recreational and educational benefits to the cadet participants. In the coming year,

Central Post Welfare Funds will be requested to improve the facilities of each club and purchase new equipment.

Musical Groups.—The Cadet Chapel Choir sang at dedication service at the Veterans Hospital Chapel at Peekskill, New York, and at religious services at St. Thomas' Cathedral and St. John's Cathedral, and sang on the Tallulah Bankhead "Big Show," in New York City. 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 Israel and at Central Synagogue in New York City. All three choirs were active in regular religious services at West Point. Cadet Dance Orchestra 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 Harvard University, Carnegie Hall, New York Athletic Club, Hunter College, Middletown and Newburgh, in addition to Christmas and June Week concerts at West Point. The Record Lending Library completed its third year of furnishing the Corps classical music albums and is still enthusiastically received by the Corps.

Publications.—The Howitzer, Pointer, Bugle Notes, and the 1953 Mortar were published.

Service 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 the special needs of the class during the year and prior to Graduation. The Automobile Committee, a sub-committee of the First Class General Committee contacted various automobile manufacturers at the factory distribution level to make sure that the required number of cars would be available to the First Class. The above committee was successful in negotiating for some 550 automobiles at discounts ranging from 6% to 17%. 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. The above committee suggested recommendations to the Laundry, Cadet Store, and Cadet Mess for improvement. The First and Second Class Hop Committees supervised all hops during the academic year, except those of Christmas and Spring vacations which were arranged by the Fourth Class Hop Committee. The Third Class Hop Committee was active during the summer at Camp Buckner. The First Class Hop Committee contacted Ralph Flanagan to play for the Graduation Hop. The Public Information Detail furnished the Public Information Office with numerous cadet articles for release to hometown newspapers. The Duty and Honor Committees were active throughout the year instilling and maintaining the traditionally high standards of the Corps. The Sunday School teachers, under the supervision of the Chaplain, successfully conducted weekly classes for several hundred post children during the academic year. The activities of the special program committee are treated in a separate report.

Sports Clubs.—The Handball, Pistol, Sailing, Skeet, Ski, and Water Polo Clubs engaged in intercollegiate competitions. The Sailing Club placed first in two meets, second in one meet, third in the Middle Atlantic Eliminations and eighth place in the fifth meet. The team placed seventh in the Middle Atlantic championship. The Skeet Club won five of ten skeet competitions during the year. The Ski team placed last in a four-way meet with Cornell, Syracuse, Rensselaer

Polytechnic Institute. The Ski Patrol, a part of the Ski Club, organized a year ago, has proved a valuable addition to the Ski Club. The Water Polo Club won four out of seven competitive meets. The Pistol Team won six out of seven shoulder to shoulder matches and also won the NRA intercollegiate pistol championship. The Handball Club won only three of twelve scheduled matches.

c. Miscellaneous.

Contributions.—The Corps of Cadets contributed \$1,292.47 to the West Point Community Chest, and \$1,865.23 to the American Red Cross. The Class of 1951 contributed \$250.00 to the Catholic Chapel, \$25.00 to the Jewish Chapel, and \$750.00 for the installation of a memorial window in the Cadet Chapel.

Hostesses.—The Hostess, and the 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 Tactical Department in presenting to the Fourth Class a short course in Social Customs and Courtesies.

d. Training.

General.

Basic Plan.—During the period 1 July 1950–30 June 1951, 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–Midshipmen Exchange Visits.—Continuing a practice which started in the Spring of 1946, a system of Cadet–Midshipmen exchange visits was conducted during the Spring of 1951. Members of the Second Class of each Academy visited the opposite institution on weekends from February through April 1951. 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.

U. S. Naval Academy Cruise for Selected Cadets (Class of 1953).—On 21 July 1950, fifty (50) selected cadets of the Class of 1953, departed for Norfolk, Virginia, and embarked on the USS Missouri for a cruise with midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy. They returned to West Point on 9 August 1950.

Arrival of the President of France.—On 28 March 1951, the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, 442 cadets with 7 officers, proceeded by rail to Washington, D. C., to participate in a parade in honor of the President of France.

Armed Forces Day Parade.—On 19 May 1951, the entire Corps of Cadets proceeded to New York City to participate in the Armed Forces Day Parade in that city.

United Kingdom Trip.—On 4 June 1951, 24 cadets and 2 officers departed for the United Kingdom, as guests of the Superintendent of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, England. They returned to West Point on 26 June 1951.

Military Instruction.

Training of the First Class (Class of 1951).—On 6 June 1950, the 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 Material Command; to Fort Bliss, Texas, with a side trip to White Sands, for instruction in Antiaircraft weapons and guided missiles conducted by the Artillery School; to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for demonstration of fire capabilities of all types of Field Artillery 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; 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. 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 1950.

Academic Year 1950-1951.—The military training of the Class of 1951 from September 1950 through May 1951 comprised classes in Physical Education (administration of athletic program, intramural athletics), Organization of the Armed Forces, Tactics and Techniques 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 Fourth Class by the presentation of certain basic tactics subjects to this class. 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 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, and 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 departed on furlough on 8 July for four (4) weeks.

Group II departed on furlough on 7 June and returned to West Point on 5 July. Cadets assigned to Group II were scheduled to receive the same air indoctrination training that was given Group I during the preceding month. Following their return from leave on 5 July they engaged in a week of preparatory training consisting of an orientation lecture by the Commandant, a lecture and training film on security of classified information, and training films on Air

Force subjects. Before the end of this first week, however, the Air Force had to cancel plans for the airlift of Group II, due to urgent requirements for movements of units and supplies to the Far East. At this time revised plans were made for a one week trip to Mitchell, Langley and Eglin Air Force Bases, traveling by commercial aircraft. However, by 14 July it was evident that increased operations at all these bases would prevent any training being given to USMA cadets at this time, and all plans were cancelled for any air training tour for Group II. In lieu thereof, 108 cadets of Group II were moved to New Cadet Barracks to serve as assistant squad leaders, their duties consisted mainly of administration and assisting with individual training of new cadets in barracks. The remaining 191 cadets of Group II received special training, and assisted in training of the Third Class at Camp Buckner by serving as aggressor forces and demonstration units during various problems. Inspections in barracks were held each Saturday with particular emphasis being placed on care of equipment, especially rifles. In spite of a feeling of disappointment over having the scheduled Air Trip cancelled, the fine spirit of this group held up throughout long hours, rainy night problems, and nearly 900 manhours of cleaning weapons. All men demonstrated their maturity in appreciating the situation which caused the change in plans, and their enthusiasm in engaging in the substitute training program. The entire class after assembling at West Point on 4 August 1950 departed on 5 August by Naval Transport for Amphibious and Transportation Corps training in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. From 7-12 August, the cadets received instruction by the Transportation Corps at Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Virginia, showing methods and equipment used in the transportation of personnel and supplies over water and by air, and also received instruction by the Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, showing methods and equipment used by the Corps of Engineers during a landing on an enemy held beach. During the period 14-22 August the class participated in pre-amphibious shore training presented by Marine and Naval units stationed at Little Creek, Virginia. From 23-26 August the class participated in afloat training which included as a final exercise a landing (CAMID V) on an enemy held beach. The entire amphibious exercises were engaged in by the corresponding class of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Academic Year 1950-1951.—During the period September 1950 through May 1951, the Second Class received instruction in Tactics and Techniques 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 1953).—The entire Third Class departed on leave on 7 June 1950. 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 was given a chance during the summer training period to command small units in either company administration or tactical problems.

Academic Year 1950-1951.—Military Training for the Class of 1953 from September 1950 to May 1951 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 1954):

Summer Training, 1950.—On 5 July 1950 the Class of 1954 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. The training was conducted by members of the First Class (Class of 1951).

Academic Year 1950-1951.—The military training of the Class of 1954 from September 1950 to May 1951 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, 1951

Training of the First Class (Class of 1952).—On 5 and 6 June 1951, the new First Class departed on a two weeks Combined Arms Trip. The class traveled by air to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, for instruction conducted by the Air Materiel Command; to Fort Bliss, Texas, with a side trip to White Sands, for instruction in Antiaircraft weapons and guided missiles conducted by the Artillery School; to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for demonstration of fire capabilities of all types of Field Artillery 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 and 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 of 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. Training schedule for these groups is as follows:

Group I—From 24 June to 2 July 1951, Group I received instructor training in preparation for duty with the Third and Fourth Classes.

Group II—The entire group departed on 24 June 1951 for four weeks furlough.

Training of the Second Class (Class of 1953).—During the period 10-30 June 1951, the entire Class of 1953 participated in an Air Indoctrination Tour. On 10 June after preliminary lectures at West Point, the Class of 1953 departed on the Air Indoctrination Tour. During this training period, the cadets traveled by air to various Air Force installations (Selfridge, Langley, Pope, MacDill, Robins, and Eglin Air Force Bases) along the Eastern Seaboard for indoctrination on Air Force organization, equipment and tactics. Four days were spent

at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in basic airborne instruction. Upon completion of this trip at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, the entire class departed on furlough on 30 June 1951 for four weeks.

Training of the Third Class (Class of 1954).—The entire Third Class departed on furlough on 6 June 1951. Upon their return on 6 July, the class moved 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. All cadet beds were painted white and all mattresses cleaned during the period. Overcrowding of barracks is still necessary, but cadets are living quite comfortably under the circumstances.

Transportation.—Transportation to and from places of instruction is provided for cadets with cadets normally driving all vehicles. Transportation for all trips is provided through commercial rail, bus, and airlines and military facilities. Arrangements are also made for best possible accommodations for cadets going on or returning from leave.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning.—Variable flat rate charges for laundry and dry cleaning service remained in effect throughout the year. A new constant flat rate of \$7.40 per month was established to go into effect 1 July. Restrictions on the numbers and types of items sent to the laundry weekly by each cadet were continued in order to keep the weekly laundry load within the maximum limited capacity of the plant. A system of processing sheets, pillowcases, and mattress covers in bulk by Cadet Company lot was instituted to cut down on the handling required at the laundry.

The Cadet Model Room.—The Cadet Model Room was maintained throughout the year. The majority of dignitaries who visited the Academy during the year inspected the room to obtain a first hand picture of cadet living conditions.

Individual Clothing and Equipment.—Initial supply of equipment and clothing to include khaki, fatigues, field jacket, socks, combat boots, athletic shorts, ponchos, and field equipment 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. Ordnance inspection of all rifles was conducted by Post Ordnance personnel during February and March. New sight modification has been applied to all rifles.

Camp Buckner.—Normal repair and maintenance of the camp was conducted during the year. Four concrete handball courts were built and the basketball courts were hard surfaced. Two softball fields were graded and sodded with grass.

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. A new rug was purchased for the Office of the Commandant of Cadets. Two hundred (200) new steel chairs and three hundred and twenty (320) new steel wall lockers for cadet rooms were purchased during the year to replace worn out or outmoded like items. Two hundred and twenty-five (225) double-study desks are on order.

f. Military Psychology and Leadership.

Cadet Instruction:

Courses.—During the period 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951 the Department of Military Psychology and Leadership presented courses of instruction as outlined below:

Fourth Class (Class of 1954), 794 cadets	
New Cadet Orientation	18 hours
Method of Instruction:	
A series of lectures delivered by First Classmen under supervision of Military Psychology and Leadership instructors.	
Third Class (Class of 1953), 601 cadets	
Basic Psychology	27 hours
Method of Instruction:	
Section Room Discussion supplemented by four (4) lectures by the Staff Psychologist.	
Text: <i>Fundamentals of General Psychology</i> , Third Edition, J. F. Dashiell, Houghton and Mifflin Company	
Second Class (Class of 1952), 590 cadets	
Leadership in the Corps	9 hours
Military Instructor Training	36 hours
Method of Instruction:	
The bulk of this work was carried on by the "Learning by Doing" method wherein each cadet presented a fifteen-minute lecture and a thirty-minute demonstration lesson as well as leading a fifteen-minute directed discussion.	
Text: "Military Training" (FM 21-5) Dept. of the Army	
First Class (Class of 1951), 483 cadets	
Military Management	13 hours
Method of Instruction:	
Section Room Discussion supplemented by one lecture by a guest speaker.	
Text: <i>Military Management for National Defense</i> , J. R. Beishline, Prentice Hall	
Military Personnel Management	16 hours
Method of Instruction:	
Section Room Discussion supplemented by two lectures by visiting speakers.	
Text: <i>Military Personnel Management</i> , Department of Military Psychology and Leadership, United States Military Academy	
Leadership in the Service	16 hours
Method of Instruction:	
This material was presented by the "Role Playing" method supplemented by one lecture and one panel made up of combat returnees from Korea.	
Text: "Leader's Guide", Department of Military Psychology and Leadership, United States Military Academy	
Special Subjects	6 hours
Method of Instruction: Lectures and Section Room Discussion	
Text: "Psychological Warfare" FM 33-5, Dept. of the Army	

Guest Lecturers.—The Course of Instruction described above was supplemented by a group of well-known figures who spoke on subjects as outlined below:

- “Military Management”
- “Military and Industrial Management”
- “Personnel Management”
- “Military Personnel Management”
- “Organization Spirit”

Changes.—Classes previous to the Class of 1951 had not had the four-year Psychology course. Therefore these classes were given Basic Psychology at the beginning of the First Class Course. The class of 1951 had Basic Psychology during Third Class Year which made time available for Military Personnel Management as a part of the First Class Course.

Instructor Training.—Four instructors took graduate work in Psychology one at each of the following institutions: George Washington University, Columbia University, Harvard University, and Ohio State University. Major F. J. Michaelson received the Ph.D. Degree from Ohio State University.

In addition the system of instructor seminars was continued to enhance the over-all quality of instruction. These seminars were conducted on each subject presented in Basic Psychology. These were conducted by the Staff Psychologist or by the instructor best qualified on each of the various topics.

Staff Psychologist's Functions.—The Staff Psychologist, in addition to his duties as Associate Director in advisory and supervisory relationship to instruction and other functions of this Department, is responsible for the psychological counseling of cadets.

During the year he conducted 114 interviews with 88 cadets referred by the Commandant of Cadets and officers of the Tactical Department. Most but not all of these men had been rated low in Aptitude for the Military Service. Their class grouping was as follows: Class of 1951—3; Class of 1952—29; Class of 1953—31; Class of 1954—25. Thirteen of these men had been interviewed during previous years. Each interview, including the administration involved, required approximately three hours.

About an equal number of interviews were devoted to the counseling and guidance of cadets who sought such help on their own initiative. In these cases the problems were largely personal and confidential and official reports were not required. The majority of cadets seeking such personal counseling were from the two upper classes and returned of their own accord for one or more follow-up interviews.

In addition, interviews were conducted with 56 cadets who had requested or were considering resignation from the Academy. Most of these were from the Fourth Class.

Aptitude System and Self Evaluation.—The summer Aptitude Rating for the Third Class and the two regular Term End Ratings were accomplished in accordance with existing directives and procedures. These ratings with attendant board proceedings, record keeping, and parent notification have become well standardized. The booklet entitled, “The Operation and Administration of the Aptitude for the Service System, USMA” was revised to render the administration of the system more efficient.

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. This instrument was modified slightly over the previous year. The cadets were given over-all class results so they could compare their fellow cadets' rating of them not only with "self-ratings" but with class averages.

Extra-Academy Activities.—During the period of this report members of the Department visited institutions and organizations listed below for the purpose of lecturing or advancing individual professional qualifications:

Annual Meeting American Psychological Association, Pennsylvania
 State College, State College, Pennsylvania
 Air Tactical School, Tyndall AFB, Florida
 American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Personnel Research
 Section, New York City
 Combat Zone, Korea
 Columbia University, New York City
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
 Personnel Research Section, Adjutant General's Office, The Pentagon
 Teachers College, New York City
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York

Miscellaneous.—Fourth Class Sponsor Program—administered as in previous years.

Eisenhower Award—The Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence in Military Psychology and Leadership Courses sponsored by Mr. Charles P. McCormick of McCormick and Co., Baltimore, Maryland, was set up this year. The award, an engraved silver platter, was presented by the Superintendent for the first time to Cadet Richard E. Harris of the graduating Class.

g. Physical Education.

The Physical Education program presented during the fiscal year 1950-51 was essentially as follows:

Fourth Class

Summer Training—

Conditioning Exercises	14 periods (30 min.)
Athletic Periods	25 periods (60 min.)

Total..... 39 periods (32 hrs.)

Physical Education Classes—

Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming, and Gymnastics

(24 periods each)	96 periods (45 min.)
Golf and Tennis (11 periods each).....	22 periods (45 min.)
Canoe Demonstration	1 period (45 min.)
Voice and Command	2 periods (45 min.)
Testing	2 periods (60 min.)

Total.....123 periods (93 hrs.)

Third Class

Summer Intramural Athletics—

Participation in two sports	20 periods (60 min.)
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Physical Education Classes—

Basketball and Volleyball (7 periods each).....	14 periods (60 min.)
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*Handball and Squash (7 periods each).....	14 periods (60 min.)
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Testing	2 periods (60 min.)
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Total.....	50 periods (50 hrs.)
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Second Class

Coaching Techniques	10 periods (60 min.)
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Instructor Training	9 periods (60 min.)
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Testing	2 periods (60 min.)
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Total.....	21 periods (21 hrs.)
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First Class

Physical Training Administration	7 periods (60 min.)
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Testing	2 periods (60 min.)
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Total.....	9 periods (9 hrs.)
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Intramural Athletics (All Classes)

Fall Intramural	20 periods (75 min.)
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Spring Intramural	16 periods (75 min.)
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Total.....	36 periods (45 hrs.)
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Note: In addition to the above required intramural participation, approximately 55% of all cadets participate in the voluntary Winter Intramural Athletic program which covers 16 periods.

