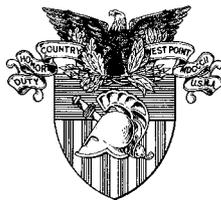


ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT



1959

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

**THE MISSION
of the
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY**



The mission of the United States Military Academy is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate will have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout a lifetime career as an officer of the Regular Army.

AR 350-5

CONTENTS

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	Page
Staff	I
Superintendent's Letter of Transmittal	1
 Section I	
Dean of the Academic Board	31
 Section II	
Academic Departments	32
Department of Electrical Engineering	32
Department of English	32
Department of Foreign Languages	35
Department of Law	36
Department of Mathematics	37
Department of Mechanics	38
Department of Military Art and Engineering	40
Department of Military Hygiene	42
Department of Military Topography and Graphics	43
Department of Ordnance	44
Department of Physics and Chemistry	45
Department of Social Sciences	46
 Section III	
Department of Tactics	48
Administration	48
Extracurricular Activities	50
Training	51
Supply	52
Military Psychology and Leadership	53
Physical Education	55
 Section IV	
Registrar's Office	57
 Section V	
U.S.M.A. Library	57
Library	57
Archives	58
 Section VI	
Lectures	59
 Section VII	
First Battle Group, First Infantry	67
Strength	67
Organization	68

Operations	68
Training	69
United States Military Academy Band	69

Section VIII

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration	70
Adjutant General Division	70
Security Division	71
Civilian Personnel Division	71
Chaplain Division	72
Post Chaplain	72
Cadet Chapel Board - Chaplain, USMA	73
Catholic Chaplain	73
Special Services Division	74
Provost Marshal Division	77
Alumni Secretary	77
West Point Army Mess	78
Post Exchange Division	79
West Point Museum	79
Army Aviation Officer	80
United States Air Force Liaison Officer	81
Book Department, USMA	82

Section IX

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	82
Post Engineer	83
Quartermaster	85
Ordnance Officer	85
Chemical Officer	87
Post Signal Officer	87
Transportation Officer	88
Army Medical Service	89
Post Dental Service	89
Treasurer, USMA	90
Contracting Officer	92

Section X

Comptroller	92
-----------------------	----

Section XI

Special Staff	95
Information Officer	95
Inspector General	96
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate	97
Director of Athletics	98

Section XII

Boards, Committees and Councils	100
Cadet Extracurricular Educational Activities Committee	100
Rhodes Scholarship Committee	101

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

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Secy of the General Staff	Maj Philip B. Toon
DCS, Personnel & Administration	Col Roderick Wetherill
Asst DCS, Personnel & Administration	Lt Col D. C. Murray
DCS, Logistics	Col Joseph S. Hardin
Asst DCS, Logistics	Lt Col Ernest E. Durham
Comptroller	Lt Col Arthur J. Sutton

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Air Force Liaison Officer	Capt James M. Minor
Alumni Secretary	Col Norton B. Wilson
Archivist and Historian	Dr Sidney Forman
Chemical Officer	Col Guy A. Orsino
Civilian Personnel Officer	Mr Joseph J. Stapleton
Contracting Officer	Maj Jack E. Smith
Dental Surgeon	Col William H. Day
Director of Athletics	Col Francis J. Roberts
Engineer	Col John W. Thompson
Exchange Officer	Maj Roger W. McCoy
Finance & Accounting Officer	Maj Harold W. Kasserman
Information Officer	Lt Col Joel B. Stephens
Inspector General	Lt Col Robert T. Dixon
Librarian	Dr Sidney Forman
Museum Director	Mr Frederick P. Todd
Ordnance Officer	Col Guy A. Orsino
Personnel Branch, Chief	Lt Col T. Stacy Capers
Post Chaplain	Lt Col Gregory J. Lock
Provost Marshal	Lt Col Harold K. Reynolds
Quartermaster	Lt Col Earl K. Buchanan
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Special Services Officer	Maj Francis D. Miller
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Veterinarian	Lt Col Frank J. Davies

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

BRIGADIER GENERAL GERALD A. COUNTS
Colonel William W. Bessell, Jr

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

	PROFESSORS
Electrical Engineering	Col Boyd W. Bartlett Lt Col E. C. Cutler
English	Col George R. Stephens Col Russell K. Alspach
Foreign Languages	Col Charles J. Barrett Col Walter J. Renfro, Jr
Law	Col Charles W. West
Mathematics	Col Charles P. Nicholas
Mechanics	Col Elvin R. Heiberg Col Harvey R. Fraser
Military Art & Engineering	Col Vincent J. Esposito
Military Hygiene	Col Charles H. Schilling Col James B. Stapleton
Military Topography & Graphics	Col Lawrence E. Schick Col Charles R. Broshous
Ordnance	Col John D. Billingsley
Physics and Chemistry	Col Edward C. Gillette, Jr Col J. R. Jannarone
Social Sciences	Col George A. Lincoln Lt Col Amos A. Jordan, Jr

HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS

COMMANDANT OF CADETS

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN L. THROCKMORTON

Assistant Commandant	Col Albert O. Connor
Prof of Physical Education	Col Frank J. Kobes, Jr
Office of Military Psychology and Leadership	Col Charles G. Fredericks Director

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

MASP

31 July 1959

SUBJECT: Annual Report

TO: The Chief of Staff
United States Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Herewith is a report on the operations and administration of the United States Military Academy from 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959.

I. INTRODUCTION

CONTENT. This report follows the pattern of that established during the current administration except that a section (II) has been inserted, since the past year was the occasion for the ten year periodic examination of the Academy to determine its right to accreditation. The results of this evaluation of the Academy's academic curriculum by a distinguished, well-qualified group of educators is considered a highlight of this report. The report then deals with the material (the candidate) with which we have to work, next with our development of that material (the cadet), and finally with the product that results (the graduate). The report summarizes the data of the year with respect to admissions, separations, and graduation. In addition, it records the events of the cadet year 1958-59, particularly with regard to changes in Military Academy policy, procedures, and emphasis; and indicates the direction of future plans.

II. ACCREDITATION

The justification for the Military Academy to award academic degrees is verified every ten years. A Committee of distinguished educators from the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education visited here last winter to make the required evaluation. A letter from the Chairman of the Commission relating to the report of his Board reads in part as follows:

"The privilege of being Chairman of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education is accompanied once in a while by the keenest of pleasures, namely, the opportunity to reflect in a communication of this kind the Commission's high regard for an institution whose dedication to excellence is matched in so many ways by its performance.

* * * *

"The Commission appreciates the opportunity it and others have had to examine the purposes and affairs of an outstanding institution and takes this means to commend the United States Military Academy for setting and revealing, in this additional way, standards and procedures for distinguished work, thereby performing a service to the whole community of higher education. Even in an Association devoted to the pursuit and interpretation of educational excellence, there is only so much room at the top; this space is reserved for a few, including, in the Commission's judgment, The United States Military Academy."

III. THE CANDIDATE

1. GENERAL. At the hazard of monotony but because of its importance to the Military Academy and to the Service my oft repeated truism bears stating again. "The quality of the product we can graduate from the Military Academy is predetermined to a very considerable extent by the quality of candidate we receive each July." I have devoted a great deal of attention, therefore, to this part of our operations.