There have been no substantial changes in the curriculum from the previous year.

A primary concern of this department continues to be an endeavor for individual attention to all, especially the less proficient physical performers.

Further improvements in instructor qualifications were made during the year as evidenced by the achievement of Master of Arts Degrees with majors in Health, Physical Education and Recreation by Mr. William Lewis and Captain James B. Giles, Jr. In addition, three other instructors have made advancement toward their Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

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

* 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 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.

9. CADET SPECIAL PROGRAMS 1950-51

The following is a summary of programs presented by the Cadet Special Program Committee:

- 24 SEPTEMBER—Susan Reed, folk songs and music.
- 5 NOVEMBER —Burl Ives, rendition of "Roger Young".
- 17 DECEMBER —Dorraine and Ellis, song and dance novelty.
- 27 DECEMBER —Julia Cummings, holiday show.
- 7 JANUARY —Ballet program of entertainment.
- 14 JANUARY —Hildegarde, audience participation show.
- 21 JANUARY —Dunninger, program of mind-reading wizardry.
- 11 FEBRUARY —Eddie Condon's Dixie-Land Band.
- 26 MAY —The University Glee Club.

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

Colonel Leo V. Warner was transferred to the European Command, Bremerhaven, Germany, and Colonel Eugene C. Johnston replaced him as Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, on 20 June 1951.

The office continued to function as in Fiscal Year 1950, 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, G1, is also charged with the duties prescribed in paragraph 14, FM 101-5, "Staff Organization and Procedure."

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 88 below authorized strength.

In accordance with a directive from the Department of the Army in January, 1951, the Military Academy released general service Regular Army officers to the Department of the Army for assignment elsewhere in view of the then critical situation. The above personnel were replaced by Reserve, Retired and Combat Wounded officers in such numbers as to reduce the general service Regular Army officer strength to 75%. Officers of the Medical Corps, Chaplain and Band, a number of whom are reserve officers, are not included in this program. As a result of this program, the Academic Departments will have, beginning the 1951-52 Academic Year, 29 additional Reserve officers over their present Reserve strength and 4 additional retired officers. The Department of Tactics will have 3 additional retired officers and 7 additional limited service (combat wounded) officers. The 1802d Special Regiment will have 4 additional Reserve officers and 2 combat wounded officers. Other post activities will have 3 additional Reserve officers.

Following is a detailed report of Civilian Personnel Office activities:

Civilian Personnel Program

Contrary to expectations and the national trend generally the labor supply in the area during the fiscal year was adequate except in the occupational field of wool pressing. Civilian strength as of 30 June 1951 numbered 1810 persons of which 147 represented seasonal or short term requirements. Eight-hundred and fifty-two placements were made during the year of which a highly satisfactory proportion, 34% or 289, were inservice.

During the year 21 suggestions were received of which 5 were approved, bringing total cash awards to the suggesters amounting to \$219.18.

Civilian training off-the-job was extended to 764 employees for a total of 1604 trainee hours, thus meeting all known training requirements. Off-the-job areas included employee orientation, food sanitation, hospitalization, winter driving, safety, performance appraisal, records administration and employee record card decentralization. Fourteen instructors of the Post Children's School and Academic Departments received 1620 student hours of training in subject matter fields pertinent to their profession and improvement of the service at civilian institutions, while two members of the Civilian Personnel Office staff received 80 hours of training in recruitment and training areas at the N. Y. OSA Office.

The Civilian Employee's Health Service Program rounded out its third year performing 337 pre-employment, periodic and other examinations and extended 612 occupational treatments and 372 non-occupational treatments.

The Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, U.S.M.A., constructed and announced 34 examinations, rated 726 applicants and issued 304 certificates from which 350 placements were made.

About 1600 positions were analyzed and evaluated under the Salary and Wage Program during the year. A locality wage survey was conducted in August and September, 1950 which resulted in increases ranging from 8¢ to 13¢ p/h for regular maintenance employees and 8¢ to 19¢ p/h for printing and lithographic employees. Due to the numerous wage adjustments in the area, a follow-up survey was made in April, 1951 and the data collected was submitted to the Army-Air Force Wage Board for review and processing essential to any adjustments that might be warranted and permissible under existing Wage Stabilization regulations. An increase of 5¢ p/h was granted to laundry employees' effective 3 June 1951. This was the first adjustment in laundry rates in over three years. Recommendation for change in the wage structure of laundry workers was made to the Army-Air Force Wage Board. Favorable report has been received of the adoption of a similar wage plan in the near future which will improve the wage rates for certain key positions in the laundry.

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. Duties assigned in connection with the Sesquicentennial include chairmanship of the committee on Visitors, Escorts and Protocol, and chairmanship of the subcommittee on the Exhibition Hall.

Close contact continued to be maintained with the corresponding sections of First Army because of certain area responsibilities of the Commanding General, First Army, and certain matters involving mutual assistance. Liaison has continued with the various service schools to insure coordination in training.

Intelligence functions consisted generally of processing classified documents, evaluating and disseminating a limited amount of intelligence information, processing of clearances for classified and sensitive duties, loyalty and security activities, security instruction, and general security measures, including security in-

spections. New Department of the Army procedures caused the administrative work in connection with G-2 activities to increase many-fold.

During the past year continuing effort has been made to maintain and improve the distribution of statistical data to all interested activities. 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.

This office 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. The monthly "Officers' Call" has been conducted by the various activities at this station as prescribed by Department of the Army directives.

A Mobilization Plan for the U. S. Military Academy was prepared and approved by the Department of the Army and has been distributed to the proper agencies. Action continued to formulate an Air Raid Warning Procedure and to bring up-to-date various emergency plans. In the applicable cases, these plans are being coordinated with First Army.

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 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army, of the Commanding General, Army Field Forces, and of various Zone of the Interior commands, twenty-one officers and 535 enlisted personnel augmented the 1802d Special Regiment in presenting tactical training to the cadets during the summer of 1950, and thirty officers and 724 enlisted men have arrived to assist in this training during the summer of 1951. These visiting troops were specially chosen and have, in each year since 1947, contributed materially to maintaining the high standard of the tactical instruction. In 1951, for the first time, a considerable number of visiting troops came from National Guard units on active duty; and the opportunity for association between the National Guard units and the Corps of Cadets was advantageous to both groups. Levies made upon visiting troops in 1950, together with a cancellation of the Air Indoctrination Trip for one-half of the Second Class, presented serious problems and threatened for a time to reduce the standard of tactical instruction. Despite certain advantages in bringing cadets in close contact with units from the field, it is believed that there should be sufficient troops under command to carry out the required training program, as was the case prior to 1947, without having to place reliance upon visiting troops.

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

Reports of the other activities over which the 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 all activities pertaining to supply and logistics, transportation, evacuation and hos-

pitalization, post services and miscellaneous related subjects. Principal duties include the planning, coordination and supervision of the activities of the Post Engineer, Ordnance Officer, Chemical Officer, Air Supply Officer, Quartermaster, Signal Officer and Transportation Officer.

Supply

The Table of Allowances has been in need of revision in order to eliminate certain items no longer needed in the operation of the Military Academy to include many items now needed to supplement existing equipment in the training of the Corps of Cadets and the operation of the post. Academic and Tactical Departments, Technical Services and other offices exercising supply accountability were directed to screen present allowances and prepare revised requirements. These requirements have been received and preparation of a new Table of Allowances is in process of being prepared.

Careful supervision and coordination have been exercised in the planning and preparation of Military Academy requests for operational funds. Operational and construction fund requirements of the Technical Services were coordinated and justifications screened in order to establish a proper balance in the Military Academy budget requests. A representative of this office has attended budget hearings in Washington for the USMA presentation of the budget requirements and subsequent revised and supplemental presentations.

Continuous attention has been directed to coordinating purchase requirements from Military Academy funds for items classified by the National Production Authority as requiring Defense Order Priorities under the Controlled Materials Plan, which was to become effective July 1951. All concerned agencies on the post were advised as to the information which must be compiled and forwarded to the Dept. of the Army in order that Military Academy purchases carry the correct DO rating. Some delays have been experienced during the year in awarding certain contracts as a result of the lack of authority to assign priorities to our purchases. In these instances special requests were forwarded to the Dept. of Army for such priority assignment. The importance of carefully considered estimated requirements of controlled materials has been constantly reviewed with agencies concerned in order that our requirements will receive proper consideration in the Controlled Materials Plan.

Transportation

A study was prepared on the problem of furnishing adequate school bus service for dependents residing on the Post, increased charges for commercial service having made a complete review of the situation imperative. No solution to the problem was decided upon as late in the year the possibilities of adequate funds being furnished from FSA funds to provide for our requirements were developed in detail and proper requests and justifications submitted.

Evacuation and Hospitalization

Medical supply plans were reviewed in the light of the Post Disaster and Emergency plans during the year in order to assure that proper coordination has been effected.

Routine supply matters concerning the proper handling and disposition of furniture procured for use of nurses' quarters were processed. Adequate furniture was obtained to provide for the requirements of all female officers sta-

tioned on the post. That which could not be adequately utilized due to shortage of quarters has been temporarily stored until the conversion of Section II, Central Apartments can be effected.

Services

In order to provide the post with an adequate and reliable reserve source of electric power considerable progress was made in completing the commercial tie line to the Orange and Rockland Electric Company. Completion of the tie line was scheduled for April 1951 but delay in delivery of certain critical items advanced the completion date into FY 52. The tie line is an essential element in the overall development of our electric system and permits growth in the most economical manner. Contracts were drawn and executed during the year both for the completion of the tie line and for the electrical service which will be rendered upon completion of the tie.

The contract was let during the year for the construction of 119 sets of family quarters in the north area. Construction was started on the quarters in May and has progressed ahead of schedule since its inception. Provision of these quarters will alleviate to some extent the critical housing situation on the post and permit the evacuation of certain sub-standard housing units now being occupied on a temporary basis. It is recognized that the space provided per family unit by these new quarters does not meet authorized Department of Army standards, the location plan crowds the buildings and the overall construction standards are lower than desired and do not conform to the accepted Master Plan of the Post architecturally. This construction, however, has been accepted as a compromise solution to the problem of relieving the critical housing shortage for post personnel within the limits of funds available. The first units are expected to be completed and ready for occupancy in mid-November with successive completion dates for the remainder of the units extending into March of 1952. Coordination has been effected to insure that provision of the necessary furniture and equipment from the Quartermaster and Engineer will correspond to the completion dates of the quarters.

Many of the grounds and buildings were severely damaged due to a storm which occurred late in November. Estimates of the damages incurred were placed at \$300,300. Action was taken to obtain funds to defray the costs of this damage from funds available under ESA. The original request for these funds was rejected but subsequently \$50,000 was furnished for this purpose from Dept. of Army funds.

Miscellaneous Related Activities

In conjunction with the operations of the Post Safety Council, of which the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 is the Chairman, improved methods of reporting and controlling accidents to civilian personnel were instituted. The new methods served to reduce lost time due to accidents as well as to bring the problem of employee accidents more forcefully to the attention of all concerned.

A complete study was made of space utilization of the facilities of the post. The purpose of the study was to determine how the facilities existing at the Military Academy could be more effectively utilized. The overall problem of space has been increasingly acute and the problem of making fullest use well recognized. As a result of this study certain recommendations effecting future construction projects on the post were made. The acute need for positive action to provide additional academic space was pointed out. The desirability of provid-

ing consolidated Engineer facilities to centralize the operations of this activity and incidentally to alleviate crowded warehousing conditions was recognized. This study will form the basis for future planning by the Post Planning Board.

The operational activities of the Technical Services are summarized below.

a. Post Engineer

The operations of the Post Engineer include the maintenance of grounds and buildings and the operation of the post utilities.

Personnel strength of the department for the year was 4 officers, 7 enlisted men and 502 civilians. In addition, approximately 65 seasonal employees were hired to facilitate and expedite numerous large maintenance and repair projects on the Post proper and at Camp Buckner.

The personnel problem continues to be a serious one for this office, due principally to the fact that the authorized ceiling for permanent personnel is only 508, which is inadequate to meet the increased daily work load and at the same time provide personnel to accomplish the numerous special projects approved from time to time for execution. A request has been included in the Fiscal Year 1953 budget for 24 additional positions, the bulk of which will be required for maintenance and repair of recent construction and construction expected to be completed shortly.

In addition to the above, many of the older employees are reaching a point where retirement is or will shortly be mandatory, and the securing of replacements of comparable ability is doubtful because of the scale of wages applicable at this station.

The reorganization of the Preventive Maintenance Section and the assigning of mechanics of the various trades to this work on a full-time basis has resulted in considerable improvement. The need for additional personnel in this category is apparent, but the heavy backlog of special projects and similar important items precludes such action at this time. At present this section consists of 10 employees.

Construction has been started on one hundred and nineteen sets of quarters. Eighty-seven of these are to be of the three bedroom type, and thirty-two of the two bedroom type. Completion for occupancy of the first units is now scheduled for November of 1951, and completion of the project for March of 1952.

Maintenance, repair and rehabilitation contracts totaling \$199,920.00 were let during the year. Some of the more important items accomplished or contracted for were the cleaning of the main water supply line to the Post, replacement of unsanitary plumbing fixtures and defective water lines in the Thayer Hotel, conversion of five D.C. elevators to A.C. operation, installation of a fuel economizer in the Power House, completion of rehabilitation of the electrical distribution system at Camp Buckner, hard-surfacing of handball and basketball courts at Camp Buckner, resurfacing of Cullum Road, the area of North Barracks and enlisted men's tennis curbs, construction of curbs, walks and street improvements in the Bartlett Loop Area, installation of oil burners in the Service Club, Post School Annex and one experimental unit in a set of professors' quarters, restoration of the mural and repainting of the interior of the Cadet Mess Hall, painting of four water storage tanks, and painting of various Post buildings.

Special maintenance, repair and modification projects accomplished by Post Engineer personnel include complete interior painting of ninety sets of quarters,

reconstruction of the old kitchen at the Hospital to serve as an Emergency Treatment Room, installation of a ventilation system for the Hospital Kitchen, installation of gas hot water heaters in six multiple family quarters buildings, rearrangement of the Post Commissary, removal of the Quartermaster gasoline storage tanks to a safer location, improvements to portions of the electrical distribution and steam distribution systems, continuation of grading, top soiling and landscaping of new quarters areas, drainage and road improvements, and extensive repairs and improvements to Cadet Mess facilities.

Utilities furnished during the Fiscal Year were as follows:

Electricity (purchased)	198,557 KWH
Electricity (manufactured)	12,922,000 KWH
Manufactured Gas	4,400,600 Cu. Ft.
Natural Gas	32,808,700 Cu. Ft.
Gas (Pyrofax)	299 Cylinders
Water	817,136,000 Gals.
Steam	735,817,000 Lbs.
Coal	6,323 Tons
Ice	380 Tons

A deferred maintenance program has been set up with priorities established for accomplishing all known items of deferred maintenance gradually over a period of five years. This program involved approximately \$1,000,000 in maintenance work. The accomplishment of the program was hampered during Fiscal Year 1951 by a severe storm on 25 November 51, which caused some \$300,300 in damage. Much of this damage had to be repaired immediately, without benefit of additional help, thus delaying other work. In spite of this, the present backlog of Post Engineer work orders is normal for this season. Materials have been ordered or contracts let for accomplishment of items of painting, flooring, roofing, electrical and plumbing work included in the deferred maintenance program, and Post Engineer shops are proceeding with similar work as labor is available. A survey is being made of the steam distribution system to determine more precisely maintenance and rehabilitation needs which have not been fully met in the past few years.

Funds allotted for Maintenance, Repair and Operation of Utilities amounted to \$2,697,806 as compared to \$2,579,935 in Fiscal Year 50. Special allotments totaling \$146,283 were received for the following purposes:

- \$ 2,100.—Construction of concrete pad for Sub-station
- 50,000.—Replacement of Fuel Economizer in Power Plant
- 28,270.—Replacement of Plumbing Fixtures at USMA
- 65,913.—Extension of Power Line and repair storm damage

The Engineer Division, in addition to its normal function of providing plans and specifications and consulting the inspection services for work performed by Post Engineer shops or on contract by the Post Engineer, has provided considerable engineering assistance to the Army Athletic Association, the Director of the Museum, the Office of the Treasurer, USMA, the Sesquicentennial Director, Post Special Services Officer and many other Post agencies. It has also assisted in the preparation and review of plans and specifications for Post projects prepared under the direction of the New York District Engineer, and has assisted Resident Engineers in the construction of these projects by providing information on local conditions affecting the work.

The Property Division continued to maintain adequate stock to meet not only repairs and utilities requirements but also to supply detachments and departments, with lumber, paint, electrical, plumbing and hardware supplies. Supply of floor wax, light bulbs, clothes line, etc., to occupants of quarters without work order has operated efficiently and eliminated delays and red tape. Memorandum receipt supplies, such as paint brushes, are issued to departments and detachments without reimbursement. Considerable progress has been made in the screening and disposition of excess supplies. A centralized warehouse still is unavailable and storage space is limited. Studies and tests are being made to improve janitorial service. Constitution Island is receiving a general overhauling in preparation for coming Sesquicentennial. No critical shortage of material has been experienced despite unpredictable market conditions and rapidly rising prices. Constant supervision is being exercised over coal and fuel oil requisitions due to anticipated conversions from coal to oil. During the year a total of 34,910 Vouchers and 1,443 requisitions were processed.

There were only 16 brush fires, one building fire with a loss of \$70.00 and one vehicle fire with a loss of \$75.00; this record indicates the efficiency of the fire prevention activities which the Fire Department has so vigorously carried out during the past year.

The hurricane of November 1950 resulted in the destruction of trees containing about 1,500,000 board feet of lumber, throughout the Reservation. The program for clearing these fallen trees has been designed to include the harvesting of mature standing timber in accordance with approved forestry practices. This will be the first timber harvesting to be accomplished here since 1912.

The new 4000 KVA sub-station has been installed at the Power House; however, due to delays in the construction of the power line to the sub-station, it is not expected that delivery of commercial power can start before 1 August 1951. With regard to the distribution system, a study of the existing system has been completed by Guy Panero, Consulting Engineers, who have recommended rehabilitation necessary to provide a safe and adequate system, and have prepared plans for the portions of this work which are of highest priority. A contract in the amount of \$616,000 has been let to perform the first portion of this rehabilitation in the central area of the Post, which is the most critical area. This work is to be started at once, and is scheduled for completion within 300 calendar days. Funds are not now available for later phases of rehabilitation; however, it is planned to accomplish certain of the most critical work with labor and funds available to the Post Engineer.

A contract has been let for extensions of the water system to provide an adequate supply to the south end of the Post under all conditions of operation, and to provide sufficient fire flows for one section of the central area and for the area in the vicinity of Building No. 665, the Transportation Garage. These items are considered the only present critical needs so far as the water system is concerned.

Plans have been prepared by a firm of consulting engineers for correction of storm drainage deficiencies. The principal item, and only one considered urgent in this program, is for relief in the areas of the Gymnasium and Washington Hall. Estimated cost of this project is \$261,000. A sum of \$150,000 is available from construction funds, which may be applied to this project, or may be used for extension of the electrical rehabilitation work.

In summary, repair and maintenance has, in general, been accomplished to the extent necessary to keep buildings, utilities and grounds up to the standard which

existed at the beginning of the year. Some improvements of a permanent nature have been initiated or effected, particularly in the electrical distribution system which was a potential source of much trouble. Deferred maintenance continues to be a problem, due to lack of adequate funds and labor to bring all facilities up to the desired standard.

b. Ordnance Officer.

During the past year, every effort has been made to improve Ordnance service and supply for this station.

Special emphasis has been placed on conservation of supplies, by frequent inspections of using organizations in order to carry out the provisions of Army Regulations concerning supply discipline. Units were urged to turn in items for which they could show no need. This action resulted in a turn-in of parts and supplies valued at more than \$2,000. These supplies have been returned to supply channels.

A change in supply procedure, on the local level, requires all using units to process all items listed as recoverable, in Army Regulations, through the Ordnance shops prior to being issued a replacement. This action has greatly reduced issues of these items and has assured the return to supply channels of those items which are capable of being rebuilt in some Ordnance installation.

Throughout the past year, 135 old tactical-type vehicles, which were being used for administrative purposes only, have been replaced by 1950 and 1951 models of commercial-type vehicles. This action has released the multi-drive vehicles for use by TO&E organizations, for training. The replacement has also resulted in reduced maintenance effort, increased operational efficiency and a better appearing fleet.

Cooperation was extended to using units and academic departments in securing additional and new training equipment for cadet instruction. Examples of material obtained were 3.5" rocket launchers, 75-mm recoilless rifles, an M46 tank (with 90-mm gun) for the Regiment, and a quantity of metal testing equipment for the Department of Mechanics.

As in the past, Ordnance support (in various forms) has been rendered to outside military agencies. These include supply and repair services to numerous transient units and units attached for summer training of the U. S. Corps of Cadets.

Budget estimates were prepared and submitted for the improvement of the Ordnance Magazine Area at Stony Lonesome, and to provide for the construction of igloo-type ammunition magazine facilities primarily for the storage of rockets. At present, adequate storage facilities are not available for rockets at West Point. This condition has been corrected temporarily by securing the use of magazine facilities for rocket storage at the Navy's Iona Island Annex, from the Bureau of Ordnance, Dept. of Navy.

In the semi-annual inventory by the Ordnance Supply Officer in March, adjustments were necessary in only about one percent of total number of line-items. This indicates a steady improvement in accuracy of accounting and physical receipt and issue procedures.

In the Ordnance Automotive and the Armament and Instrument Shop, approximately 3,272 work orders were completed during the fiscal year.

c. Chemical Officer.

Chemical activities continued to be handled by the personnel of the Ordnance Officer, who also serves as Chemical Officer, with resultant economy in personnel utilization.

Chemical equipment and ground Chemical munitions have been supplied in quantities necessary for the training of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and the 1802d Special Regiment.

Also, new types of equipment have been obtained when necessary. For example, two flamethrowers of the newest type (Flamethrower, portable, M2A1) which had been fully modified in accordance with the latest modification work orders, were procured from Chemical Corps sources and issued to the Infantry Section, Combat Arms Detachment, as replacements for flamethrowers without these modifications.

d. Air Supply Officer.

During the Fiscal Year 1951, the Ordnance Supply Officer continued to serve also as Air Supply Officer, with resultant economy in personnel utilization.

Of special interest, during this year, was the receipt of jet engine equipment, with complete instrumentation, for installation in the new Gas Turbine Laboratory of the Dept. of Mechanics. This equipment was received from the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Also, an Aircraft, two-place, fixed wing, Model L-19A (Cessna), was received for assignment to the Combat Arms Detachment of the 1802d Special Regiment. This airplane was one of the first of this new model to be received from production and was loaned to the Army Aviation Section, Hq, First Army, pending the assignment of qualified pilot and mechanical personnel to the 1802d Special Regiment. The plane will be used by Battery A, 191st Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Devens, Mass., which will be on temporary duty here at West Point to assist in summer training of the Corps of Cadets.

e. Quartermaster.

The activities of the Quartermaster include supply of Quartermaster property, the operation of the Post Commissary, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant, operation of the Post Cemetery and Purchasing and Contracting for all supplies and equipment from Military Academy funds.

A Civilian Property Disposal Officer was appointed to provide continuity of operation. New regulations were put into effect which intensified all disposal activities, especially the collection of waste paper products, cardboard and containers. Improvements were made in classification and segregation procedures. Sales contracts for disposal of salvage property amounted to \$33,958.84.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division processed 8,039 purchase actions which totaled an expenditure of \$3,110,910. Small business concerns were awarded 4,975 purchase actions which constituted 58% of the dollar value of all purchases.

The Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant operated at a net loss of \$7,622.42, with machinery costs amounting to \$7,333.73. A total of 6,032,337 pieces were processed. Many improvements such as installation of cap cover unit and individual and departmental production records greatly increased the efficiency and economy of the plant.

Approximately 317,043 pieces of mail, an average of 1,253 pieces daily were processed through the Quartermaster office.

Subsistence Division furnished field rations to organizations and troops at the total cost of \$166,528.18; garrison rations to troops at a cost of \$271,802.18 and to Hospital Patient's Mess at a cost of \$12,889.59. Commissary sales to 2,460 individual customer accounts amounted to \$1,730,612.50. Expansion made in the Commissary included the addition of a meat counter, relocation of vegetable market and dairy products in the warehousing section, installation of additional shelving, two frozen food cabinets, refrigerated meat display table, cash register and four check-out counters.

The Property Division processed 21,217 vouchers, requisitions and memorandum receipts. Approximately 2,050 items of excess or surplus property were evacuated. The Quartermaster Clothing Sales Store began operation in accordance with the new Monetary Clothing Allowance System showing total sales in the amount of \$62,299.42. Due to the reactivation of the U. S. Navy Depot at Iona Island the two warehouses were vacated and storage facilities acquired in Bldg. No. 783 on the Post. The Office Machine Shop repaired 818 typewriters and other business machines. Contract completed for surface cleaning of 2,000 mattresses for the Corps of Cadets.

Remains of some of the USMA graduates killed in Korea were returned and interred in the Post Cemetery. This action coupled with a larger than normal burial rate is creating a critical space problem in the limited Post Cemetery area. Rigid interment regulations are being enforced which has eased the situation to some extent.

New items of food service equipment were installed in unit messes enabling food service personnel to carry out their mission more effectively. Eleven enlisted men were detailed to food service schools.

A discussion was presented to Cadets of the First Class on the subject of "Mess Management."

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

- a. Provision of the Quartermaster Demonstration Unit and Quartermaster School instructors from Ft. Lee, Va., for Camp Buckner activities during the summer months. The Unit performed the usual services of providing hot showers, bread, ice cream, repair of combat boots and fatigue clothing and rough-dry laundry service to cadets of the Third Class.
- b. Dispatch of a Commissary expert and a technical Laundry Advisor.
- c. Authorization to stock WAC and WAF clothing in the Quartermaster Sales Store.
- d. Assistance in securing an increase in the Laundry wage scale.
- e. Authorization to utilize the Ft. Dix repair shops where approximately 179 pieces of quarters furniture were repaired or refinished.
- f. Supply of 8 cu. ft. refrigerators to replace 7 cu. ft. ones in quarters.
- g. Also supply of: a fork lift truck, refrigerated display cases, special office machinery including a special cash register for Cadet Sales Store, special laundry equipment and household-type gas ranges.
- h. Authority to ship cadet grey cloth direct from contractor to Cadet Sales Store thus enabling the charging of a lower price for finished cadet garments.
- i. Provision of \$4,800 for furniture coverings in Nurses' Quarters.

f. Signal.

The operations of the Post Signal Officer consist primarily of rendering of signal communication service as required to all agencies and personnel of the Post. In carrying out the mission assigned the Signal Officer undertook the following major construction projects during fiscal year 1951:

The fire control system on Range #8, Camp Buckner, was completely rehabilitated with cable and miscellaneous items of construction supplied from Post Signal excesses.

A fire control system was installed on the new Transition Range at Camp Buckner using standard field wire W-110B. The proposed plan requires more permanent type wire, or cable, to be installed in 1951 after alterations are made to range area.

In response to a request by HQ USMA to Office of the Chief Signal Officer, a replacement for the present inter-office communication system, PAX-50, consisting of a private 50-line automatic telephone exchange, was installed in the telephone central office room. This exchange will replace all inter-office equipment installed in Bldg. 600 and will extend to the major staff sections located in other areas of the post.

The underground cable installed at USMA proper was extended or rehabilitated as follows:

The deteriorated cable in north post area, Barnard and Barry Loops, was replaced by a new 26-pair cable. Cable and accessories were made available from station stocks.

In order to relieve congestion in West Academic Building, an additional 50-pair lead cable was installed between the Central Office in Bldg. 600 and the West Academic Building. Cable and accessories were made available from station stock.

The First Army Signal Corps engineering personnel inspected and performed major maintenance on the main telephone cable vault in Bldg. 600. Post Signal personnel assisted in this project.

An inspection by First Army Signal Corps engineering personnel and the Signal Officer, USMA, on the telephone cable plant extending from the post proper to Camp Buckner established a requirement for a major rehabilitation of the outlying cable system. Severe damage to the cable plant was caused by severe seasonal storms and lightning burns. A decision was reached by the inspection party to project the rehabilitation as follows:

Immediate replacement of 5000 feet of aerial lead cable serving ranges in the vicinity of Mine Road. This project was to be completed prior to the use of Camp Buckner in summer of 1951. A working party from 24th Signal Battalion, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. was assigned and completed this project accordingly.

A general tightening of all cable wrapping and the installation of additional grounds on the cable plant was completed by a detail composed of 24th Signal Battalion and post personnel.

The construction of a lateral overhead cable system from Pole #1 located near the Silver Depository extending along the road running east of the AAA Golf Course to the Newburgh Clover Leaf section at the intersection of Highway 9W and 293. This construction will provide a 100-pair lead

cable "by-pass" for the present underground run paralleling NY-293 along the Golf Course. Work is scheduled to start upon completion of the Camp Buckner training season in August 1951. The project is to be financed by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

The Signal Repair Supply and the activities' extensive use of the Signal Corps Training Film Library required a decision to obtain additional working space. In March 1951, the Chief Signal Officer redesignated the USMA Film Library from Class D to Class B in order to keep abreast of the augmentation in the use of training films by USCC. An inspection of suitable sites by G4, the Signal Officer and the Post Engineer resulted in a decision to move the Signal Repair, Sound Studio and Cadet Training Supply activities from Bldg. 635 to Bldg. 609. This shift enabled the Signal Officer to rebuild the preview room for the Film Library, extend the storage space for additional film, construct a larger and more efficient film and projector repair room, enlarge the Signal supply area, and provide an excellent Signal Repair Shop, and recording studio capable of meeting the overall requirements of the Academic Departments and the Public Information Office.

The standardization of installed Signal Corps property required removal of obsolete and non-standard inter-office communications equipment in HQ USCC, the Post Library, the Military Police Office and the West Academic Buildings. Sufficient replacement units and accessories were obtained from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer as a special project.

In compliance with DA directives and FCC regulations, suitable tone warning devices were attached to the post signal system in designated staff offices. The necessary associated recording equipment was supplied by Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

To comply with requests by radio and television broadcasting stations, necessary tape recording equipment of a commercial design was purchased by funds available from PIO and Signal Corps. This equipment will allow PIO to meet constantly increasing demands placed upon that office by service and public sources requiring USMA coverage. This equipment was installed in the Signal Corps sound studio.

The inspection, rehabilitation and modernization of the Cadet Chapel public address system was completed. This project consisted of replacing worn equipment, installing 8 additional balcony speakers and modern pulpit and lapel type microphones.

The following projects, initiated in fiscal year ending 30 June 51, are to be completed in fall of 1951:

Possible additional telephone cable is to be installed on the present pole line to Camp Buckner. At present 75 physical circuits extend from the USMA switchboard to Camp Buckner. Due to alterations in training activities, additional service to and within Camp Buckner are urgently required. Severe lightning damage caused a major disruption to the system and necessitated the operation of the Camp switchboard. The Signal Officer requested the Signal Officer, 1st Army, to establish a requirement with the Office of the Chief Signal Officer for additional construction of cable to Camp Buckner to provide a minimum of 100 working circuits to that area. In addition, it is contemplated to place telephone terminal equipment at West Point and Camp Buckner to augment the proposed 100 lines with an additional 40 circuits. The apparent semi-permanent or tem-

porary status of Camp Buckner and the seasonal operation of it, place this projected work at a disadvantage in comparison with other Army-wide projects. However, cable and other equipment is being procured through First Army on a rehabilitation and repair basis. To the extent possible, this project will be completely financed on this basis.

Installation of proposed underground connecting cables to Thayer and Wilson Gate to augment trunk line service for off-post service. In particular, the Sesqui-centennial and 1951 Football Season will absorb our present trunk service to Peekskill. A cross-cable between Thayer and Wilson Gates will enable a slight increase in pickup service. Supplies and personnel are available at USMA to complete this project.

It has been proposed that commercial type wall pay station telephones be installed in cadet orderly rooms in order to eliminate the present expense to the SSO, USCC, for telephone service. In order to effect this additional cable will have to be run to Thayer Gate and the New York Telephone Company will have to provide switching facilities in Peekskill. The Signal Officer plans to confer with First Army for cable and accessories and with the New York Telephone Company for outside service lines and station equipment.

g. Transportation.

The operations of the Transportation Officer include the furnishing of motor and rail transportation to personnel of the post as required, transportation of household goods, the operation of water transportation as required and the operation of necessary maintenance facilities to perform 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance on the vehicles assigned to the Transportation Officer.

The Transportation Office was reorganized 1 Aug 51 to conform to standard Post Transportation Office organization recommended by Office, Chief of Transportation.

Improved methods of handling personal property of the graduating class permitted complete disposition of all property by 15 June 1951.

Accelerated handling of intra-post moves resulting from June Quarters Drawing will permit completion by 15 September 1951.

Cadet training limited to driver operation and maintenance has improved cadet driving and has reduced maintenance load.

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) Department of Military Hygiene, including instruction in Academic and Tactical Departments, and (d) Hospitalization and Evacuation, District No. 13, First Army Area.

Medical Coverage.—The U. S. Army Hospital, West Point, New York, provides hospitalization and outpatient medical care for the United States Corps of Cadets, military personnel assigned to the garrison, West Point, New York, and their dependents, and civilian residents of the post, as well as emergency medical care for civilian employees of the post. Hospitalization is also furnished to Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York, Eastern Army Anti-Aircraft

Command, Middletown, New York, Watervleit Arsenal, Watervleit, New York, and Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, New York. In addition, this hospital is responsible for hospitalization and evacuation of the First Army District No. 13, which is comprised of the Counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Delaware and Westchester. 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.

The office of the Post Surgeon performs all the functions of any public health office of a community. It is responsible for the investigation of, and making recommendations regarding any practice, structure, site, process, equipment, material or other conditions which might be detrimental to the health of personnel of this Command. The Surgeon is directly concerned with the post water, milk, food, sewerage, garbage disposal, insect control, swimming pools, barracks, heating, ventilation, health hazards, messes, barber shops and disease prevention. Appropriate inspections are conducted to determine adequacy of, and compliance with current sanitary regulations.

Health of the Command.—Health of the Command is excellent, notwithstanding a relatively high admission rate for sickness and injuries in the Corps of Cadets. The rate is a reflection of the local policy of not admitting cadets to quarters, resulting in the admission of a large number to the hospital for minor illnesses. Cadets who are ambulatory in the hospital attend all classes when proper to do so. Annual physical examinations are performed on all cadets and school children. Annual physical examinations for all civilian dependents and civilian employees are voluntary. Mandatory physical examinations for officer personnel have been reinstated this year. There have been no epidemics of acute communicable diseases on the post during the past year, except for five cases of poliomyelitis admitted to this hospital during the summer of 1950, all contracted off the post. There have been no gastro-intestinal outbreaks during the year.