2. MEASURES TO IMPROVE STANDARDS OF ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY. Recently I read; "Thayer had been much impressed, during his scrutiny of École Polytechnique, by the fact that France solved the problem of selecting her élite for higher education by nationwide competition; only the best-prepared could enter Polytechnique. He had hoped that candidates for West Point could be chosen on a similar basis. In fact, until the end of his life Thayer continued his protests against our system." It seems ironical that I, over a century and a quarter later, am still lamenting the same situation.

a. The Superintendents of the four national service academies at our second annual meeting held at West Point last spring concluded: "The Service Academies cannot hope to meet the demands on them unless they attract and are able to admit the most promising of American youth. The missions of the Nation's Service Academies would be served best by appointment legislation which insures that no talented applicant for appointment will be turned away in favor of a less promising candidate. Any change in appointment laws which approaches that optimum is hopefully encouraged."

b. Undoubtedly a system of national competition would produce the best candidate for the Academies. Our political scheme of things, however, probably would not permit this, and perhaps some assured means of geographical representation is advisable from an over-all viewpoint. Therefore, the best practical solution to this age-old problem is a compromise between this ideal and the present system that would provide for competition on a state-wide basis. This provision was not included in DOD 86-55, the bill proposed to modernize and standardize admittance procedures to the Academies, in order not to becloud other important benefits of that legislation. Once DOD 86-55 becomes a law, however, a proposal looking to competition on a state-wide basis will become the most important legislation to the Military, Naval and Air Force Academies; and, unless the climate changes, it will have the enthusiastic backing of the Superintendents.

3. MEASURES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF CANDIDATES. To do everything possible within our own means, we have taken among others, two measures, which should be mentioned. An Admissions Division, reporting directly to me, was organized with seven carefully selected, very capable officers. Their work has exceeded my fondest expectations. Additionally, we placed added emphasis on our efforts to persuade members

of Congress to permit our Academic Board to select candidates on a "whole man" basis from a field of four provided by the Congressman.

a. The Admissions Division was established as a separate staff section on October 15, 1958 and assigned the mission of "encouraging outstanding potential leaders among the young men of our country to seek admission to the United States Military Academy for the purpose of pursuing careers in the military service." With business and industry entered in a major way in the already keen competition among the colleges and universities for the cream of the secondary school graduates, the Military Academy must persist in an aggressive recruiting campaign to seek out the best instead of waiting for them to come to our door. The Division will do this and to give emphasis to its activities it will continue to function directly under my office until its program is firmly established. At that time, it will assume its appropriate position as a Division of the Office of the Registrar.

b. The activities of the Division were established by a master program which has two objectives: (1) a long range project of informing the nation's educators of the scope and quality of the education provided by the Military Academy so that they will be better prepared to advise their students on the advantages of coming to West Point and (2) a short range project designed to locate, motivate, and assist interested, outstanding, young men in entering the Military Academy and the Service. Our public information program supports this and has for its principal mission the project of informing the educators. Notable among the Division's activities were the following:

(1) With the approval of the Department of the Army, a comprehensive organization was established to operate through CONARC to each of the six Continental Army Headquarters and through those agencies to all sections of the country. Liaison Officers have been appointed in CONARC and in each of the six Army Headquarters to coordinate all USMA admission activities within their respective areas.

(2) Arrangements have been made with all West Point Societies and with the Association of the United States Army to enter actively into the national admissions program, and the efforts of these organizations have been coordinated with the nationwide military admissions effort. While not actively participating, the Military Order of World Wars and the American Legion have indorsed the program by the adoption of supporting resolutions.

(3) Nationwide dissemination of information to educators and secondary school students has been accomplished through USMA representation at individual secondary schools and at educator conferences and through the distribution of films and printed material.

c. As a part of this program and in order to do

what we can within existing legislation, I wrote a letter to each member of Congress explaining our "Congressional Competitive method of nomination" and offered this procedure as a service to the Congressmen who are the nominating authorities. As a result, 73 members of Congress, (13.6%), elected to use this method whereby the Congressman nominates four individuals and the Secretary of the Army (actually the Academic Board) selects the best of these on a "whole man" basis. The 73 this past year compares with 22 in 1957-58 and 3 in 1956-57. This procedure has produced a much better quality of candidate than the normal procedure provides. We expect to give added emphasis to this service this coming year.

4. LEGISLATION TO STANDARDIZE PROCEDURES FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE SERVICE ACADEMIES: The Department of Defense has submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a legislative proposal (DOD 86-55) to revise the present system of appointment to the Military, Naval and Air Force Academies. This proposal places all appointments to the three Academies on an annual basis and establishes the same basic strength for each of the Academies at a maximum of 1,236 appointments annually; the actual quotas accepted annually are to be determined by the respective Secretaries on the basis of the physical capacity of the individual Academies. There are several features of this legislation in which we are particularly interested. The first is the provision that permits the Secretary to determine the strength of each entering class. Restrictions of current legislation require the Military Academy to operate at less than its designed capacity since that strength can be attained only at the beginning of each cadet year after which attrition immediately sets in and is continuous. The second is the provision that two of the competitive categories provide for an established number of qualified alternates and for selection directly from the secondary schools throughout the country. The third is the provision that makes formal our "Congressional Competitive Procedure" as an alternative to the present nominating procedure.

IV. ADMISSIONS

The Class of 1962 entered the Academy on July 1, 1958, eight hundred eleven strong. These new cadets were selected for admission in the following categories:

a. Noncompetitive (Congressional)	631
b. Competitive	
(1) Army-Air Force-Regular Appointments	33
(2) Army-Air Force-Reserve Appointments	14
(3) Presidentials	35
(4) Honor Schools	11
(5) Sons of Deceased Veterans	12
c. Foreign Cadets	
Filipino	1
Foreign	4
d. Section 4	70
	TOTAL
	811

The characteristics of the Class of 1962 are indicated by the following statistics:

President of class or student body	23.4%
Valedictorians	6.4%
Salutatorians	6.2%

Other class officers	20.0%
Club presidents	20.8%

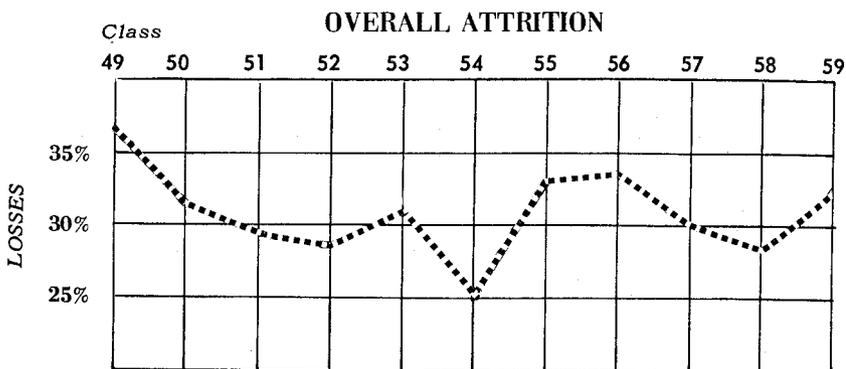
Varsity letter winners	61.0%
Team Captains	17.6%