Physical inspection of New Fourth Class Cadets was conducted on 5 July 1950, annual physical examinations of Third Class Cadets on 30 and 31 August 1950, Second Class Cadets on 19, 20 and 21 February 1951, and First Class Cadets for commission in the Regular Components on 3, 4 and 5 January 1951. The dental survey of Third Class Cadets was conducted at Camp Buckner on 15 July 1950, and of First, Second and Fourth Classes on 28, 29, 30 and 31 August 1950. Post School children were examined in October 1950, and Parochial school children on 2 December 1950. Approximately 350 candidates for entrance to the U. S. Military Academy were examined on 7 and 8 March 1951, and approximately 187 on 12, 13 and 14 June 1951. There has also been a continual increase in the number of physical examinations for enlistment, and entrance to the Academy, of individuals from stations other than West Point.

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 was accomplished; and all meat, meat foods, dairy products and dairies were inspected by the Post Veterinarian. The general sanitation of the post is considered superior.

Four projects recommended this year were:

- a. Fluoridation of post water as a measure to decrease tooth decay.
- b. Construction of additional freezer space in the Commissary.
- c. Installation of wash basins in the cadet barber shops.
- d. Replacement of all old lavatory bowls or installation of breakers to prevent back siphonage.

U. S. Army Hospital, USMA.—a. General. In general, the hospital is adequate in equipment, accommodation and facilities to perform its present mission. Professional service has been rendered in accordance with the highest standards of medical care. The equipment is superior. Although not designated a general hospital, much of the professional work is that performed by a general hospital, with the exception of the highly specialized section. There is available space for bed expansion, but little room for supporting facilities. Operational beds have been reduced from 265 to 150, due to a general reduction of all hospital beds by The Surgeon General's Office. Upon written approval of the Superintendent, other military personnel and dependents from various stations are extended hospitalization and outpatient service. The medical coverage for the post is unique in many respects and exceeds the requirements of a comparable Army hospital, and necessitates considerable adjustment of the service. Difficulty in operation is experienced at times because of rapid turnover of personnel. Ten civilian professional consultants visit the hospital at periodic intervals to assist in the professional work and training of medical officers.

b. Statistics.

(1) Operating Beds Authorized—150

Normal Bed Capacity—350

Mobilization Bed Capacity—478

The number of operating beds was reduced from 165 to 150 in November 1950.

(2) Average Annual Strength of Army Medical Service Personnel—234

Officers 21

Nurses 28

Dietitian 1

Physical Therapy Aide 1

Enlisted Personnel 126

Civilian Employees 56

(3) Total Number of Admissions—4,598

(4) Total Number of Outpatient Treatments (Less Dental)—38,202*

*Total number decreased this year because return visits and various visits to clinics not included.

(5) Total Number of Deaths (including 1 stillborn)—28

(6) Total Number of Births—363

(7) Dental Service: Total Sitzings (less routine examinations)—26,556

(8) X-Ray Service: Total Number of Exposures—21,571

(9) Laboratory Service: Total Number of Procedures—89,123

(10) Surgical Service: Total Surgical Procedures—2,860

c. Major Changes in Construction, Equipment and Policy.

(1) *Construction and Equipment.*

(a) **Projects completed during past fiscal year:**

1. The Hospital Registrar's Office, formerly on the fourth floor of the building, was moved to its new location on the main floor, previously part of the old kitchen. Central files for all out-patients and inpatients are also now located in the new office. August 1950.
2. The floors of the Operating Section were completely retiled. August 1950.
3. The front sidewalk was replaced, with the addition of new steps and steampipes beneath walk for clearance of snow and ice. August 1950.
4. Construction of formula room on Obstetrical Ward. June 1951.
5. New stainless steel equipment installed, consisting of formula room equipment, laundry baskets (6), physical therapy tables (8), large specially recessed-construction cabinets (2), scrub and clinical sinks in operating room (10), step ladders (18), portable ice chests (3), cabinets and shelves in operating section (4), foot stools (50), surgeon's stools (30) receptacles (80), operating room buckets (40), pus basins (160), wash basins (80), instrument cabinets (22), nurses' desks (19), instrument tables (17), rubber tire litters (12), dental cabinets (2), arm and leg bath tanks (5).
6. New equipment: X-ray units (2), examining tables (24), sterilizers (15), bedside cabinets (223), utility stands (22), beds (240), operating room lamps (3), dental units and chairs (6), orthopedic table (1), proctoscopic table (1), hospital bed lamps (140), fracture beds (10), youth beds for nursery (3); fourteen suites of hospital furniture for private rooms, consisting of overbed tables, bed, dresser, foot stools, telephone stand and two chairs; new Cadillac ambulance; portable air-conditioning unit for surgical ward (1), drinking fountain (1), sterilizers (15); all reception room furniture replaced and all wooden chairs replaced with new metal furniture; fluorescent lighting installed in all offices (45), cooling units in X-Ray and Dental Clinics (2), developing tanks in X-Ray and Dental Clinics (2), electric and steam stills (2), electric oxygen tents (3), anesthesia machines (3), individual meal pack service for special diets (60).
7. Major part of hospital has been repainted.
8. Medical and Hospital Library reorganized and relocated in area formerly used for cadet dining room.
9. One of 25 television sets donated to Army hospitals was installed in this hospital in March 1951. This gift came from the United States Shoe Corporation, manufacturer of Red Cross Shoes.

10. Construction of new ventilating system for consolidated kitchen. May 1951.

11. Construction of modern and fully equipped emergency room near ambulance entrance.

12. Large awnings installed on sun deck adjacent to solarium.

13. Hospital branch of Post Exchange constructed in September 1950, including installation of hospital barber shop.

14. An ornamental fountain placed in pool on hospital lawn. June 1951.

(b) Projects in Progress or Requested:

1. Glass roofing of ambulance loading area.

2. Studio for radio station.

3. Construction of additional storeroom space for Consolidated Kitchen.

4. Installation of night lights on wards.

5. Rehabilitation of heating system in old part of hospital building.

6. Soundproofing of operating section corridor.

7. Request was submitted to The Surgeon General's Office through Headquarters First Army in February 1951, for equipment for this hospital in the amount of \$39,367.92, in compliance with item requirements under the Medical Equipment Survey Program. On 5 April 1951, it was recommended that certain items amounting to \$3,225.00 be added to the initial request.

8. Refurnishing Dental Laboratory section with stainless steel equipment.

(2) *Administrative Changes.*

(a) General Order #21, dated 6 July 1950, changed the designation of this hospital from Station Hospital, USMA, West Point, New York, to U. S. Army Hospital, USMA, West Point, New York.

(b) Operating beds reduced to 150 in November 1950.

d. 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, Orthopedics, General Surgery, Neuropsychiatry, and Urology. The Civilian Consultant in Dermatology visited this hospital the last time in November 1950 due to illness, and it is anticipated that a replacement will be appointed in the near future. Officers' Information Programs were conducted monthly during the year.

Army Medical Service Instruction.—For detailed information concerning instruction to cadets, see annual report of the Department of Military Hygiene.

The Army Medical Service sponsored the visit of the World Medical Association to the Academy on 20 October 1950, at which time the Superintendent addressed this group, consisting of approximately 300 members representing 42

countries. The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology furnished the following exhibits in the new gymnasium for this group on 20 October, and for post personnel on 21 and 22 October:

The General Practitioner in the Atomic Age

Control of Rabies

Pioneers of Military Preventive Medicine

Biological Photographic Exhibit

Army Medical Library

The Healthiest Soldier in the World

(Including an audio-visual booth with four motion picture panoramic projectors showing atomic films)

On-the-job training is being utilized extensively for all enlisted personnel on duty at this hospital.

14. TREASURER USMA

a. Cadet Mess.

(1) Improvements in the physical plant in Washington Hall and at Camp Buckner during the year include the adjustment of storm drains and sewers, rearrangement of equipment to promote better work flow, repainting of the main dining hall, kitchen, pantries, the bake shop, and floors, chairs, and tables at Camp Buckner; a more sanitary floor for the butcher shop and the acquisition of some labor-saving equipment. Both branches of the Mess now are fully equipped with plastic tableware and larger tables. The plastic tableware not only is easier to handle and less noisy, but also has produced a considerable monetary saving.

(2) Continued emphasis has been placed on maintaining the cadet ration at a proper nutritional level of approximately 4400 calories with particular emphasis being given to the additional nutritional needs during the period of new cadet training. Close co-ordination between the Mess staff and the Cadet Dining Hall Committee has resulted in increased menu acceptability and a consequent reduction in waste. An annual budget plan has been devised to assist in maintaining a satisfactory standard even during periods of increased appetites and higher prices.

(3) The steady rise in prices throughout the year greatly added to operational difficulties and emphasized the need of tying the cadet ration allowance to some flexible scale such as the garrison ration for enlisted men. Two increases in value were received—from \$1.15 to \$1.25 effective 1 October 1950 and from \$1.25 to \$1.35 effective 1 May 1951. In both cases the increases were granted considerably after the need arose.

(4) This headquarters has repeatedly requested that the value of the cadet ration be co-ordinated with that of the enlisted garrison ration. It is our belief that if the cadet ration were established as being the value of the garrison ration plus 25%, the Cadet Mess would be able to maintain a more even and acceptable standard.

b. Cadet Sales Store.

(1) The store continued its operation as a Quartermaster Sales Store, and as an agency of the Treasurer, U.S.M.A., for the provision to cadets of those items

and services not authorized through Quartermaster Sales Store channels; at actual cost as required by law. Substantial progress was made in the modernization of methods and procedures. Valuable assistance in planning these improvements was obtained from the U. S. Naval Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., and nine civilian firms. They have permitted some reductions in prices of articles of cadet uniform and give promise of still more economies as the training of operators and their substitutes brings machine production to its maximum efficiency.

(2) For the first time in many years, the store can manufacture all the cadet uniform articles in the quantities required by the Corps. While this is due primarily to the modernization program, it has been accelerated by hidden changes in the uniform, which do not alter its outward appearance. In most cases, these changes were adopted for economy in manufacture, but due consideration has been given to lowered maintenance costs for the cadet. Examples include the replacement of sewed-on buttons with riveted buttons or snap fasteners, zippers for buttons and button holes and one large hook for three small ones.

(3) As wool prices gave promise of a continued rise, various manufacturers were asked to submit samples of cloth made in part or wholly from other materials. To date, nothing fully satisfactory as to color fastness, shape retention and/or durability has been found; but at least two synthetics give promise. Included in the research is a study of the use of a lighter-weight cloth, backed with a durable but low-priced air cell insulation lining, for the short overcoat.

c. U. S. Hotel Thayer.

(1) Mr. Emil H. Ronay has continued to operate the U. S. Hotel Thayer, as Managing Agent, under the close supervision of the Treasurer, U.S.M.A. In order to meet the higher costs of taxes, equipment, supplies and labor; it was necessary to raise prices of rooms and meals slightly during the year. Only by so doing, was the Hotel able to achieve a satisfactory operating profit capable of maintaining the furniture, fixtures and equipment at acceptable standards.

(2) The conversion from coal to oil heating was completed before the fall season. The resulting saving in heating expense was approximately \$1,000.00 in fuel and \$3,000.00 in labor. The total represented about 12% of the net profit for the year.

(3) 41% of the net operating profit for the year was expended for repair and replacement of the plant and equipment. An additional 5% was obligated. This conservative expenditure program was a continuation of the policy started in the preceding fiscal year, to build up an emergency reserve fund capable of insuring continued sound operation of the hotel for the benefit of official visitors and families and friends of cadets during any period of national emergency. The cash reserve has now reached an amount which will permit the utilization of 80% of the annual profit for rehabilitation. Until, however, the effects of the non-expenditures for repairs during the period of civilian ownership and World War II, are corrected, it will be advisable to continue the use of a modest amount of appropriated funds each year for the preservation of the building.

(4) Emphasis on mid-week civilian patronage was continued during the year. Despite this fact, the percentage of rooms occupied dropped to the Fiscal Year 1949 figure of 33%, compared to 37% for the Fiscal Year 1950. The major part of the loss occurred during the first four months of the fiscal year, or the beginning of the Korean war. Another serious drop was noted in January and February, the first full months after the major Allied setback in Korea. The facts

pointed up strongly the dependence of the hotel income on a stable international situation, and the necessity for the cash reserve mentioned above, to carry over the period of readjustment in any major national emergency.

(5) In accord with the intent of Congress, as expressed in the legislation under which the hotel is operated, particular attention is devoted to furnishing facilities for cadets and their parents, friends and guests at the lowest possible cost. The cafeteria meals and soda fountain service during week-ends were provided at an average of approximate cost of the supplies and labor involved, with the meals frequently a loss item. Continuation of this practice is necessary if the use of the hotel services is to remain available to the many cadets who receive no financial assistance other than their pay.

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

(1) The financial status of cadets prior to purchase of officer uniforms in the spring of the first class year, continues to deteriorate. This is due primarily to the steady rise in prices which a cadet must pay for practically every article he purchases during the four years. The average savings by members of the graduating class will continue to decrease year by year until 1955, even if present prices are stabilized, because of the cumulative effect on classes entering since 1948. If prices continue to rise, the situation will become more aggravated. There has been an increasing reduction of cadet income during the same period which, although small, will amount to between \$10.00 and \$12.00 per cadet eventually. This is being caused by the reduction in the investment of cadet funds in government bonds. The principal cause for that reduction has been the rising prices which not only reduce cadet savings, but also increase the funds which must be invested in the stocks of food and merchandise necessary for the operation of the cadet mess and sales store, despite the paring of inventories to the minimum safe levels. Finally, since 1 January 1949, cadets have been subject to income tax, initially \$3.40 and later \$4.00. The result has been to reduce the average savings of cadets of the first class by over \$200.00 from the class of 1949 to the class of 1951.

(2) The cost of articles of officer uniforms sold through Quartermaster Sales Stores has just been increased by 100% in some cases. Obviously, the price of similar items from other sources will rise also. Thus, we have the cadet now having received over \$200.00 less total cash (well over \$220.00 eventually unless prices drop), but requiring between \$125.00 and \$150.00 more at graduation. In other words when he leaves the Academy, the graduate of 1952 should have between \$325.00 and \$350.00 less money than the graduate of 1949.

(3) While new graduates of many civilian professional schools find themselves in debt, their situation with regard to future expenses is in no way comparable to a graduated cadet. The latter, especially under present international conditions, may be required to move frequently. Changes of station frequently require extensive purchases of special weight uniforms. If married, in many assignments he must pay excessive rent or maintain his family elsewhere. Because of the hazards of his profession and the uncertainty of his location, he has difficulty and, frequently, considerable added expense in arranging for long-term installment loans. Too often the result is constant financial worry and less efficiency as an officer.

(4) In view of the foregoing, it is felt that serious consideration should be given to an increase of not less than \$10.00 in the monthly pay of a cadet. That

seems the approximate minimum additional amount which, if applied only to savings after the necessary added income tax deduction and barring further price increases, may eventually restore the average first classman's purchasing power to that of a member of the class of 1949. A further increase of at least \$15.00 per month presently appears necessary if, barring further price increases, the individual cadet is to regain eventually the same purchasing power as he enjoyed in 1948 and earlier. In this regard the following basis of summarization is presented:

Summary

Sub-paragraph d (1)

1. The steady rise in prices of practically all items of cadet use is borne out by so much data as to be self evident. Among the indications studied were cost of living indices, records of prices paid, comparable Cadet mess and store inventories and prices charged by the Cadet Sales Store.

2. On 1 January 1949, the Treasurer, U.S.M.A. had \$600,000.00 invested in U. S. Government bonds. Because of the decrease in cadet funds, primarily their Fixed Account, it has been necessary to convert \$200,000.00 to cash and it appears quite probable that it will be necessary to convert another \$100,000.00 prior to June 1952. That will reduce the 1 January 1949 holdings by 50%. The return is $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ to $2\frac{1}{4}\%$. Using the average of 2%, the income on the \$600,000.00 held on 1 January 1949 was \$12,000.00. From it, over the four-year period with an average Corps of 2400 when the income is distributed, each cadet would receive $4 \times \$12,000.00 \div 2400$ or \$20.00. The eventual reduction of the investment to \$300,000.00 will cause each cadet to lose \$10.00. A striking example of the effect of rising prices on our funds is found in the comparison of Cadet Mess inventories of corresponding months in 1950 and 1951. The increase for approximately the same stocks has exceeded 35% in some cases. This meant roughly \$27,000.00 in one month. (That should *not* be construed as a sound figure for computation of the increase in cost of the cadet ration, since most of our inventory usually consists of items in which further price rises are anticipated.)

3. The income tax deduction enters into our computation of cadet savings only indirectly, since the monthly deposit in the Fixed Account was increased by an equivalent amount. Thus the income tax actually is being taken from the Regular Account. We have based the savings computations solely on the Fixed Account data. Assuming however, that all first classmen withdraw their entire Regular Account balance for Christmas leave, their final Regular Account total is reduced by six months (December to May inclusive) tax at \$4.00 per month, or \$24.00, which was not included in loss of savings computation based upon the Fixed Account.

4. The average Fixed Account balance of the class of 1949, on 30 November 1948, was \$569.30. That of the class of 1951 on 30 November 1950, was \$385.97; or a difference of \$183.33. The comparison date of 30 November was taken in an effort to eliminate variations in time of purchase of officer uniforms and other post-graduation items. To the amount of \$183.33 must be added the \$24.00 lost from the Regular Account because of income tax, giving a total average decrease for each cadet of the class of 1951 of \$207.33.

Sub-paragraph d (2)

The average disbursement for officer uniforms of fifty members of the class of 1951 selected at random was \$225.72. Under the new Quartermaster Sales

Store price list announced 28 June 1951, the total cost of uniforms which a graduate is required to buy now is \$323.63. If he buys all possible items from the Cadet Quartermaster Sales Store, has all alterations made there and is lucky in obtaining good fitting from tariff sizes, the cost of alterations and finishing trousers may be as low as \$25.00 to \$30.00. If he requires extensive alterations or buys a good dress uniform from a commercial firm the cost will rise by \$50.00 at the least. These figures must be added to the basic uniform cost of \$323.63, giving us \$348.63 to \$373.63 or higher. Subtracting the average amount actually paid by 1951 graduates for uniforms and alterations, gives us a price increase of roughly \$125.00 to \$150.00.

Sub-paragraph d (3)

This paragraph might be strengthened somewhat by pointing out that a considerable number of cadets must take over, upon or shortly after graduation, the partial or entire support of some member of their family. Mention of this fact was omitted because,

a. Insofar as is known, there are no authoritative data as to the percentage of graduates involved, and

b. In some cases, contributions to the support of other members of the family are motivated by pride or gratitude rather than by actual necessity.

Sub-paragraph d (4)

1. If a cadet receives \$10.00 per month more for his entire service, the total increase is \$470.00. From this must be deducted the withholding income tax increase of \$2.20 per month or \$103.40, leaving him a net increase of \$366.60. While that is greater than the \$350.00 maximum difference in savings between graduates of 1949 and 1951, future graduating classes will not receive the full benefit until four years after the increase becomes effective. Also, the full decrease in savings because of *present* price levels will not be felt until graduation of the class of 1954. For these reasons the recommendation of \$10.00 is considered to be most conservative. It might well be justified as \$12.00 to \$15.00.

2. The following computations show the basis for a further increase of \$15.00 per month to restore the cadet purchasing power to the class of 1949 level:

a. After deduction of income tax, slightly over 50% of a cadet's total pay goes into his Fixed Account (\$1802.00 out of \$3478.00).

b. The increase in cost of cadet uniforms and a few other items charged to the Fixed Account, has been below the average of the general price increase. For that reason, the net loss in purchasing power of the somewhat larger Fixed Account portion of the pay should be approximately equal to the loss in the Regular Account portion. This conclusion also is considered to be a conservative estimate and a further pay increase to \$12.00 to \$15.00 instead of \$10.00, could be justified on the same basis as the increase to compensate for lost savings.

3. To the net loss in purchasing power because of increased prices, and loss of part of the investment income, must be added the loss from income tax deductions of \$4.00 per month. To compensate for that last loss a raise of \$5.00 per month is needed, because of practically a 20% withholding tax on the amount. Adding the three separate losses of \$10.00 from savings (Fixed Account) \$10.00 from other pay and this \$5.00, we get \$25.00 as the total increase necessary to restore a cadet's 1948 purchasing power.

4. For the calendar year 1948 a cadet received net pay of \$936.00. If his pay were raised by \$25.00 per month, in the first year he would receive a net of \$1236.00 less ($12 \times \8.40) equals \$1135.20. Thus, the \$300.00 increase in annual pay gives him a net usable pay increase over 1948, of only \$199.20, or slightly over 21%.

15. LIBRARY USMA

The Library accessioned 3,435 books and bound volumes of periodicals during the Fiscal Year and cancelled 197, making net accessions 2,238. The total accessions as of 30 June 1951 were 139,495. The annual circulation was 45,806.

The budget for the Fiscal Year 1951 was only \$6,260.00 for all purposes, except salaries and building maintenance. As this was a marked reduction, even less than the pre-war budget, and prices had risen considerably, the Superintendent transferred funds from other sources to make the amount up to \$12,000.00. Without this augmentation of funds, the Library would have been unable to function. The budget estimate of \$13,145.00 for the Fiscal Year 1952 is believed to be adequate.

The sum of \$2,000.00 was expended for binding. This outlay enabled some progress to be made in the programme of preserving World War II publications of historical value, as well as keeping the rest of the book collection in good condition. Thanks to the Christian A. Zabriskie Fund, a beginning was made in the renovation and repair of volumes in the Rare Book Collection. However, much work remains to be done, and the scarcity of expert craftsmen is the chief hindrance.

Space continues to be the greatest need in the Library. The accomplishment of many necessary, and even urgent, improvements waits upon the provision of more room. Reading Room facilities are below the standard for colleges of this size. More and more books are having to be stored in relatively inaccessible places in order to make space on the shelves for new acquisitions. A priceless collection of rare books, manuscripts and archives remains scattered in various locations, where security is inadequate and the items are subject to abuse. The storage facilities projected in the plans for the new academic building are still in the indeterminate future. The extension to the Library, which was included in the Fiscal Year 1952 budget estimates, has been eliminated. It is to be hoped that this project will be restored at the earliest possible opportunity.

Plans were drawn up last Spring to modernize and improve the lighting of the Main Room. The work has been scheduled for next Fall. After it is accomplished, the illumination is expected to be adequate for reading without eye strain; and the undesirable reflections from the glass of the portraits will be eliminated.

The Library Staff performed their duties loyally, efficiently and enthusiastically. Particular acknowledgments are due to the reference and circulation librarians, who gave unstinted service to the academic departments, the cadets, the administrative offices and the personnel of the post. Their assistance to the Student Conference of the United States (SCUSA), which is sponsored by the Department of Social Science, was outstanding. They also selected and made available to the cadets at Camp Buckner some 2,000 volumes. This service is so highly appreciated that it has been made an annual one.

The Historian and Archivist gave information and advice in the field of West Point, Army and Military history to a variety of individuals and offices, both at West Point and elsewhere. He wrote, or assisted in the preparation of, several pamphlets published at the Military Academy. He gave several talks on the history of West Point and the Highlands of the Hudson to organizations in the neighborhood, among them: The West Point Women's Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution (at the Margaret Corbin Memorial Exercises), the Rotary Club at Yorktown Heights, the Rotary Club at Peekskill, and the student body and faculty of Ladycliff College. His chief task has been the writing of the Sesquicentennial History of the United States Military Academy. His research on this project is now complete, and he is devoting most of his time to writing.

The Librarian devoted an increased proportion of his time to historical research questions in order to free the Historian and Archivist of part of these demands on his time and to release him for the task of writing his history. The Librarian also devoted considerable time to his duties as a member of the Museum Board and the Steering Group of the Sesquicentennial Committee. He reviewed several books on the Military Academy and its graduates for *Assembly*, the magazine of the Association of Graduates. He also served on the committee for the publication of Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy's book, *Men of West Point*, which is to be the contribution of the Association of Graduates to the Sesquicentennial Celebration. He made the address at the Fourth of July Celebration in Newburgh, and gave historical talks to the members of the New York State History and Geography Field Course of the New York State College for Teachers, and to the Royal Arcanum of New York State Insurance Executives. He also wrote various short articles and forewords.

The Librarian wishes to express his thanks to all those who gave books and manuscripts to the Library. He wishes to cite the following gifts as of particular historical significance:

13 personal letters written by Sylvanus Thayer, the Father of the Military Academy. Presented by Dr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Vinton, Iowa.

The Revolutionary Orderly Book, kept by Colonel Gamaliel Bradford of General Heath's Command at West Point in 1780. Presented by Mr. Arthur Bloch of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Advertiser, of 18 January 1800, containing proposed legislation for the founding of the Military Academy. Presented by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Library is especially indebted to the Christian A. Zabriskie Fund, which presented several rare military works, and to Mr. Zabriskie, who has taken a personal interest in the development of the Rare Book Collection.

16. WEST POINT MUSEUM

Personnel.—An Assistant Curator and a Clerk-Typist were added at mid-year to the organization described in the last annual report. Up to the present time authorization has not been received for a Fine Arts Curator, a Fine Arts Technician, and two additional janitor guards recommended by the Director of the Museum with the approval of the Museum Board. The need for the additional personnel is believed to have been well established.

Physical Plant.—The facilities have not been materially changed since the last annual report. The Museum displays, administrative office, and a small room which serves for storage of small supplies and for performing minor maintenance are contained within the Museum proper, a part of the Administration Building. Stored exhibit material is concentrated in the Old Cavalry Stables and stored Fine Arts properties are kept in a room in the Utilities Building. This dispersion of properties detracts greatly from the efficiency of our operations. Other major deficiencies in the present establishment are the channeling of visitors through the narrow entrances to all display rooms, the scattered nature of the display rooms at three elevations reached only by steep stairways, the lack of receiving, shipping, storage, and maintenance space in the Museum proper, the absence of a freight elevator, and the absence of means for effective lighting of exhibits.

It is understood that much more adequate facilities are planned for inclusion in the proposed new academic building. When that building becomes a reality, the Museum Board's plan calls for conversion of the present Museum quarters into an art gallery to accommodate our growing holdings in the Fine Arts field.

During the past year some improvement in facilities was accomplished by moving the administrative offices from the inadequate room on the second floor to the old Indian Room on the third. In addition, a start has been made in constructing racks, shelves, and bins in the Cavalry Stables with salvaged lumber in order to provide for the proper storage, inspection, and maintenance of the large quantity of display material which cannot be accommodated at one time in the Museum proper. Within the Museum many improvements have been made in the arrangement and display of exhibits. While much remains to be done, a definite program has been laid out and it will be followed as rapidly as available manpower and time permit.

Activities of the Historical Property Division.—On page 59 of the Superintendent's last annual report, it was noted that storage space in the Old Cavalry Stables had been assigned to the Museum and that stored property had been assembled there from various places on the reservation. Plans were outlined for organizing this storeroom efficiently and for placing in effect a new, decimal-type cataloguing system, capable of perpetual expansion, to replace the present antiquated method, which requires complete revision every few years. The comment was made that "with the extremely limited personnel available, progress has been and will necessarily be painfully slow". An earnest attempt was made to have the Museum staff augmented in order to permit this double project to be undertaken and carried forward vigorously. As a result, we obtained on 1 July 1950 the half-time services of a noncommissioned officer and, for approximately one month, the Director, the Curator, and the noncommissioned officer labored assiduously, making an excellent start on organizing the storeroom and cataloguing property items according to the new system. On 1 August, however, the noncommissioned officer entered the hospital for a major operation and the Curator, greatly in need of rest, departed on his annual vacation. A few days later the Director became completely immersed in the delicate diplomatic problem of assembling and preparing sixty-three Mexican flags, trophies of the War with Mexico, for return to that country. The storeroom-catalog project was necessarily suspended until about 1 June of the present year. Meanwhile, the appointment of an Assistant Curator has partially solved the personnel problem; he, with such assistance as the rest of the staff can provide, has now re-

sumed the suspended project and will carry it forward to completion. This matter is treated in some detail because of its great importance to the establishment of ordinary efficiency in museum operation and because, until the present, there has never been sufficient continuity in supervision and personnel to permit an obvious deficiency to be corrected.

Still on the administrative side, the historical and photographic files of the Museum, accumulated over a long period of years, have offered a difficult problem to our inadequate staff. With the appointment of a clerk-typist last December, an excellent start has been made on the orderly arrangement of existing photographic prints and negatives. In addition the reference and correspondence files have been considerably reduced in volume by the elimination of many papers having no permanent value and the preparation of brief historical summaries of numerous past transactions. This project is about half completed at the present time; it will continue to completion.

So far no progress at all has been realized on our planned card-index cross-reference file for the Museum's rather important reference library. This project, important in itself, will have to be deferred until the more pressing problems have been solved.

Aside from efficient administrative procedures, the mission of the West Point Museum is "to supplement the cadet academic, cultural, and military instruction" and "to stimulate general interest in West Point and the United States Military Academy". With the cooperation of the Commandant of Cadets, an orientation tour of the Museum was given to the new Fourth Class late in July, at which time they received information regarding the services the Museum is prepared to render to cadets. In the fall, through a notice in the Daily Bulletin, the Director again reminded the cadets that they could borrow items of Museum property for study or for use as training aids and that they were encouraged to seek information on weapons and other appropriate subjects in our reference library and from the Museum staff. After Christmas the notice was published monthly. As a result there are recorded for the past year 213 instances where cadets have applied for and received assistance as compared with 76 such recorded cases for the preceding year. The Department of Ordnance, the Department of Military Art and Engineering, and the Department of Military Topography and Graphics have employed Museum property as special exhibits or as training aids in classroom instruction. In addition, individual Cadets of the First Class detailed as instructors in the Department of Tactics have on several occasions borrowed equipment for use as training aids.

Within the limits of the post of West Point, the Museum has rendered a variety of other services. It has furnished weapons for use as decorations in the Cadet Lounge and it has provided assistance in research to the Association of Graduates, the Combat Arms Detachment, and the U.S.M.A. Band. It has cooperated in numerous ways with the Office of the Sesquicentennial Director.

Among the government institutions or agencies not at West Point to which the Museum has given assistance are: the Office of the Chief of Military History; the Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A.F., with regard to a proposed Air Force Museum; the Museum of the Artillery Center, Fort Sill; Fort Jay, in connection with a telecast on the history of Governors Island; the National Park Service, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, concerning the identification of certain cannon; the New York and New Hampshire Military Districts, in connection with store window displays during the celebration of Armed Forces Day.

The Museum Staff has given extensive assistance to individual visitors and correspondents on subjects which include uniforms, flags, artillery, small arms, heraldry, currency, and general military history. Letters of inquiry come from all parts of the United States and occasionally from abroad.

Development of new displays and improvement of old ones has been gradual but steady. The aim is constantly to organize the materials into integrated groups, each planned to relate an interesting and worth-while story of historical significance. Dignified but effective "showmanship" is a necessary part of the program. Among the new exhibits are: a collection of all except one of the muskets and rifles known to have been issued to the Corps of Cadets since 1802; a collection showing the main steps in the evolution of the pistol, from hand cannon to revolver and machine pistol. Incident to the change of the administrative offices to the so-called Indian Room, it was found possible to separate the Indian relics from an accumulation of miscellaneous relics and to organize a separate Indian section. In this field, too, we are behind our planned program; for the coming year numerous new ideas have been sketched out for execution as available man-hours permit.

The Museum has received numerous acquisitions during the past year. Through the assistance of the Professor of Military Art and Engineering, the Museum has obtained from the Corps of Engineers thirty scale models of construction equipment and of other typical equipment peculiar to troops of that arm. Upon application made to the Commanding Officer, Detroit Arsenal, we received eleven scale models of mechanized and motorized vehicles. From the Department of the Army a very fine scale model of the M-46 tank was obtained. Brigadier General E. L. Cummings, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, donated 54 smaller models of tanks and vehicles from his personal collection. Mr. F. Warren Pershing presented a set of his father's uniforms and personal flags. Through the Zabriskie Fund, established by Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie, the Museum has been able to purchase eighteen rare small arms needed to round out our collection of martial pistols, muskets, and rifles. Various individuals have presented swords and other mementoes of Military Academy Graduates. These, while showing only a cross-section of items received, are indicative of the nature of our acquisitions.

Within our modest budget allowance we have added various reference books of value to our collection. These include newly-published volumes on appropriate subjects and also rare, out-of-date publications, standard authorities on arms of past periods, when they appear on the market.

Activities of the Memorials and Fine Arts Division.—This "division" does not include any personnel other than the Director of the Museum. Until such time as a Fine Arts Curator and a Fine Arts Technician are provided, its operations will continue to depend upon the personal effort of the Director and services performed by Post Engineer personnel through transfer of funds and those performed by civilian firms under contract.

Acquisitions in the Memorials and Fine Arts field are governed by an official memorialization policy, the latest version of which was stated in Memorandum No. 3, Hq. U.S.M.A., 9 January 1951.

Oil portraits added to the memorial collection during the past year are those of the following officers:

Colonel G. A. Counts, Professors' Collection, painted by Francis H. Beaugureau, bought through the Zabriskie Fund.

Brig. Gen. John T. Kennedy, Medal of Honor Collection, painted by Charles Mason Crowson, donated by Gen. Kennedy.

Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Swift, first graduate of the Military Academy, Superintendents' collection, painted in 1815 by John Wesley Jarvis, purchased through the Zabriskie Fund.

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Collection of World War II Commanders, painted by DeWitt M. Lockman, donated by Gen. Richardson and Mr. Lockman.

General of the Armies John J. Pershing, Cullum Hall collection, painted by DeWitt M. Lockman, and loaned to the Military Academy by Mr. Lockman.

In connection with the last-named picture it should be noted that Mr. Lockman, the much-esteemed chairman of our Volunteer Civilian Art Advisory Committee, agreed to undertake a commission for this posthumous portrait only because of his deep regard for West Point and our considered judgment that only an artist of his distinction could do justice to the Pershing memorial. More than six months of the most painstaking research, the details of which have been recorded in the files of the West Point Museum, went into the creation of the portrait. At Mr. Lockman's desire, the search for a donor of the painting was postponed until the project was completed. Realizing the generosity of Mr. Lockman's nature, already expressed in three contributions of paintings to the Military Academy and in the time and effort he has given unstintingly in his capacity as Chairman of the Art Advisory Committee, the Superintendent decided that the Pershing portrait would be accepted as a loan until such time as the painting could be purchased for presentation to the Academy.

The acquisition of appropriate sculptures is authorized by the official memorialization program but there is no regularly planned program for seeking them. The most prominent sculptural addition of the past year was the statue of General George S. Patton, Jr., by James Earle Fraser, unveiled 19 August 1950. The statue was presented by Major Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, acting for a large number of contributors to a fund raised for that purpose and referred to as "his [General Patton's] friends, officers and men of the units he commanded".