School editors	11.2%
Member of editorial board	14.0%

V. THE CADET - SEPARATIONS, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

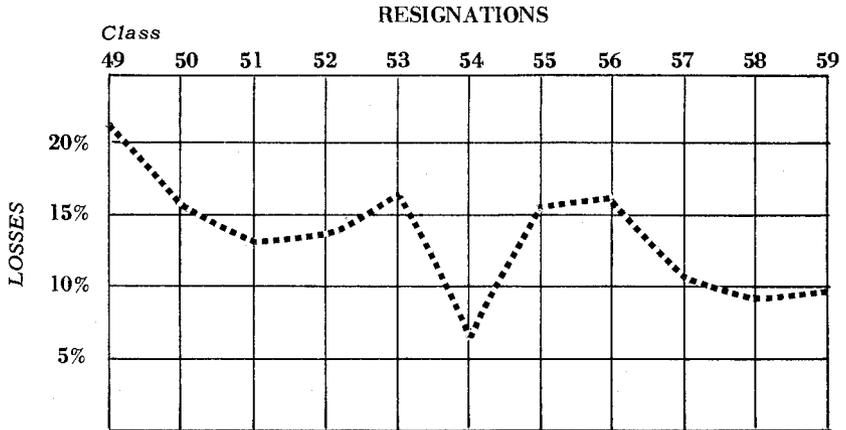
1. GENERAL. To emphasize our insistence on a high quality of performance in all things, we gave the Corps a slogan this year to keep this policy continually before them - "Make Quality a Habit."

2. SEPARATIONS. Separation from the Military Academy will be considered first in total and then discussed in terms of the six principal causes for separation. The accompanying graphs compare the number of separations for the Class of 1959 with classes of the previous ten years and indicate the trend for the various causes. The inclosure to this report presents the figures which provide the basis for the graphs and the corresponding figures to date for the three lower classes, 1960-62. The figures represent the percentage of the entering strength separated for the various causes. While the total percent of separations of the Class of 1959 was exceeded only three times in the preceding ten years, the degree of variation from the previous ten year average is within reason.

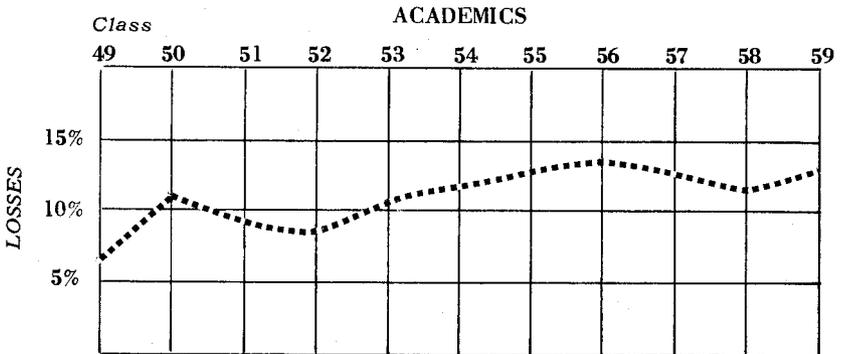


The trend in resignations and in academics continues to be normal. In the other four categories, conduct, aptitude, honor and physical education, the trend is upwards. Further comments on each category are as follows:

a. Resignations. The downward trend in resignations evidenced in the past ten years was maintained in the Class of 1959. Based on the entering strength of each class, the resignation rate during Fourth Class Year, for the Classes of 1959 and 1960, was approximately 7%, and for the Class of 1961 it was - 7.3%. I feel that much of this decrease in the last three years can be attributed to a better administration of the Fourth Class System and to the higher quality of the entering classes.

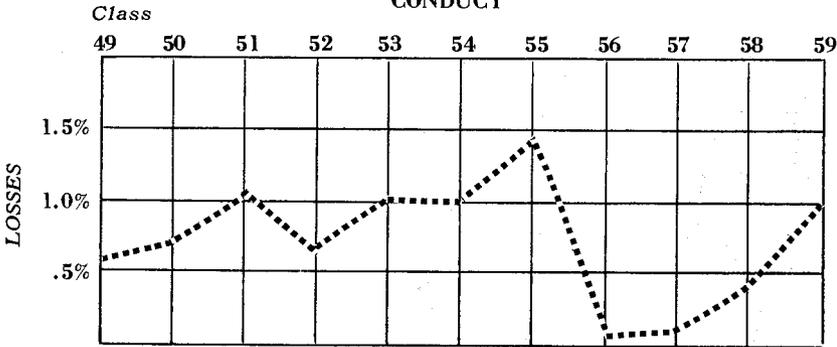


b. **Academic Losses.** Discharges for failure in academics for the Class of 1959 was 13.6%. This closely parallels the average of such losses for the past 3 or 4 years.



c. **Conduct Losses.** The total number of conduct discharges decreased by one the number in 1957-58. Conduct losses for the Class of 1959 amounted to 1%, about the customary level of a few years ago. A total of six cadets were discharged in 1958-59 as compared with seven in 1957-58, two in 1956-57, and six in 1955-56. This decrease of one is not significant. The average annual loss appears to be leveling out at about 1% of a class entering strength.

CONDUCT

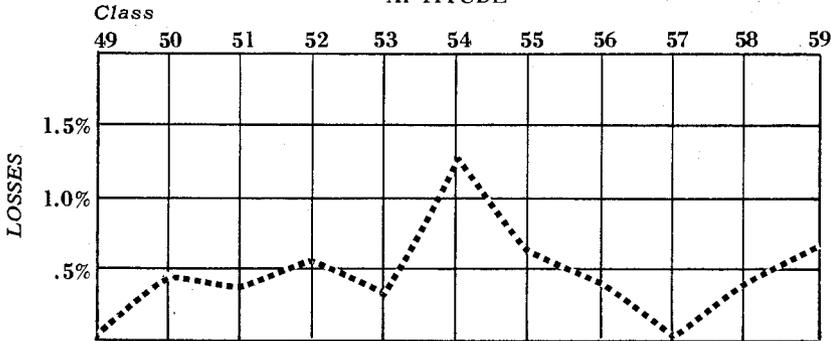


d. **Aptitude Losses.** The continued re-evaluation of our elimination standards and the reinstatement of cadet ratings has increased the effectiveness of the Aptitude for the Service System. The figures for the Class of 1959 indicate a continued rise in eliminations for this cause. Again judging from the status of the three underclasses it appears that the percentage loss in Aptitude will stabilize between 2% and 3% of the entering strength of any class. Discharges this past year for deficiency in Aptitude for the Service are as follows: (by class)

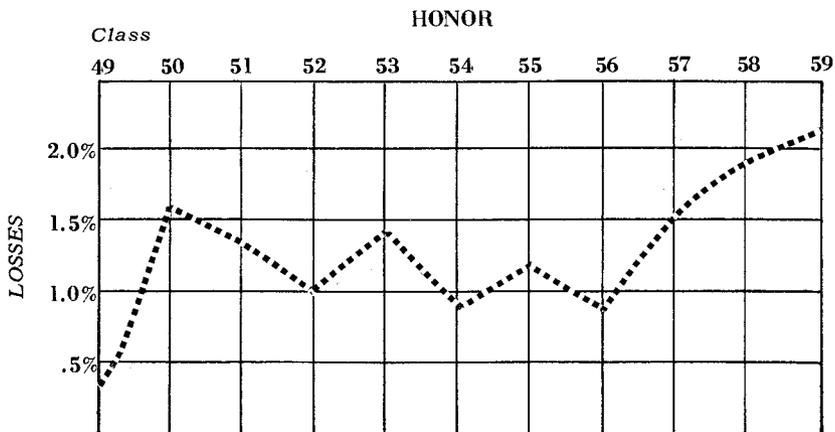
<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
2	1	11	3

We will start the 1959-60 academic year with one member of the Class of 1960, two in the Class of 1961 and eleven in the class of 1962 in a conditioned status.

APTITUDE

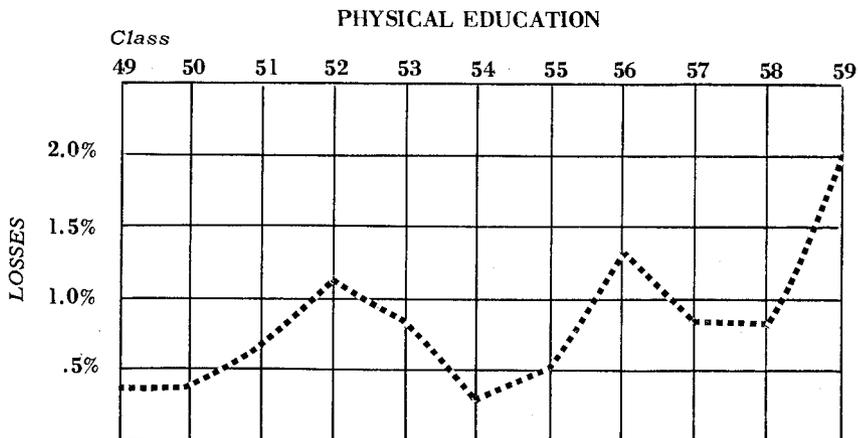


e. **Honor Losses.** Increased emphasis is being placed on orientation and training in the Honor System during New Cadet Barracks. The Class of 1959 lost 2.2% of their entrance strength through honor discharges. The honor losses in other classes to date, based on entrance strength, have been: Class of 1960 - 1.4%; Class of 1961 - 2.0%; Class of 1962 - 1.8%.



The Honor System continues to receive close supervision by the Commandant and myself. Again this year a Board of three senior officers was appointed to conduct an independent review of the over-all operation of The Honor Code and System. The findings of the Board confirmed my convictions that the Corps of Cadets is maintaining its traditional high standards in this area.

f. Physical Education. Discharges for deficiency in Physical Education reached a ten year high and amounted to 2%. It will probably stabilize at a little under this figure although next year's class (1960) will exceed that level.



3. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

a. Review of the Curriculum. Two years ago in my report for the academic year 1956-57 I pointed out that: "The tempo of change in so many things related to our pro-

fession is more rapid in this generation than in any other in the history of the Military Academy. The prospects are that it will accelerate. I feel it incumbent upon me if I am to carry out my mission properly and insure that West Point is keeping pace with the times to make a thorough objective examination of our curriculum."

The general scheme I planned to follow in making this study was outlined very briefly. The ground work was laid in October, 1956 with the issuance of the questionnaire to our graduates.

Last year in my annual report for the 1957-58 academic year I indicated in more detail the procedure being followed, pointing out particularly the breadth of experience that was being brought to bear on the problem and outlining the progress made to date.

The review has now been completed. Our Local Evaluation Committee gave me their report last November in time for the joint Civilian-Military Curriculum Review Board to look it over before their first meeting at West Point in December. During the course of this meeting, I told the Review Board that, in my opinion, the recommendations of the local Evaluation Committee had not gone far enough in proposing modifications to our curriculum. Subsequent to their departure I completed a personal study and furnished it along with my recommendations to the Review Board prior to their second meeting here in January. The Review Board met again at West Point on January 22nd and 23rd and completed its report in March. The Academic Board had the report under consideration until early May when, as you know, I forwarded the recommendations of the Academic Board to you along with my comments. The recommendations were generally in keeping with those of the Curriculum Review Board and were designed to:

- (1) Provide opportunity through electives for each cadet to go deeper in an area of his own choosing and for which he has a natural liking and aptitude.
- (2) Increase the opportunities for acceleration for the brighter cadets in accordance with their abilities.
- (3) Expand the basic scientific content of the curriculum, particularly with regard to instruction in nuclear physics and the solar system.
- (4) Provide for increased emphasis on the social sciences and humanities, including the communication skills.
- (5) Decrease the vocational instruction during the academic year to the minimum essential.

This experience has impressed upon me the complexity of a college curriculum. I found that an intimate

knowledge and clear understanding of each component part and of the manner in which that part meshes with the others to produce the whole are required before qualified judgments can be made concerning the change of any part. Particularly is this true of the curriculum of the Military Academy which attempts to provide a broad education in the arts as well as in the sciences, while at the same time developing the attributes required of a career officer. To acquire the necessary background to exercise sound judgment with regard to a curriculum is a time-consuming, painstaking job.

The thoughts of a considerable number of people with broad experience and extensive knowledge in both military and educational fields have been brought to bear upon our problem over a considerable period of time, in order to insure that what we now are doing at the Military Academy best qualifies our graduates to meet the probable demands of the future. The average citizen of the future will be much better educated than his present-day counterpart. The regular officer of the future will likewise require a far more extensive field of knowledge than is expected of him today. It is my opinion that if our recommendations are accepted and implemented our graduates will be insured the best preparation for continuing to attain the heights in the service of our country that is their proud heritage.

b. **The Library.** The emphasis on the Library Program has been continued. To broaden the opportunities for reading, satellite libraries were established in each of the twenty-four cadet company orderly rooms. To continue the development of the Library as a repository for important military papers and to enhance its stature as a center of research for military historians, I have personally contacted prominent General officers of both World Wars and of the Korean action and their families asking them to deposit their personal historical documents with the United States Military Academy Library. It is hoped this program will serve to attract military historians to West Point and will react to our mutual benefit.

c. **USMA Book Store.** Under the provisions of AR 230-43, a Book Store was opened in Thayer Hall on October 20, 1958. The basic purpose of the store is to serve as a curriculum-supporting operation. It provides cadets with books, both hard-bound and paperback, for supplemental reading and for the building of personal libraries at the lowest possible cost. The patronage of the store, not only by cadets but by officers of the post as well, has been gratifying.

d. **Sabbatical Leave.** In accordance with the Sabbatical Leave Program established in 1957 several professors have been engaged in study away from the Military Academy.