During the same month the Military Academy was the recipient of a model, in bronze, of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Group, the original of which is at Charlottesville, Virginia. The sculptor was Robert Ingersoll Aitken, whose widow presented the model to West Point. Mrs. Aitken also loaned to us a plaster head of General Pershing, modeled by Mr. Aitken from life during World War I. Through the Zabriskie Fund and with the active supervision of Adolph A. Weinman, the sculptor member of the Art Advisory Committee, a bronze casting of the head was obtained for our memorial collections.

Following a precedent established some years ago, the Museum Director initiates each year, early in January, the necessary procedures leading to installation of a memorial window in the Cadet Chapel through donations received from the graduating class of that year. This year the Class of 1951 sponsored the regular provision of a panel in its own memory and of one for the Class of 1851. The Museum coordinated all activities concerning the project with the exception of the collection and payment of funds.

Through the cooperation of the Professor of Ordnance and of the Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, the Museum was able to obtain a handsome bronze

historical marker for installation on Battery Schofield, which has now become Museum property.

The Museum has cooperated with the Cullum Committee in planning inscriptions for, criticizing proofs of, and inspecting more than thirty bronze memorial plaques for individual officers erected in Cullum Hall during the past eighteen months. This project is now close to completion.

Other memorial projects now in progress have required supervision and rather voluminous correspondence during the year. They will be reported in greater detail in the year in which they are completed.

For more than two years, the Museum Board has been greatly concerned with the need of the Washington Hall mural for cleaning and rehabilitation. The Board particularly desired that the mural be in first class condition for the coming Sesquicentennial celebration. Through the efforts of the Board it was finally recognized that the work should be done by the artist who originally executed the work and that the amount involved was fully justified on the grounds of artistic merit and through comparison with the cost of regularly renewing the paint on other interior walls of Washington Hall every few years. At that point the project was taken up by the Post Engineer. It is slated for completion during the present summer.

Fine Arts restoration during the past year has accomplished the following tasks:

Portraits of Thayer, Mahan, Crozet, Bartlett, Swift, Church, Wheelwright, Courtenay, Benton, and Andrews, with their frames, were cleaned, restored, and glazed.

Portrait of Major General Bryant E. Moore was superficially cleaned, received its permanent coat of mastic varnish, and was framed and glazed for hanging in the Superintendents' collection in Washington Hall.

Portrait of Lieutenant General McNair was superficially cleaned and received its final coat of mastic varnish.

Portrait of Gen. Stilwell was superficially cleaned, received its final coat of mastic varnish, had its frame prepared to receive glass, and was glazed.

A fine oil landscape by Robert Weir and its frame were cleaned, restored, and put under glass.

18 Rindisbacher water colors, 1 Catlin water color, 1 Catlin engraving, and 2 Chapman etchings were cleaned and matted and 2 Catlin water colors, with their frames, were cleaned and generally rehabilitated.

Twenty-six maps of historic significance were rehabilitated and matted.

The proper display of Fine Arts objects has been of major concern to the Museum Board. Two years ago thirty-four portraits of former Heads of Academic Departments were removed to storage from the Library to relieve an overcrowded condition in that building. With the approval of the Superintendent, a new "gallery" for these paintings has now been set up in the south halls of the East Academic Building. The redecorating of the dining halls in the Hospital provided an opportunity for displaying seven of the twelve Jonas Lie paintings recording the construction of the Panama Canal. The other five paintings of the George W. Goethals Memorial Collection remain in the Library. The West Point Army Mess has withdrawn from the Fine Arts Storeroom five

colored prints of West Point in the 19th century and 19 water colors, painted by the late Col. Walter Sturgill to show the development of the buildings and grounds at West Point since 1778. (These paintings were presented to the Academy during the past year by Mrs. Sturgill.) Other minor objects in the Fine Arts field have been appropriately displayed in the Cadet Class Clubs according to the recommendations of the Museum Board.

The Museum Board, in its advisory capacity on all matters of a memorial nature, has acted on numerous proposals for donations, awards to cadets, assignment of names to locations and objects, etc. The Board has also played a large part in planning and supervising the formal acceptance of the Kennedy, Devers, Richardson, and Pershing portraits. The Board, as a group, and its members, in their various principal capacities and as individuals, have taken part in various phases of deliberations on and planning for the Sesquicentennial Celebration next year. The main features of these activities will more appropriately be reported in the next annual report as the projects are completed.

Public Relations.—An excellent measure of the Museum's contribution in this field is, of course, the annual visitor count, which is recorded as 100,099 for Fiscal Year 1951. This marks an increase of almost 20,000 over last year's total and greatly exceeds the record for any previous year.

The Curator, Mr. Gerald C. Stowe, has delivered seven talks during the past year before civic organizations of the neighboring region. His most popular topics are the evolution of small arms and the American Indian.

Last October the Director of the Museum organized a sightseeing tour for the Art Group of the Woman's Club of Scarsdale, N. Y. With the assistance of Col. H. C. Jones, Col. David W. Gray and Mmes. Jones, Counts, Clark, Arnold, and Miller, the visitors were conducted on a tour to acquaint them with the history, architecture, paintings, and sculptures at West Point. The success of this venture has resulted in an application from a similar group of Bronxville, N. Y., to repeat the tour during the coming fall.

With the approval of the Superintendent, the Museum has conducted the negotiations connected with loans of paintings to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington and the Grand Central Gallery in New York City.

Within its capabilities, the museum maintains cordial relations with public and private museums, art galleries, and similar organizations through correspondence and visits whenever the occasion arises.

When events of importance occur within the fields of the Museum's activities, modest publicity releases are prepared for transmission to the Public Information Officer and, frequently, with his approval, directly to those local publications which regularly accept news from this source.

Needs of the Museum.—The major requirement at the present time is, as indicated above, authorization for a Fine Arts Curator, a Fine Arts Technician, and two additional Janitor Guards. Since the justification for these appointments has been covered in previous correspondence, it will not be duplicated here. It need only be said that the need is real and that it has been generally recognized as such by the Museum Board and by all local officials concerned.

Until quarters in the new proposed academic building, designed for efficient operation, can be provided for the Museum, the present physical plant is as adequate as can be provided. Budget allotments, if they are continued generally on the present basis, are satisfactory for completion of our various normal pro-

grams within a reasonable time. During the coming months a study of experience in the matter of special projects arising each year, not readily foreseen and consequently carried by the Post Engineer as contingency expenditures, will be inaugurated with the object of determining a normal amount required annually for such occasions.

17. OFFICE OF GRADUATE MANAGER OF ATHLETICS

a. Intercollegiate Athletics.

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

Approximately 5300 young men came to the Military Academy as members of visiting teams. Of this number approximately 2800 were furnished over-night accommodations in our visiting team quarters and approximately 13,000 meals were served to these visitors at the Cadet Mess.

Throughout the year Army varsity teams competed in 172 contests, and of this number Army won 101, lost 66 and tied 5 for a percentage of 60%. Army defeated Navy in 8 out of 14 contests, defeating Navy in baseball, cross country, gymnastics, lacrosse, rifle, soccer, swimming and track.

Outstanding individual and team accomplishments for the year 1950-51 are listed below:

- Baseball* —Cadet Andrew Wettlaufer tied for first place for individual batting honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.
- Boxing* —Cadet James McInerney won the Eastern Intercollegiate Light Heavyweight championship.
- Cross Country*—Army won the Heptagonal team title for the fourth successive year and had an undefeated season, winning all seven meets. Cadet Richard Shea won the IC4-A and Heptagonal individual championships for the second straight year.
- Football* —Cadet J. Dan Foldberg was virtually a unanimous choice for All-American honors at end.
- Gymnastics* —Army won the Eastern Intercollegiate team championship, winning all seven meets in an undefeated season.
- Hockey* —Army defeated the Royal Military College of Canada 4-2 in the 21st game of the international series.
- Lacrosse* —Army tied with Princeton for the Wingate Trophy, symbolic of the National Championship.
- Soccer* —Army won the Ivy League championship. This was the first undefeated and untied soccer team in West Point history.
- Track*
(Indoor) —Army won the Heptagonal championship, including the one mile and two mile relay events. The following individuals won their respective events: Cadet Richard Shea, 2 mile; Cadet Gene Gribble, broad jump; Cadet Sam Lutterloh, 35 lb. weight.
Cadet Richard Shea won the IC4-A 2 mile.
- Track*
(Outdoor) —Cadet Richard Shea won the Penn Relays Invitational 2 mile, Seton Hall Relays 1½ mile and Heptagonal 2 mile titles.

b. Attendance of Corps of Cadets at Games Away.

The entire Corps travelled by bus to New York City for the Army-Columbia and Army-Michigan football games. The entire Corps travelled by train to Philadelphia for the Army-Navy game and the entire First Class travelled by train to Philadelphia for the Army-Pennsylvania game.

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.

c. Special Events.

The Army Athletic Association for the third year conducted an Army wide coaching school. This school 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. In addition, 6 members of the Army coaching staff travelled to Japan, Korea and island outposts of the Pacific to conduct coaching clinics in those areas.

18. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

General Information.

Colonel James B. Leer (INF) assigned to duty as Public Information Officer 29 September 1950 from office of G-1 in Washington, D. C.

Captain Aloysius A. Norton (USAF) assigned to duty in the Public Information Office 1 June 1951 from the Department of English, USMA.

First Lieutenant Willard N. Munroe (USAF) assigned to duty in the Public Information Office 13 May 1951 from duty as Assistant Public Information Officer at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

Media Liaison.

The Public Information Office maintained close liaison with New York City dailies, wire and photo syndicates, theatre and television newsreels, and also with still photographers of New York papers and local Hudson Valley papers. When special events at West Point warranted news releases, 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 (excluding sports releases) were authored by this office. In addition, approximately 50 special stories on particular individuals and/or events connected with the Military Academy were sent out.

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

- 19 Aug. 1950—Unveiling ceremony of statue of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.
- 8 Oct. 1950—Visit of His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman.
- 20 Oct. 1950—Dedication of Memorial to Andrew Ellicott, former professor of Mathematics at USMA in Lancaster, Penna.

- Feb.-Apr. 1950—Cadet-Midshipman Exchange Visits.
- 16 Feb. 1951—Visit of Lt. Gen. Ovidio Quiroga, Commander-in-Chief of Bolivian Armed Forces.
 - 26 Feb. 1951—Visit of Maj. Gen. Ruperto Cabrera y Rodeiguez, Chief of the Cuban Army General Staff.
 - 3 Mar. 1951—Visit of Lt. Gen. Guy Granville Simonds, Chief of Staff of the Canadian General Staff.
 - 4 Mar. 1951—Visit of Brig. Gen. Young H. Hang, South Korean Army.
 - 3 Apr. 1951—Funeral of Gen. Moore.
 - 7 May 1951—Visit of Brazilian Minister of War.
 - 10-13 May 1951—Visit of Mexican Cadets.
 - 1- 8 June 1951—June Week Activities.
 - 7 June 1951—Unveiling of Pershing portrait at USMA.

The Public Information Office also handled details incident to press coverage of these and like events, 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.

Increased emphasis was placed on the dissemination of "educational publicity" during the year for the purpose of acquainting the public more fully with the Academy's academic phase of life. Included in these releases were stories on the appointments of Professors and/or Assistant Professors in the varied academic departments; the series of Cadet-Midshipman exchange visits, and the visit of the Cadet Choir in New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

With the Sesquicentennial Celebration coming up in 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. Memoranda also was prepared setting forth requirements of this office as to funds required, additional officer personnel to assist, and increased clerical assistance.

Complete photographic files were kept on USMA scenes, cadet activities, parade shots, and the like. Approximately 1300 pictures of buildings, scenes, parades, and cadet activities were sent out by this office in addition to approximately 2000 pictures of individual members of Class of 1951 sent out with graduation releases.

Approximately 750 photographs of visiting dignitaries and groups were forwarded to the individual or organization involved; (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 newspapers for pictures of particular individuals or scenes, the 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 (Movietonews, Paramount News, Pathe News, News of the Day, and Universal Newsreel) and the major television newsreels (National Broadcasting Company, Telenevs, Columbia Broadcasting Company, and Telepix) covered various special events at USMA throughout the year, including visits of VIPs, sports events, and June Week graduation activities.

This office coordinated and supervised all radio and television activity in which USMA was concerned. The PIO also prepared the script in many cases, and in all cases, PIO reviewed and approved scripts prior to their presentation. Army's 1950 football games 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:

- 22 Sept. 1950—WE THE PEOPLE program over NBC network devoted to West Point theme. NBC visited USMA to record talks by five selected Cadets (sons of general U. S. Army officers) and Chapel formation in Central Area of barracks. Major Cutrona, acting PIO, visited studios in NYC to make recorded talk on phases of academics and training at USMA, and also prepared talk for the Superintendent on same program.
- 5 Nov. 1950—Recordings for VOICE OF AMERICA radio program made, featuring West Point theme and using French-speaking Cadets and instructors, to be relayed over approximately 20 French stations and presented as a Sunday program to an audience of 8,000,000 people. Made recordings of remarks by Superintendent, French classes, Cadet Mess, USMA Band, etc.
- 11 Nov. 1950—Portion of Ken Murray Show over Columbia Broadcasting Company television network devoted to West Point. Major Cutrona accompanied Cadets to NYC to participate in show.
- 1-2 Dec. 1950—In connection with Army-Navy game in Philadelphia, following radio and television coverage was secured: WIP (Mutual network) covered game; Major Cutrona, assistant PIO, interviewed by Jim Leaming and in turn interviewed Cadet Dan Foldberg; Major Cutrona also interviewed by Al Helfer and again in turn interviewed General Moore, Col. Blaik and Cadet Foldberg; WPTZ (TV) program had Ray Neal interviewing AAA Coach Joel Stephens; in pre-game show over WIP on the 2nd Major Cutrona interviewed Col. Blaik.
- 8 Dec. 1950—Cadet Foldberg appeared on WE THE PEOPLE TV show in NYC in connection with Look magazine All-America. Accompanied by J. M. Cahill, sports publicity director.
- 18 Dec. 1950—USMA personnel (including General Fenton, Chaplain Pulley and USMA officers) appeared on Bill Slater's Radio-TV show, LUNCHEON AT SARDI'S, over a coast-to-coast network of Mutual Broadcasting System.
- 22 Dec. 1950—Cadet Lieut. Dan J. Myers, First Class, appeared on WE THE PEOPLE television program in connection with the story of a Dr. J. W. Witten of Tazewell, Va.
- 29 Dec. 1950—Major Cutrona made 15-minute program for Armed Forces Radio Service for overseas broadcast. Included interviews with coach and members of gymnastics team.

- 28 Jan. 1951—NBC-TV dramatized THE GREAT ESCAPE (story of escape of American prisoners of war from German prison camp during World War II) on Philco Television Playhouse Telecast. Lt. Col. Jerry Sage of Department of Social Sciences, who was a prisoner at the camp from which the escape was made, assisted in the program and appeared briefly.
- 28 Jan. 1951—Station WHVA-FM (Poughkeepsie) and WGNY (Newburgh) carried USMA band concert, broadcast emanating from West Point, first of a series of concerts to be broadcast.
- 18 Feb. 1951—Cadet Choir appeared on THE BIG SHOW (National Broadcasting Company) and sang THE CORPS.
- 17 Mar. 1951—National Broadcasting Company broadcast Founder's Day Program over nationwide network. Details thereof were coordinated by PIO, with NBC representatives, Post agencies and D/A offices.
- 3 Apr. 1951—Funeral of General Moore covered by WPIX (NY Daily News TV station) and Station WPSH.
- 4 Apr. 1951—Visit of President Auriol of France covered by VOICE OF AMERICA representatives; French television company, and WPSH.
- 6 Apr. 1951—Cadet Glee Club appeared on National Broadcasting Co.-TV program, KATE SMITH HOUR. This office sent West Point films and pictures for use as background material.
- 2 May 1951—Recordings of USMA Band made at West Point for use in series of broadcasts over Mutual and Liberty networks in the interests of Army Recruiting Service. Further recordings were made on 8-9 May.
- 16 May 1951—USMA Band and four USMAPS Cadet-Candidates appeared on television program over station WNBT, NYC.
- 18 May 1951—Cadet Mess Detachment Drill Team appeared on WE THE PEOPLE program over WNBT (NBC television station in NYC). Drill team appeared on LUCKY STRIKE HIT PARADE Program over same station on 19 May.
- 27 May 1951—Jewish Chapel Choir appeared on radioprogram, MESSAGE OF ISRAEL, over American Broadcasting Co. network.
- 29 May 1951—Music by Cadet Chapel Choir and organist on National Broadcasting Co. (Interfaith) Memorial Day program. Musical portion recorded in advance in USMA.
- 4 June 1951—Recordings made at Service Club, for Ralph Flanagan radio program over ABC. Recordings made in afternoon for transcription on program in evening.

Motion Picture Activity.

PIO coordinated details and supervised all motion picture activity in which USMA was concerned and furnished all necessary assistance to studios and

their representatives, including the furnishing of 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 three pictures were filmed during the year:

Signal Corps Photographic Center crew from Astoria, LI, visited USMA 9 Nov 50 to shoot sequences for SC film DEFENSE OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE. Details were coordinated by this office with concerned agencies on post.

Columbia Pictures, Inc., filmed a Bill Stern Sport Short on "A Day in the Life of Cadet Foldberg"; this office made all necessary arrangements with concerned agencies and individuals on post.

Signal Corps Photographic Center crew here 16-21 April 51 to take additional shots for revision of film THIS IS WEST POINT. Details were coordinated by assistant PIO.

Football film HIGHLIGHTS OF 1950, 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.