Colonel Bessell spent most of the year visiting other colleges and universities, military schools, the Department of the Army and military headquarters and commands

throughout the country in order to obtain an intimate insight into the trends in the academic world and of the requirements expected of our graduates. This is the first time that a Dean-elect has had the opportunity of obtaining such a broad perspective before assuming the duties of Dean of the Academic Board, which responsibility Colonel Bessell will take over next September.

Colonel Nicholas has continued work on his new text in calculus and a number of professors have visited military installations, service schools, and educational institutions in order to keep abreast of the requirements of the service and developments in their respective fields.

Colonel Alspach, Department of English, has visited many college and university libraries in his studies on the plays of William Butler Yeats. Publication of his studies is planned.

In accordance with my policy that permanent professors must seek their doctorates, two other professors studied at civilian institutions for their degrees. Colonel Schilling, Professor of Military Art and Engineering received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Structural Engineering from Rennselaer-Polytechnic Institute in June and established a distinguished record in so doing - being elected to the Sigma Xi Scholastic Honor Society. Lt. Colonel Cutler, Professor of Electrical Engineering, will complete his studies this summer at the Georgia Institute of Technology for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Electrical Engineering, and to date, he also has established an exceptionally fine record.

In addition, Colonel Renfro of the Department of Foreign Languages and Lt. Colonel Jordan of the Department of Social Sciences have been doing part time work at Columbia University toward their doctorates.

4. MILITARY TRAINING.

a. Summer Training. The Class of 1959 (First Class) was divided into two parts for its summer training. A number of the Class were sent to the Army Training Center at Fort Dix, New Jersey, where they functioned as assistant platoon leaders. The remainder of the class stayed at West Point and were divided between Camp Buckner and West Point where they conducted the summer training for the third and fourth classes, respectively.

To provide added leadership experience and to free more first classmen for training with Regular Army Divisions, selected members of the Class of 1960 (the second class) were utilized in New Cadet Barracks as squad leaders. The remainder of the class served under the Army Orientation Program as assistant platoon leaders in three Regular Army Divisions. Their experience in this latter program was so beneficial that it has been decided to institute this type of training, during the summer of 1959, at Fort Hood and

Fort Riley also, for the portion of the first class that ordinarily would go to the ATC at Fort Dix.

b. **Military Training During the Academic Year.** The instruction in tactics during the academic year placed greater emphasis on the fundamentals of military science and will continue to do so. Programs of instruction were reviewed and revised in an effort to increase the challenge and consequently the interest. Classrooms in the academic buildings rather than at the various detachments were utilized to eliminate travel and conserve classroom time.

c. **The First Class Leadership Training.** To provide more extensive opportunities for leadership and to ease the transition from cadet to junior officer status, the First Class was given increased responsibility for the operation of the Corps this past year. First Classmen conducted the inspections of the company during the week and were assigned a major portion of the administrative responsibilities. The tactical officers operated in a general supervisory and guidance capacity. The Class of 1959 responded very well to the responsibilities placed upon them and, in my opinion, the quality of the performance of the Corps, as a whole, improved.

d. **Privileges.** In keeping with this same policy, the system of first class authorizations outlined in last year's annual report was continued for the Class of 1959, with one important addition. A policy was established which permits first classmen to drink in an officer's quarters (this applies only to male officers) at his invitation, and in his presence. Additionally, the Class of 1960 (Second Class) was permitted junior officer privileges during their training trip away from West Point and while functioning in the AOP on the military installations where they trained; this meant that they enjoyed the same privileges at the bars of the officers clubs as the junior officers of the post. There was and will be no change in the customary restrictions on the underclassmen while at West Point.

I would like to emphasize that since I liberalized the policy with regard to alcoholic beverages there have been practically no incidents involving liquor and I have had absolutely no cause for regret.

e. **Appearance.** The cadet summer uniforms have left much to be desired. The appearance of the combination khaki and white headpiece testified to its low cost. The formal, starched white cotton uniform effectively prevented ventilation, presented a poor appearance after one sitting, and gave a "Donald Duck" look in the rear. The starched khaki shirt and trousers lacked dignity both as a travelling and off-duty uniform when semi-formal dress was appropriate. For these reasons, we have adopted for summer wear a more expensive white cap, which can be used as an officer's cap after graduation, and introduced a cadet gray garrison cap. The skirt of the white uniform has been lengthened and a

study is being conducted on the phase-in of a dacron viscose type of material to replace the poorly ventilated starched cotton. Additionally, a tropical worsted uniform, which also can be used after graduation, has been adopted for travel and semi-formal dress in the summer. These measures have improved the general appearance of the Corps.

5. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.

a. Intercollegiate Athletic Program. The record of performance of our athletic teams in intercollegiate competition during the 1958-59 season was good. The football team won the Lambert Trophy, symbolic of the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship. The cross country team won the 1958 Heptagonal Championship, and the 150-pound football team again won the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football Championship. The lacrosse team tied with the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University for the National Championship.

Throughout the year the varsity teams won 64.3% of their contests. In Army-Navy competition, we broke even by winning 8. We are constantly striving to improve the calibre of competition, while continuously seeking to improve our own teams by interesting potentially good athletes to seek entrance to the Military Academy.

b. Cadet Clubs and Organizations. Though the number of cadet clubs decreased during the year from 62 to 60, the aggregate cadet membership rose from approximately 6,000 to 8,000. The accomplishments of the various clubs include the following:

(1) The Debate Council and Forum won an impressive number of trophies and awards again this year.

(2) The Water Polo Club continued its outstanding record by winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship for the eighth consecutive year.

(3) The Glee Club's appearances on television reached an estimated 55,000,000 people this year.

(4) Beginning last March, a series of voluntary trips to cultural sites and exhibits, such as The Hayden Planetarium and The Museum of Modern Art, was inaugurated to broaden the cadets' appreciation of the arts. The program proved both popular and beneficial to the cadets, and it is planned to continue it in the coming year.

c. Recreational Facilities. Several cadet facilities were improved and a new cadet lounge was completed prior to June Week. A new cadet picnic area was established in the vicinity of Lee Gate.

d. Forensics. The forensic program, under the sponsorship of the Cadet Debate Council and Forum (about 1000 members) included, during the past year, 544 debates

(296 intercollegiate debates with 140 different colleges and universities); 15 seminars on a variety of subjects including philosophy, geomorphology, personal finance, Elizabethan drama, and the tension in three world areas; 4 intercollegiate discussions and 8 student conferences, involving contacts with approximately 200 colleges and universities; a speech program involving seminars on speech fundamentals and the national debate topic, and an extemporaneous speech contest (over 100 cadets participating); a Far West trip on which cadets appeared at 19 colleges, 5 high schools, 7 other group discussions and 4 television appearances; such special events as the Annual Student Conference, the National Debate Tournament, the Heart of America (University of Kansas) Tournament (where cadets took both first and second places), and 3 general lectures. My interest in expanding attendance at the Student Conference and the National Debate Tournament continues. The representation at the Student Conference increased from 135 students from 67 colleges last year to 225 students from 87 colleges this year (11 institutions from the South, Midwest and West Coast as well as 6 Canadian institutions were represented for the first time).

6. SELF EVALUATION PROGRAM.

a. Graduate Questionnaire. The analysis of the Graduate Questionnaire has continued during the past year. The results of the analysis have been of great value. A further quantitative analysis is being made to identify those personal characteristics and achievements - pre-USMA and USMA - which best predict success in the military service. Several criteria of success are being considered. They include rank attained, remaining on active duty versus resignation, and attendance at the various military schools.

b. Non-Graduate Questionnaire. The non-Graduate Questionnaire is also being analyzed.

Three major reports can be expected from these analyses:

(1) The Prediction of Success in the Armed Forces-USMA Graduates.

(2) The Prediction of Success in the Army-Non USMA Graduates.

(3) Background, Pre-Officer Performance, and Officer Achievement of USMA Graduates on Active Duty with the Army as compared with Non-USMA Regular Officers on Active Duty with the Army - A Comparative Study.

c. Cadet Questionnaire. In November, a questionnaire on the Utilization of Non-Scheduled Time was administered to the entire Corps of Cadets. The results of this questionnaire verified the opinion of the Academic Board that, while the cadet schedule was full, the cadet is not overburdened and also provided information on the study

habits of the cadets and the extent to which late-lights privileges are needed. As a result, further restrictions were placed on the granting of late-lights authorizations. To further control late-lights, a "one taps" policy will be placed in effect this coming year. This taps will be at 2300 hours for everyone, regardless of their academic or extracurricular status, except on Saturday nights and nights of general entertainment when taps will be at 0100 hours.

d. **The First Class Questionnaire.** The First Class Questionnaire was again administered to the graduating class. As a result of cadet responses to last year's questionnaire, worthwhile guidance was obtained relative to revising authorizations and responsibilities of the First Class.

e. **Age Limits for Entrance.** As a result of a proposal by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy that the Service Academies initiate action to further limit age requirements (17-20 years) of entering cadets, a study was made of the performance of older cadets through the Class of 1956. Our analysis indicated that although a slight reduction in the cadet attrition rate might be obtained by reducing the upper age limit for entrance this would be accompanied by a loss of leadership capacity within the Corps of Cadets. I have directed that further study be made to determine the cause for the greater rate of attrition.

VI. PERSONNEL

1. KEY PERSONNEL CHANGES. The following changes of key personnel were established during the period of this report to become effective on the dates indicated:

Commandant of Cadets

In June the Department of the Army nominated and I accepted Brigadier General Charles W. G. Rich as Commandant of Cadets to replace Brigadier General John L. Throckmorton on 1 September 1959.

Dean

On 7 May 1959 The President, on my recommendation which you and the Secretary of the Army approved, nominated Colonel William W. Bessell, Jr., to be Dean of the Academic Board with rank of brigadier general effective 1 October 1959 upon the retirement of Brigadier General Gerald A. Counts.

Chaplain, USMA

On 24 April 1959 The President, on my recommendation which you and the Secretary of the Army approved, appointed The Reverend Theodore C. Speers, D.D., present pastor of The Central Presbyterian Church, Park Avenue, New York City, to be Chaplain, USMA, effective 1 September 1959 vice The Reverend George M. Bean.

Professor of Physical Education

On 15 May 1959 The President, on my recommendation which again you and the Secretary of the Army approved, nominated Colonel Frank J. Kobes, Jr., as permanent Professor of Physical Education. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on 12 June 1959.

Registrar

On 20 May 1959 I recommended that Major Robert S. Day be appointed Registrar, USMA. On 22 June 1959, Major Day was detailed as Registrar in the temporary grade of Lt. Colonel pending appointment.

Director of Athletics

A significant change took place in the organization of our intercollegiate athletic program during the year. The positions of Chairman of the Athletic Board, Director of Athletics, and Head Football Coach at the Military Academy had been for some time concentrated in one person. To concentrate the responsibilities for the intercollegiate athletic program and for the football team in one individual, no matter how capable or how energetic, is demanding too much of a single person. In 1952 and again in 1953 the Board of Visitors recommended: "that the Director of Ath-

letics be assigned no duty other than the supervision of the intercollegiate athletic program.⁶¹¹ This recommendation was never implemented. After careful study I concluded that it was essential in the best interests of the Military Academy that this separation be effected. The unexpected resignation of Mr. Earl H. Blaik last January permitted me to make the separation earlier than I had planned and to assign separate individuals to each of the three positions.

After consideration of a field of some forty graduate and nongraduate football coaches from all over the country, I concluded that none offered the Military Academy more than Mr. Dale Hall, Class of 1945. It was a pleasure, therefore, to approve the unanimous recommendation of the Athletic Board that he be named Head Football Coach.

Colonel Emory S. Adams, graduate of the Class of 1940 with a distinguished combat record, will succeed to the position of Director of Athletics when Colonel Francis J. Roberts, who took over from Mr. Blaik completes his normal tour of duty this summer.

Colonel Boyd W. Bartlett, Class of 1919, our Professor of Electrical Engineering and the member of the Academic Board most experienced in athletic affairs, was appointed Chairman of the Athletic Board. He completes a strong triumvirate whose efforts I am certain will further enhance the reputation of the Military Academy in the intercollegiate athletic world.

2. RESIGNATIONS. There were no resignations among the male officer personnel during the past year (there were ten last year). The only resignation was submitted by a WAC officer. Her reason for resigning was the desire to return to her civilian profession of teaching school.

3. PAY OF PROFESSORS. Legislation has been proposed to Congress which would provide increases in basic pay for colonels who are permanent professors at the Military Academy on the completion of 31 years and 36 years of service. The basic pay for these two steps would be \$1,065, and \$1,145 per month, respectively. The final step being slightly under that of a Brigadier General. Provisions for the increase in professors pay was not included in the last pay bill, thus necessitating this special legislation to correct the existing inequality.

VII. MANPOWER FOR CADET SUPPORT

In February of 1959, the Academy received a directive from Department of the Army that civilian employment would be reduced by thirty-seven spaces effective 30 June 1959. This came at a time when I was preparing a request for additional civilian spaces to staff adequately the new Academic Building (Thayer Hall) which was first occupied last September and the new East Cadet Barracks (converted West Academic Building). In addition, more demanding requirements in our curriculum have placed increased demands upon certain support activities, vital facilities to an educational institution, such as the Library, and the Printing Plant. These demands generated an additional workload which require additional personnel for which we were about to ask authorization when we received the directive to cut. The result was a reduction of over twice that contemplated by the February directive.

**VIII. FUNDS FOR CADET INSTRUCTION,
TRAINING, AND SUPPORT**

1. **FUNDING PROGRAM - FY 1959.** The initial funding program for FY 1959 was \$13,955,000. Not only was this inadequate to support minimal installation requirements but additional operational requirements were imposed during the course of the year. These included: change in the method of payment for air transportation of Cadet Summer Training Trips; increased per diem for summer training troops; pay increases for classified and wage board civilian employees; and support for the newly created Admissions Division. Funding Program increases totaling \$1,527,000 were received during the year for these and other items, bringing the total actual funding program for FY 1959 to \$15,482,000. This was adequate to cover minimal operating requirements and to provide for a small reduction in the deferred maintenance backlog which still amounts to over \$4,000,000.