In addition to special stories prepared from time to time upon request and sent out by wire or mail, approximately 150 releases were disseminated on USMA sports to newspapers, magazines, radio networks, and stations throughout the country. Approximately 750 photographs on USMA sports events, players, and coaches were circulated to news media throughout the country and to publicity departments of various colleges and universities.

The department also prepared and distributed sports brochures on all major sports, prepared material for inclusion in football programs, sports broadcasts and the like.

Information Bureau.

To answer queries regarding the Military Academy, its history and mission, the Corps of Cadets, points of interest to visitors, etc., the PIO maintains a complete information service. In some instances, these queries can be handled via handing out informational pamphlets or material prepared by this office in advance and held for such purpose. However, a great many 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.

PIO 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 circulation of publicity in connection with the visits.

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

Belgium	Iran
Bolivia	Israel
Brazil	Italy
Canada	Ireland
Colombia	Mexico
Cuba	Peru
Denmark	Portugal
Ecuador	Philippines
England	South Korea
France	Switzerland
Germany	The Netherlands
Greece	Thai
India	Venezuela

Speakers' Bureau.

PIO maintained a 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 the PIO. It consists of a Press Section, composed of 79 members, and a Sports Section, composed of nine members. Members of the Press Section keep personal data sheets on cadets in their respective companies, prepare hometown releases periodically for editing and transmittal through PIO. They also prepare special stories, as requested. (Hometown releases were sent to approximately 1500 newspapers throughout the year.) Members of the Sports Section act as spotters for radio announcers and sports writers at athletic events, assemble athletic data as required, and assist the Sports Publicity Department of this office as requested.

Miscellaneous.

Reviewed article on disappearance of Cadet Richard C. Cox for Mr. Richard Hirsch, Washington, D. C., for use in TRUE DETECTIVE magazine.

PIO set up pictures and made recordings on 14 March 1951 of Col. Weber, Capt. Thompson and Lieut. Troy, members of the Army team which participated in the Pan American Olympics in Argentina in February, and forwarded the recording to Armed Forces radio service, Los Angeles, for use in world-wide broadcast.

Details for USMA's participation in New York City parade and MOWW banquet in connection with Armed Forces Day celebration 19 May 1951 were coordinated by the PIO with Armed Forces Day project officer in New York City. Also for the Open House Celebration at West Point.

Supervised press and other news media coverage of June Week activities; assisted news media representatives by furnishing all necessary assistance, including: furnishing background material on Class of 1951 and on USMA and Army personnel; arranging special setups for photos as desired; orienting and escorting radio, newsreel, and press representatives during period of coverage.

June Week activities were covered by the following newsreels: Movietone news, Universal Newsreel, Pathe News, Telenews, Station WPSH (Station Hospital), WPIX (NY Daily News Television Newsreel), and National Broadcasting Co.-TV.

In connection with the upcoming Sesquicentennial Celebration, Major Joseph F. H. Cutrona, Assistant Public Information Officer, made direct contact with West Coast newspaper, radio and television outlets concerning coverage of USMA activities and advance publicity on the Sesquicentennial. Also assembled informational material in kits for dissemination to interested news media.

19. ACTIVITIES OF THE 1802d SPECIAL REGIMENT

During the Fiscal Year 1951, the 1802d Special Regiment carried out its tripartite mission: To assist in the practical military training and instruction of the Corps of Cadets; to aid in the operation and maintenance of West Point's installations and utilities; and to garrison the Post of West Point. A total of 316 hours of cadet instruction were presented. Over 41,800 man hours were devoted to post details. Regimental personnel participated in a total of 73 military funerals, both off and on the post and 17 special ceremonies.

Range regulations were revised for several ranges to provide for firing of additional weapons, including rocket launchers. Hand grenade, rifle grenade and transition ranges were added to the training facilities of Camp Buckner.

The Regiment was consistently understrength, the 30 June 1951 figures for enlisted personnel being:

Authorized:	1124 (less USMA Band, attached)
Actual:	1055 (less USMA Band, attached)

Monthly and special levies for enlisted personnel for overseas service from the Regiment totaled 52 enlisted men and 18 enlisted women.

Four officer spaces were lost to the Regiment during the year when the Detachment Commanders of the Ordnance, Military Police, Signal and Transportation Detachments were relieved from the Regiment and assigned to the Special Staff, USMA. The present authorization is 35 officers and one warrant officer.

Airborne Detachment.

The Airborne Detachment provides 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 Command and General Staff College, the Airborne Service Test Division of the AFF Board #1, the Airborne Department of the Infantry School and the Joint Airborne Troop Board.

Cadet Mess Detachment.

During the year 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951, 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, 87 men of this detachment were stationed at Camp Buckner to operate the Mess Hall.

Combat Arms Detachment.

The major effort of the Combat Arms Detachment was conducting tactical training for cadets, both in the classroom and in the field. A total of 293 hours of original instruction were conducted. Most of these hours were repeated with other groups, giving a grand total of 1315 hours of Cadet instruction. These hours are in addition to the time required for rehearsals and for training first classmen who are used to present some of the instruction. In addition, six groups of midshipmen visiting the Academy were given a brief orientation course.

A continuous interior training program was conducted to familiarize personnel with weapons, equipment, and methods of instruction. Range firing with individual weapons was conducted, with 71 firing and 51 qualifying. Shortages of personnel, combined with a heavy work-load, rendered it impossible to have all personnel fire their individual weapons.

Detachment was called upon to furnish personnel and equipment for parades and funerals, both on-post and off, and for artillery salutes and guards of honor. A total of 65 funerals and 17 special ceremonies were conducted, requiring 8260 man-hours.

Miscellaneous post details continued to require a large number of personnel. A total of 4105 men spent 26,682 man-hours on fatigue details, averaging 16 men per day.

The major problem facing the detachment continues to be a shortage of enlisted personnel.

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
- Timber Trestle Bridges
- Mine Warfare
- Assault River Crossing
- Air Compressors and Pneumatic Tools

The detachment engaged in the following engineer projects:

- Construction of Range 5, Transition Range
- Construction of Range 14, Dummy Grenade Range
- Construction of Range 15, Live Grenade Range
- Improvement of Pistol Range
- Construction of Parking Lot, Band Barracks
- Improvement of Playground, Post School Annex
- Construction of Ski Jump
- Widening of Curve, Schofield Place
- Improvement of Ski Tow
- Construction of Cubicles for Barracks
- Construction of Shelves for WAC Detachment
- Construction of Shelves for Regimental Headquarters
- Assistance to Department MA&E in Concrete Laboratory
- Assistance to Department MT&G in Surveying Instruction
- Assistance to Department Mechanics in Air Compressor Instruction
- Snow removal over approximately one-fifth of Post

During the report year 37 enlisted men were assigned to the detachment and 25 enlisted men were transferred from the detachment. The number of men assigned to the detachment compared to the authorized strength represents a replacement of 62%. Colonel Robert S. Palmer assumed command of the detachment vice Colonel John D. McElheny, reassigned, and Major Edward E. Bennett was assigned as Executive Officer.

The detachment fired the M1 rifle and the pistol for record during the month of September 1950.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

During the period 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, successfully carried out its mission of providing competent enlisted personnel for forty-three (43) different using agencies on the Post as clerk typists, general clerks, laboratory assistants, draftsmen, postal clerks, salvage technicians, quartermaster technicians, cooks and various other jobs, all of a highly specialized nature.

The Detachment operated large scale transient facilities for military and Cadet Candidates pending entry into the Corps of Cadets. During the past year approximately 114,300 meals were served by the Headquarters Detachment Consolidated Mess.

Medical Detachment.

During the fiscal year ending 30 Jun 51, the Medical Detachment accomplished its mission of providing the enlisted personnel for duty in US Army Hospital, West Point, New York, 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 thru 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 that are foreign to most hospitals, i.e.: 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 CAMID trip. 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 conjunction with the mosquito and insect control of the reservation. Additional men must be detailed to assist the physical

examination section of the 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 Building 687. A caretaker was furnished from 25 May 1951 for duty at Bull Pond during the summer months. Enlisted personnel are also furnished for regimental details, such as bus escorts for service club dances, regimental reviews, spring and fall police of the post and lifeguard training.

Military Police Detachment.

During the year 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951 the Military Police Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment, USMA, West Point, New York, performed its normal duties of post, camp and station as well as those missions peculiar to the United States Military Academy.

During the year specialized training was given to all men. Approximately fifteen (15) members of the detachment have attended the Military Police School since 30 June 1950. During the year each man was required to fire on the small bore indoor range. Much improvement has resulted during outdoor record firing because of the year round practice the detachment receives from the small bore indoor range. Five of the seven quarter-ton trucks used for normal patrol duty were replaced by new one-half ton (pick-up type) trucks late in 1950. Transfer of radios was done with exceptional care and resulted in more efficient communication. During the year two prisoners escaped from the Post but were apprehended a short time later by the Military Police, First Army Area.

The caliber and morale of the men assigned to this detachment is generally excellent. Housing and messing conditions are adequate and under normal situations the work load is within the capabilities of the personnel assigned. During home football games and June Week activities forty (40) men were made available by First Army to assist in the completion of Military Police activities. At the time of this report this detachment is seven (7) men understrength with the expectancy of being nine (9) men understrength by 17 September 1951. With the requirement of ten (10) men to operate at Camp Buckner, the strength status of the Military Police Detachment becomes increasingly embarrassing. For approximately four (4) months the Military Police Detachment has utilized the services of three (3) members of the WAC Detachment, this post; one being used as clerk to the Provost Sergeant, one as clerk to the Operations Sergeant and one as clerk to the Post Safety Inspector.

During the year the Investigations Section worked on 83 cases.

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 the supervision of the Post Ordnance Officer, (b) to provide enlisted personnel to store and issue all ammunition at the U. S. Military Academy, and (c) to provide 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 the 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 peak of technical efficiency during the past fiscal year. Replacements received were of high quality and possessed better technical background than in any other recent year. In addition, approximately 5% 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.

On 11 September 1950, Lt. Col. Oren E. Hurlbut was relieved of command and Maj. Herbert C. Hansen assumed command.

USMA Preparatory School.

The USMA Preparatory School, located at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y., and operated by the Preparatory School Detachment, 1802d Special Regiment USMA, continued to function throughout the past fiscal year in the carrying out of its mission of providing preparatory training, for entrance to the United States Military Academy, of eligible officers, warrant officers and enlisted men on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The Preparatory School conducted three courses of academic instruction for cadet candidates. The basic course was presented from 5 September 1950 to 10 March 1951 to prepare cadet candidates for the March 1951 United States Military Academy entrance examinations. It consisted of instruction in English, algebra, plane geometry, and American History. The advanced course was presented from 26 March 1951 to 9 June 1951 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 26 March 1951 to 9 June 1951 for those cadet candidates who were authorized to take the special examination in June 1951 at Stewart Air Force Base. Due to the fact that students report throughout the school year, up until about 15 February, the courses are so designed as to give each candidate a complete preparatory course. Necessarily the course is more condensed depending upon the delay of date of reporting after the opening of the school year, which is the first Tuesday in September.

The cadet candidates 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 courtesy and discipline, West Point orientation, military justice, map reading, current events, military indoctrination, and the care, maintenance and handling of the M1 rifle. The cadet candidates also received 210 hours of physical training and 85 hours of basic military training during the school year.

The total enrollment for the USMA Preparatory School for the 1950-51 school year was 349 students. However, the total number attending classes at any one time never exceeded 305. The enrollment for this school year was larger than the previous year. This was primarily due to the enrollment this year of 72 students from the Reserve components.

The Preparatory School operated within the limits of the budget for the fiscal year 1951 with a saving of \$8,755.60.

The physical plant as concerns housing and recreation facilities provided by Stewart Air Force Base is now considered inadequate for the needs of the school, particularly in view of an expected increase in enrollment for the 1951-52 school year. A maximum of 450 students can be accommodated for billets and messing. This number, however, will require double-decked beds in the squad-room type barracks which will not provide an atmosphere conducive to academic study. Recreational facilities are very limited during the winter months. The one small gymnasium and an auxiliary building are available to all personnel on the base and, as a consequence, the physical training program has had to be curtailed with 300 students and will be further reduced with over 400 candidates enrolled.

The athletic and physical training program conducted during the past school year was considerably expanded over previous years. The Preparatory School participated in interscholastic contests in football, baseball, basketball, and track. Considerable publicity and much good will between the USMA Preparatory School and other preparatory schools and colleges in the area was fostered. This program is believed to be eminently worthwhile in the maintenance of morale and physical conditioning of the cadet candidates.

In addition to some shortage of military personnel in the operating cadre, a primary difficulty encountered during the past year was the late and irregular reporting of students to the school. Classes started on 5 September 1950 with 70 candidates present. Reserve component candidates did not arrive until January and February, when 110 men reported to the school during that period. Past experience has shown that the earlier a candidate reports, the more assured he is of successfully passing the West Point entrance examinations. Further, an occasional lack of adequate educational background was noted, the secondary schooling of some candidates being such that they are unable to absorb the academic subjects taught and must therefore be separated from the school.

The following is a summary of the results of the 1951 West Point entrance examinations for candidates attending the USMA Preparatory School, and of the 1950-51 student enrollment thereat:

Results of West Point Entrance Examinations.—

Total number undergoing examination	304
Number mentally qualified	232
Number fully qualified	210
Number admitted to Military Academy (Class of 1955).....	135
*Number not admitted	169
*1. Mentally disqualified (does not include 15 both physically and mentally disqualified)	57
2. Physically disqualified	35
3. Disqualified Physical Aptitude Test	2
4. Fully qualified, No Vacancy	72
5. Appointed, declined admission	3
	169
Number admitted to Naval and Coast Guard Academies	3
Total number admitted all Service Academies	138

Student Enrollment 1950-51.

Accumulative total students attending Preparatory School for year 1950-51	349
Average attendance	304
Losses for year	45
Reason for losses:	
1. Deficient academically	10
2. Disqualified physically	17
3. Marriage	4
4. Resignation	11
5. Appointment withdrawn by appointing authority prior to examinations	3
Total.....	45

Signal Detachment.

Cadet Instruction.—During the period 7 July through 24 August 1950, a course in basic signal communications was conducted for the Third Class of Cadets of U.S.M.A. at Camp Buckner. The course conducted was of 12 hours duration and consisted of basic field wire, radio and miscellaneous means of communication (including wire laying by aircraft and troop use of integrated radio and wire equipment on Regiment and Battalion level). Although the entire detail of twelve enlisted men who were on temporary duty here from 51st Signal Operations Battalion, to assist in the preparation and presentation of the instruction, were suddenly alerted for overseas service during the early phases of the course and were required to leave their assignments, the instruction continued in a very commendable manner with the assistance of personnel of this detachment who ably filled in and followed through with the assignments, without serious interruption of other functions of the detachment.

Telephone Maintenance and Construction Section.—In consideration of the fact that this group of technicians has performed their duties with an approximate understrength of 25% throughout the period of this report, they have, by far, kept pace with projects commensurate to manpower ability. Sixteen enlisted men are authorized for this section while twelve men has been the average strength during the year.

Sound Equipment Maintenance Section.—This group, consisting of fifteen enlisted specialists authorized has also operated understrength throughout most of the year. Their function is operation, maintenance, storage and issue of communications equipment for all using agencies of the post and its subsidiaries. Such equipment includes fixed and portable public address systems, radio systems, inter-office communicating systems and sound recording equipment.

Training Film Library Section.—Operating personnel of this group consists of five enlisted men and one civilian clerk who is an employee of the Post Signal Activities. Duties of this group consist of care, storage and issue of training and educational film for all using agencies of the command including the various academic departments, tactical department, enlisted detachments of the 1802d Special Regiment and the civilian personnel division. Three of the enlisted men assignments of this section are that of projectionists, one specialty as film distribution supervisor and one projector repairman who is also chief of the section. Another function of this group is the training of projectionists for film using activities. Statistics reveal that the projectionists of this section made 940 showings during the past fiscal year to an attendance of over 950,000.

Miscellaneous.—Other personnel assignments of the detachment are the Administrative and Supply Section consisting of four enlisted men (First Sergeant, Supply Clerk, Administrative Clerk and Utility Man).

Transportation Detachment.

Designation.—The official designation of this unit was changed on 3 October 1950 to Transportation Detachment by General Order No. 23, Hqs 1802d Special Regiment dated 2 October 1950.

Function.—The function of this Detachment is to provide personnel for duty with the Transportation Office, USMA, for operation of the USMA Transportation Motor Pool, and 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 USCC. 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 sixty enlisted men and two officers attached from various posts.

- (1) During the spring months of 1951 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.
- (2) Several lectures relating to Transportation Corps functions were given to the 1st and 2d Class by officers of the Detachment during the academic year.
- (3) During the summer training period of 1950 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.
- (4) 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 a Transportation Corps motor vehicle 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 (80) 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 the 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 also provided for all special duty assignments as required by regimental details.

WAC Detachment.

During the fiscal year 1951 the WAC Detachment continued its assigned mission of filling enlisted positions in the U. S. Army Hospital, West Point, N. Y. During the year nine additional bulk allotment positions in the 1802d Special Regiment were filled by WAC personnel. These latter positions were of a clerical nature involving duties with the Quartermaster, Provost Marshal, Signal Officer, Special Service Officer and Librarian. Fourteen different technical and administrative skills in varying degrees are represented in the detachment.

The WAC unit operated at understrength most of the period covered by this report. There was a considerable turnover in personnel and losses exceeded gains. Losses were due primarily to oversea shipments and discharges. Shortages in clerical personnel were overcome without much difficulty. Such, however, was not the case with technical personnel on duty in the hospital, where the same amount of work must be accomplished regardless of the number of personnel available.