2. **OPERATING PROGRAM - FY 1960.** The Operating Program for the coming year (FY 1960) submitted in April 1959, was based on a dollar guidance of \$15,312,000 furnished by the Department of the Army. On 5 June 1959, Department of the Army reduced the FY 1960 dollar guidance for this command to \$15,166,000. It was suggested in the guidance directive that the reduction should be accomplished by reducing temporary duty travel by 10% and by effecting a 1% reduction in civilian pay. We were not able to accomplish much of a reduction along the lines suggested since previous curtailments in these areas initiated locally had been effected. In addition, since we submitted our budget, two new and unforeseen requirements have developed. Our current operational requirements total \$15,487,500, as follows:

Current dollar guidance received from Department of the Army	\$15,166,000
Elimination of a proposed 1% reduction in civilian personnel and a 10% reduction in costs of travel for Cadet Training contained in Dept. of the Army dollar guidance directive	150,000
Wage Board Pay Increase in excess of amount provided in dollar guidance	140,000
Additional cost of operation for the Post School (Established by Department of Health, Education and Welfare)	31,500
	<u>\$15,487,500</u>

A reclama has been submitted to DA requesting that the FY 1960 Annual Funding Program for USMA be established at \$15,487,500.

IX. FACILITIES AFFECTING CADET INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, AND SUPPORT

1. CURRENT CONSTRUCTION.

a. **Additional Cadet Barracks Space.** Conversion of the West Academic Building to a barracks (East Barracks) will be completed in time for occupancy in August 1959. This will add 159 cadet rooms to our barracks capacity, leaving us 263 rooms short of our goal of housing two cadets per room. With the completed conversion, we will have no four-man rooms, 55% three-man rooms, and 45% two-man rooms. It is hoped that this deficiency will be eliminated upon approval during the present session of Congress of our pending request for funds for construction of a new 263-room cadet barracks on the site of the Old Cadet Hospital.

b. **Summer Training Facilities.** Funding has again been requested in the present session of Congress for the first of three increments of replacement construction for Camp Buckner. The first increment will include replacement of six cadet barracks, two company headquarters buildings, and a mess attendants' building. Under a revised plan, I now propose to accomplish the necessary modernization at Camp Buckner by a combination of Military Construction, Army, and Operations and Maintenance funding. Efforts this year to secure "year end" Operations and Maintenance funds from the Department of the Army for the rehabilitation of the Guest House and Theater proved unsuccessful, and, hence, initiation of this phase of the program must be deferred another year.

c. **Trainfire Range.** Construction of a Trainfire I Range was initiated in the Spring of 1958 by Company "B" 588th Engineer Battalion (Construction) (Reinforced) on temporary duty from Fort Belvoir during the period 17 March - 21 August 1958. Company "B", 87th Engineer Battalion (Construction) arrived on 1 March 1959 from Fort Belvoir to complete the range installation. This facility will be ready for instruction of cadets in Trainfire I starting with the 1959 Summer Training Period at Camp Buckner.

d. **Communications.** Access to Camp Buckner and to the Cadet Training areas will be greatly facilitated upon completion in December, 1959 of the reconstruction of a portion of Route 293 between Route 9W and the entrance to the camp.

2. PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.

a. **Quarters.** As I reported last year the lack of family quarters is a major problem which seriously affects the morale of a substantial portion of this command. In its report of 11 April 1959, the Board of Visitors observed as follows:

"HOUSING FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

"A housing shortage exists in the area surrounding West Point, which makes it extremely difficult to find a place to live for the overflow of officers and enlisted men at West Point. At the present time approximately one hundred officers and more than two hundred and fifty enlisted men entitled to quarters must seek homes in surrounding communities. The quality of housing available is low and much of it is at such distance from West Point as to place undue hardship on those whose duties at West Point begin at 7:30 or even earlier in the morning. An additional factor is the nearness of Stewart Air Force Base, whose officers and men are faced with the same problem and whose areas of search for housing overlap that of West Point personnel.

". . . .Members of the Board viewed potential construction areas and were impressed with the engineering obstacles to be found everywhere. . . . Because utilities must be extended to any new area, and because the underlying rock formation makes site-clearing and all construction especially expensive, costs cannot be held within the limitations set for Capehart housing, without reducing to a ridiculous figure the size of the houses provided. The Board concludes that direct appropriations for housing at West Point will be required to provide minimal accommodations, and that the human needs of the officers and enlisted men concerned make the provision of additional housing essential."

Funding of 156 Military Construction, Army housing units, currently pending in the present session of Congress, will do much to alleviate this situation.

b. Additional Cadet Barracks. See 1 a above.

c. Cadet Recreational Facilities. The Board of Visitors in its report for 1959 once again emphasized, as in its two prior reports, the urgent need for additional cadet recreational facilities. The Academy's Fiscal Year 1961 Military Construction, Army, Program, as submitted to the Department of the Army on 1 April 1959, made provisions for the Cadet Activities portion of this building program.

3. SECONDARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

a. It was decided to limit the current efforts to promote the Secondary Construction Program to the three most needed facilities; a modern library, an adequate Officers Club and improved facilities for ice hockey.

b. **A Modern Library.** The existing library is no longer adequate to support properly the curriculum of the Military Academy. Whereas a rule-of-thumb for college libraries would provide seats for one quarter of the student body, the seating capacity at West Point provides seats for less than one tenth. Erected in 1841 as an observatory and altered in 1901, the library building has outlived its usefulness. It lacks sufficient space for housing its books and is so overcrowded that many reference works are stored in the basement and attic under conditions which not only render them virtually inaccessible to the cadets but which also reduce their useful life. High humidity, poor ventilation and excessive heat are exacting their toll in discoloration, mildew, and deterioration; poor stacking practices necessitated by limited facilities are damaging bindings. Because of limited space and the mounting curricular emphasis on library research, an atmosphere conducive to study is almost impossible to maintain in the reading rooms.

(1) The present library contains 152,000 books. It has been expanding at an ever increasing rate since World War II.

(2) A new library has been designed which will house 300,000 books and will include reading and seminar rooms as well as storage for military and rare book collections and micro-film audio-visual facilities. The estimated cost of the structure is \$3,250,000.

(3) If we are to continue to give the best of instruction to our cadets, retain and improve upon our high academic standing, and meet our obligations in the future, the Academy must undertake construction of a modern library. Such a building is included in the FY 1962 MCA Program. However, in an attempt to obtain this urgently needed facility early and in the process to gain an additional building for the Military Academy, it is proposed to solicit well-to-do patriotic citizens in an effort to locate one inclined to donate such a building to the Academy as is done by prominent alumni of civilian institutions.

c. **An Adequate Officers' Club.** Last year, as well as the year before, I pointed out the urgent need for an officers' club. At West Point, there exists no adequate central gathering place for officers, such as is normally found at a typical major military installation. Consequently, important official and semi-official functions must be restricted in size. Additionally, social activities, so important to the morale and unity of any command, must be fragmented into small groups or held in company grade quarters wholly unsuitable for the purpose.