Normal duty hours of clerical personnel are those established by the office concerned and are not excessive. Duty hours for medical personnel are from 0700 to 1900 hours daily, seven days per week. About 50% of this group are on duty over the week-end periods and when possible take 1½ days compensatory time off during the week. The period from 1900 to 0700 hours is the normal "off duty" time for medical personnel. During these hours, however, they are used on a "call" basis to staff their own sections of the hospital such as the Laboratory, X-Ray, Operating Room, and Dental Clinic, as well as for special duty with critically ill patients. Personnel on Wards perform regular night duty from 1900 until 0700 hours, usually for a six-day period. They are given three days compensatory time off at the end of each tour.

Training during the year included instruction in first aid; the use of items of medical equipment such as the iron lung; drill, and physical conditioning.

WAC enlisted personnel are billeted on two floors of the rear wing of Building 606 (Hospital Building). Sleeping, recreational, and administrative space are considered adequate. Improvements in housekeeping and recreational facilities were provided from Central Post and Unit Fund sources.

Morale of personnel was generally good during the year. One adverse effect was the long duty hours and hard work of medical technicians necessitated by personnel shortages.

United States Military Academy Band.

The United States Military Academy Band, attached to the 1802d Special Regiment USMA, 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; recordings; engagements; broadcasts; dedications; dinners; honor guards; receptions; church services; Memorial Day services; funerals; concert in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in connection with the 12th American Festival; Television Broadcast over WNBT, Channel 4, in the Sunken Garden of Rockefeller Center, New York City, in connection Armed Forces celebration; two joint concerts combining the Cadet Glee Club and the Hunter College Choir, one in New York City and one at West Point; concert at Dover, New Jersey for the patients of American Le-

gion Veterans Hospital; review of the troops of the 1802d Special Regiment, USMA; graduation exercises of the Air Force ROTC Class at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York; dedication of the George S. Patton, Jr. monument, West Point; concert in Kingston, New York, for community celebration of Joint Americanism Rally; festivities of all descriptions; children's parties; alumni exercises; wedding receptions; Army football games and all football rallies.

A continuous training program for the USMA Band was followed throughout the year and the unit has continued to perform its functions in a superior manner in support of all Military Academy ceremonies and activities requiring its participation.

Regimental Chaplain.

The duties of the Regimental Chaplain include responsibility for the religious welfare of military personnel, Department of the Army civilians, and dependents of the post who are not assigned to this regiment. He conducts religious services at the Post Chapel for the Protestant personnel located at West Point, and performs the usual duties of a regimental chaplain for personnel of this command, regardless of their faith and religious affiliation.

Religious services for the Roman Catholic members of this regiment are made available through the offices of the two civilian priests who are in charge of a parish within the confines of this post. Jewish worship services are held on Sunday mornings in the Old Cadet Chapel by a visiting civilian rabbi. Other offices of religion are also made available, according to need and demand, by the representatives of both faiths. When services are requested by members of the other minority religious groups, these are also arranged by the Regimental Chaplain.

Character Guidance lectures are given regularly by the Regimental Chaplain, who also visits the hospital and guard house regularly, and is available at all times for conferences and consultation by members of this command.

Note: A detailed summary of the religious and welfare activities of the Regimental (Post) Chaplain is contained in paragraph 22 of this report.

American Red Cross—Field Director's Office.

The following report for the period 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951, 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 723. Of these cases, 362 were new and 361 constituted those of men who were previously interviewed by this office. One thousand six hundred four distinct services were rendered.

Financial assistance was given in the form of 48 loans, totaling \$2233.00. One grant of \$10.00 was made to Post personnel.

In addition to personal problems, the Field Director qualified 117 participants in the water safety program as follows: Beginner swimming—53, Swimmer class—6, Advanced Swimmer class—6, Junior Life Saving—12, Senior Life Saving—40.

A total of 1166 pints of blood were donated by personnel of West Point during the visits of the Red Cross Bloodmobile in November of 1950 and again in May of 1951.

From time to time as needed at the U. S. Army Hospital at West Point, blood was procured from the Blood Center of the Greater New York Chapter.

Assistant Field Director's Office, U. S. Army Hospital.—The Assistant Field Director rendered professional social service to 207 individual patients during this period. Of these, 153 were patients assisted for the first time, and 54 previously aided during the period.

Also provided were 203 movie showings, 303 group recreational activities, 44 individual recreational activities.

Nine hundred sixty-one distinct services were rendered by this activity during the above period.

Chapters.—Chapters advanced \$570.00 for family assistance for dependents living off the Post. Two thousand, five hundred ninety-eight hostesses were supplied for Service Club, for 114 activities. Chapters also 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 313 Gray Lady units working 2,585 hours. The Auxiliary also provided, among many helpful and useful items: twelve daily and four Sunday newspapers; six magazines; food for special and monthly birthday parties; ash trays; flower vases; cast socks; bed pan and hot water bottle covers; funds for patients' boat trips; Christmas ornaments, decorations, small table trees, 100 stockings, Christmas party for patients and personnel, plus Christmas presents for 60 stockings (at hospital); as well as individual Christmas gifts for the Service Club.

Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross provided special holiday favors and candy in sufficient quantities for all patients on all legal holidays.

20. JUNE WEEK ACTIVITIES

Academic recitations for the Corps of Cadets ended on 31 May 1951. Examinations of those cadets required to be examined were held during the period 1-4 June.

On Friday, 1 June, the ceremony of Retreat Review and presentation of drill streamers was carried out. On Saturday, 2 June, the announcement and presentation of Athletic Awards was made at a review on The Plain, followed by athletic games and cadet entertainment.

Baccalaureate services for the graduating class were held on Sunday morning, 3 June, in the Cadet Chapel for Protestants, in the Catholic Chapel for Roman Catholics and in the Old Cadet Chapel for those of Jewish faith. Services were also held at Battle Monument for cadets of the three lower classes.

The Superintendent's reception for the graduating class and alumni was also held on Sunday, 3 June, followed by Retreat Review and the presentation of military and academic awards to the First Class.

On Monday, 4 June, Alumni Memorial Services were held in the Cadet Chapel and Catholic Chapel, followed by an organ recital, alumni exercises at Thayer Monument, a review of the Corps by the Alumni, the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates, a concert by the USMA Band, and Graduation Parade on The Plain.

Graduation Exercises for the Class of 1951 were held in the Field House on Tuesday morning, 5 June, with the Secretary of Defense, General of The Army George C. Marshall, delivering the graduation address. Statistical data pertaining to the Class of 1951 will be found in paragraph 3, page 4 of this report.

21. CADET RELIGIOUS WELFARE BOARD

The Cadet Religious Welfare Board cooperated fully with the Cadet Chaplain in furthering the services and activities of the Cadet Chapel.

One of the largest recent projects was the refurbishing and redecoration of the Chaplain's quarters in conjunction with the Altar Guild. The Altar Guild originated the plan and the Cadet Religious Welfare Board joined in providing new rugs, drapes and furniture for the living room, sun porch and special guest room. One of the first occupants of the new guest room was a young graduate of 1950 who had just returned from Korea.

During the year plans were formulated for participation in the USMA Sesqui-centennial, in which the Jewish and Roman Catholic Cadet services will be represented together with Cadet Chapel activities. There will also be a series of outstanding preachers in the Cadet Chapel during the period, January-June 1952.

The Board has received with appreciation during the past year a thirty-two foot Contra Ophicleide memorial stop, given by Capt. Lauman.

The Chaplain was authorized by the Board to publish another annual book of sermons for the graduating class of 1951, the title of which is "Help from the Hills." The Chaplain's Fund also secured 1600 new hymnals for the Chapel.

The Cadet Chaplain has had a larger number of personal conferences with cadets during the past year than in any other year since his arrival at West Point. Several new projects have been originated, including "Contact", a mimeographed paper sent to some graduates and cadets announcing various religious meetings. Several Cadet conferences were held during 1950-1951 on such subjects as "Christianity and Communism" and "Preparing for Christian Marriage". One of the greatest steps forward was taken when a week-end assistant for the Cadet Chapel was secured.

In regard to new cadets, the "Parade of States", a series of entertainments for the new class, was attended by a larger group of Fourth Classmen than in any previous year. Responses from parents have also been at a high peak. The parents of each cadet receive a letter from the Chaplain each summer establishing contact with them and assuring them that the religious life of the cadet will be carefully maintained. A further indication of religious interest on the part of cadets is in the large number of applications for positions as Acolytes or Sunday School teachers.

Considerable progress has been made in the Sunday School. The cadets who teach are conspicuous for their enthusiasm and industry in preparing lessons and programs. The enrollment has grown steadily with the growth of the Post until now there are about 300 children enrolled, taught by about 50 cadets. The quality of the teaching has also improved, due to lectures and demonstrations. One hundred new chairs have been secured for one of the departments and three rooms redecorated. A memorial gift of brass flower vases and candle sticks was received from the mother of Lt. Fred Eaton, who was killed in Korea. The great-

est problem in connection with the Sunday School continues to be a lack of adequate and centralized space for activities.

The work of the Chaplain covers not only cadets but graduates. This is apparent in these figures: Funerals—27, Marriages—53, Baptisms—62, and Confirmations—30. In addition, the Chaplain visits Post personnel in the hospital and conducts a voluminous correspondence with graduates and other people.

22. ACTIVITIES OF THE POST CHAPLAIN

Activities and attendance reports at the Post (Regimental) Chapel for the year ending 30 June 1951, show appreciable gains in almost every department over the figures of any preceding years since the chapel was constructed. Dedicated and opened for use during June Week, 1944, the Post Chapel continues to serve the spiritual needs of officers and enlisted men and their dependents (plus the few civilian families resident on the post).

Emphasis during the past three years has been on making the chapel a "family centered" church, both in order to increase its effectiveness among the married officers and enlisted personnel and their families, and to create an atmosphere of "homelikeness" that would make the services seem more like the "church back home" for the unmarried as well as married members of the command for whom the chapel's services are intended.

Attendance at the Sunday morning worship services has increased from 114 per Sunday during the year ending 30 June 1950 to 154 per Sunday during the year ending 30 June 1951. A free nursery is provided on Sunday mornings for small children of personnel who attend the services. This has resulted in increasing the attendance figures during the past two years.

Another factor in the attendance increase has been the formation of a gowned children's choir which participates in the service during the school year. This choir consists of approximately 35 children of grade school age.

An adult choir composed of enlisted men, officers, and military dependents, continues to contribute greatly to the success of the services.

The third annual Daily Vacation Bible School was held during the month of June. Due to space limitations at the Post Chapel, the school was moved to the basement of the Cadet Chapel, where an average of 125 children of post personnel attended the daily sessions of the two-weeks' school. The total number of children enrolled for the school was 158.

A confirmation class was held for children of the post, with confirmation exercises taking place on Easter Sunday. Nine children, officers' and enlisted men's, were confirmed.

During the month of August 1951, the Post Chapel was closed for repainting and the installation of a three-manual Skinner pipe organ, presented by the New York studio of the National Broadcasting Company. Installation was under the direction of the Post Engineer. A special allotment of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) was received from the Office of the Chief of Chaplains to defray expenses incidental to installation of the organ. While the Post Chapel was closed, regular services were conducted on Sundays in the Old Cadet Chapel.

A new set of pulpit furniture was presented to the chapel by the New York Grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. This set consisted of a pulpit,

lectern, and baptismal font. The presentation and dedication ceremony, participated in by the Superintendent and state officers of the Order, was held on 18 February. A gift of new pew cushions was also made by the same organization.

Services for Roman Catholic personnel of the garrison are conducted by two civilian Roman Catholic priests who administer a parish on the post. Sunday school for non-Roman Catholic children is conducted on the post, during the school year, by members of the Corps of Cadets, and supervised by the Cadet Chaplain, who is a civilian clergyman. Classes meet in four different buildings (three chapels and in the War Department Theatre building), due to space limitations in any one of the three chapels on the post.

Funeral services for non-Roman Catholic personnel are normally held in the Old Cadet Chapel, which building is also used for occasional weddings, Jewish services on Sunday mornings (for both Cadets and post personnel of the Jewish faith), and as a meeting place for one of the Sunday School departments.

Regular visits are made by the Post Chaplain to the hospital and guard house. The Character Guidance Council meets regularly and the Post Chaplain has charge of the Character Guidance lectures for enlisted personnel.

23. SESQUICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

The Sesquicentennial Office continued to coordinate and implement the planning of all activities in connection with the United States Military Academy's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1952. The Office performed its duties in cooperation with special Post Committees organized for the Sesquicentennial, carrying out the policies established by a Steering Group consisting of Brigadier General Chauncey L. Fenton, Colonel Herman Beukema, Colonel Lawrence E. Schick, Colonel Boyd W. Bartlett, Lieutenant Colonel William J. Morton, Jr., and Colonel William E. Crist, Sesquicentennial Director.

One of the major functions during the year was the formation of a schedule of events for the observance of the Sesquicentennial. Consideration was given to the type of events to be held, as well as their timing, during the Sesquicentennial period, January to June, 1952. The final selection of events was based upon the criteria of appropriateness to the traditions of West Point and to the theme of the Sesquicentennial, "Furthering Our National Security." After thorough review of the many events suggested by Post Personnel and interested graduates, the following schedule was adopted:

Opening Ceremonies	5 Jan. 1952
Lee Portrait Ceremony	19 Jan. 1952
Historical Conference in conjunction with New York State Historical Association	14-16 Mar. 1952
Founders' Day Ceremonies	16 Mar. 1952
Formal Opening of Sesquicentennial Exhibition....	15 Apr. 1952
Conference on Higher Education	15-18 Apr. 1952
Conference on Military Education	12-15 May 1952
Heptagonal Track Meet	17 May 1952
Jubilee Convocation	20 May 1952

In carrying out the planning necessary for a successful observance of the Sesquicentennial, a wide diversity of administrative and technical problems were encountered due to the unique nature of the work being performed. As a first

step in organizing the Office, which increased from one officer, Colonel Crist, to seven officers, and from two civilians to five civilians, its functions were divided among the following activities: Administration, Editorial and Publications, Publicity, and Services. Each officer was assigned primary responsibility in one of these fields, but was kept thoroughly conversant with all of the work being performed. In this way, a flexible distribution of the work load was achieved.

In view of the large number of invited guests and delegates to the various Sesquicentennial events, an important concern was the arrangement of train, bus, and air transportation to West Point. A related responsibility was the housing, messing, and transportation within the Post of these guests and delegates. In addition to preparations for invited guests, the Sesquicentennial Office made provisions for the accommodation of the increased number of visitors from the general public expected at West Point during the Sesquicentennial period. Especially important, in this respect, was the establishment of an Exhibition which would present to all visitors, visually, the objectives and mission of the United States Military Academy. After inspection of all available facilities on the Post, Smith Rink was selected as the site for the Exhibition. As a further step in the accommodation of visitors, arrangements were made for the conversion of Building 618 into a Public Reception and Information Center, and plans were formulated for the control of traffic and parking.

Since one of the aims of the Sesquicentennial is to acquaint the public with the history and traditions of West Point, a detailed publicity program was established, to operate under the guidance of the Post Public Information Office. The initial phase of this program involved the preparation of a general plan for publicizing the Sesquicentennial. This plan outlined the timing for all phases of publicity, indicated the media to be employed, and listed the methods to be used for all Sesquicentennial publicity. In accordance with this plan, preliminary contacts were established with national magazines, important newspapers, and radio and television networks. By the end of the year, several articles and features on West Point were being prepared by various publications such as *National Geographic* and *Collier's*. In addition, two articles on the Sesquicentennial appeared in *Assembly*, and several more were being planned for the Sesquicentennial year.

Supplementing the national publicity program, a large number of publications were produced at West Point. A Sesquicentennial booklet incorporating a history of the Military Academy and a summary of the training of today's cadet was prepared for wide distribution. The Office also sponsored an official Sesquicentennial History of West Point, written by the Military Academy Archivist. Finally, many brochures and circular letters, acquainting Post personnel, graduates and other interested persons with Sesquicentennial plans were written and distributed.

An important activity of the Sesquicentennial Office was the procurement of commemorative and decorative material. The Office cooperated with the Museum Board and the Art Advisory Group in the commissioning of a Sesquicentennial Medallion, to be presented to invited guests and sold to cadets, graduates and Post personnel. This medallion, embodying the Military Academy Coat of Arms and a symbolic interpretation of West Point's military and educational functions, was designed by the noted sculptress, Laura Gardin (Mrs. James E.) Fraser. Other major items of procurement included specially engraved invitations for all Sesquicentennial events, a Sesquicentennial flag, plaques containing the offi-

cial Sesquicentennial seal, and montages depicting West Point history, military training, and education, which are to be exhibited throughout the country.

In keeping with the times, plans have been made to keep the Sesquicentennial observance on a modest scale. Operating on a limited budget, the Office obtained much of its commemorative and decorative material through the generous assistance of other Army agencies, particularly the Adjutant General's Exhibit Section, Department of the Army, and the gifts of friends of the Military Academy. Outstanding in this respect, were the flags of all the states and territories of the Union, to be presented formally to West Point by the National Guard Association at the Opening Ceremonies held in Washington Hall; and a new portrait of General Robert E. Lee, painted by Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson, to be first displayed in the Library on General Lee's birthday, donated to the Military Academy by a committee headed by Major General Russell L. Maxwell and Mr. Gordon Gray.

In making preparations for the observance of the Sesquicentennial, an extensive correspondence was maintained with leaders of education and government, and with high military officials. Sesquicentennial Announcements were drawn up and mailed to 3310 recipients. In all, a total of approximately 6100 separate pieces of correspondence were handled by the Sesquicentennial Office during the course of the year.



F. A. IRVING,
Major General, USA,
Superintendent.