(1) This condition prevails because the existing West Point Army Mess was constructed in 1903 principally as an eating and reading place for the bachelors among the ninety-three officers then stationed at West Point. Today there are six hundred thirty-nine active and associate Club members, an increase which makes the existing facility to-

tally inadequate. The "ballroom," originally designed as a formal dining room, accommodates a maximum of seventy-five couples for dinner-dances under exceedingly crowded conditions. For large gatherings it is, therefore, necessary to utilize Cullum Hall, which has no kitchen facilities and hence offers an unsatisfactory make-shift solution.

(2) The proposed Officers' Open Mess will provide the Academy with urgently needed club and recreational facilities.

(3) Because of the magnitude of requirements for construction more directly in support of the Corps of Cadets, funding of an Officers' Club through the Military Construction, Army, Program cannot be anticipated for a number of years to come. Therefore, I plan to make a request to the Department of the Army for a loan of nonappropriated funds in the amount of \$1,400,000 to construct an Officers Open Mess of 25,000 sq ft. I consider it extremely important to find some means of financing this most necessary construction in the near future.

d. Improved Ice Hockey Facilities. The estimated cost of a new hockey rink has proved too great to contemplate the proposed construction. Efforts are now being directed toward less elaborate construction in, or in the vicinity of, the field house. To obtain better cadet support of winter sport activities, it appears desirable to concentrate the activities in one area to the degree feasible.

4. CROZIER BEQUEST. In 1955, Mrs. Crozier bequeathed to the United States Government the sum of \$300,000 for the construction at the Military Academy of an alumni facility to be known as "Crozier Hall" and to be located between the present Bachelor Quarters and Fort Clinton. This sum of money will not provide a building with the dignity which the testatrix intended. Therefore, we have proposed and the Department of the Army has approved a plan to use this bequest to convert the building now occupied by the West Point Army Mess to an alumni and cadet facility. The Department of the Army has petitioned the United States District Court for approval to use the bequest for this purpose. In order to provide a memorial of appropriate dignity to the late General Crozier and to take full advantage of the opportunity presented to alter the existing building, I am considering certain proposed actions to supplement the bequest with an approximately equal amount of money, which I hope to obtain from a limited number of selected graduates.

X. THE PRODUCT - THE GRADUATE

1. **COMPARATIVE MENTAL PERFORMANCE.** The area tests of the Graduate Record Examinations again were administered to the Class of 1959 just before graduation. The stated purpose of these tests is "to assess the broad outcomes of education in the liberal arts." The following tabulation compares the performance of the Class of 1959 in relation to that of six groups of seniors from accredited colleges and that of the Classes of 1956, 1957, and 1958 USMA:

<u>Test</u>	<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Mean</u>
<u>Social Sciences</u>								
Senior Men	6858	451	8616	451	1657	505	1657	505
Social Science Majors	6130	435	7901	436	1446	497	1446	497
USMA Class	475	555	525	559	540	549	485	549
<u>Humanities</u>								
Senior Men	6858	449	8616	438	1657	478	1657	478
Humanities Majors	2953	506	3255	504	792	537	792	537
USMA Class	475	490	525	487	540	498	485	465
<u>Natural Science</u>								
Senior Men	6858	478	8616	471	1657	516	1657	516
Natural Science Majors	2560	546	3148	542	797	573	797	573
USMA Class	475	600	525	588	540	597	485	574

The Class of 1959, compares favorably with the college groups. (This includes the Humanities where it would be expected Humanities Majors would excel.) There is, however, a decrease in the mean scores compared with previous USMA classes in the Humanities and Natural Science areas. The decline is not substantial, but is bears watching. If it appears that a trend is developing, a careful study will be made to determine the cause.

2. GRADUATION DATA.

- a. The Class of 1959 graduated on 3 June 1959.
- b. They entered with a strength of 683 and graduated 499.

c. Four cadets were graduated on 24 June after having successfully completed academic re-examinations on that date.

d. One cadet, a disciplinary case, will be graduated and commissioned on 1 August.

3. SERVICE AND BRANCH ASSIGNMENTS. The 12½% Law, Title 10, U. S. Code, went into effect with the Class of 1959. Ten percent of the class chose a branch of service other than the Ground Forces. Of those, 43 cadets were graduated into the Air Force, 7 into the Marines and none into the Navy. The Ground Force branch drawing results were as follows: 83.3% of those commissioned in the Army received their first choice, 12.4% their second choice, 2% their third choice, .45% their fourth choice, and 1.78% their fifth choice. This again represents considerable improvement over two years ago. A study has been initiated, however, to try to devise a scheme whereby no graduate gets lower than his second choice.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

1. CONFERENCE OF SERVICE ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENTS.

a. At my invitation, the Superintendents of the four national academies held their second annual conference at West Point, New York, on 7-9 May. The respective Commandants and Deans also attended.

b. The Superintendents exchanged views on many facets of Academy operations, primarily in the areas of admission legislation, the curricula, intercollegiate athletics, and miscellaneous administrative matters. The results of the meeting are contained in the Record of Proceedings recently published. While no momentous decisions were reached, the discussions provided a means of reaching general agreement in several controversial areas and stimulated possible future unilateral action by each Academy. In keeping with the annual nature of these meetings, the Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy, extended an invitation to hold the third conference at the Naval Academy in the spring of 1960.

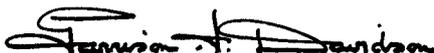
2. ARMY SCIENCE CONFERENCE, 1959. a. At my invitation, the Army Science Conference was again held at West Point, New York, on 24-26 June. While the mission of the Academy was limited to supporting the Conference administratively it provided an excellent opportunity to acquaint this learned group with the Academy.

b. The Conference, a biennial affair, sponsored by the Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army, resulted in the presence at West Point of approximately 450 Army scientists, both civilian and military, as well as representatives from the Navy, Air Force, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Human Resources Research Office, Atomic Energy Commission, Bureau of Standards, the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, the United Kingdom, and Canada, and the presentation of many learned papers.

3. APPRECIATION OF SUPPORT. It is a pleasure to again acknowledge the fine support and understanding cooperation given to the Military Academy during the past year by the various agencies of your headquarters. Their efforts contributed materially to the accomplishment of the mission of the Military Academy. To each of them goes our sincere thanks and appreciation.

XII. CONCLUSION

The foregoing reports on those things which have been a matter of particular concern to me during the 1958-59 academic year. A summary of activities of the various agencies of the Military Academy and the Post of West Point follows.



Incl

Percentage of Class Strength	GARRISON H. DAVIDSON
Separated for the Classes -	Lieutenant General, USA
1949-1962	Superintendent

(1) PERCENTAGE OF CLASS STRENGTH SEPARATED FOR THE CLASSES 1949 - 1962

CLASS	RESIGNATIONS	ACADEMICS	CONDUCT	APTITUDE	(2) HONOR	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	(4) OTHER	(5) TOTAL PERCENT
1949	22.65	7.9	0.54	0	0.44	0.34	6.0	37.9
1950	15.3	11.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.6	32.6
1951	13.2	9.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	3.7	29.6
1952	13.5	8.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.9	28.2
1953	16.2	10.5	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	2.3	32.3
1954	7.2	11.0	1.0	(3) 1.3	0.9	0.3	3.4	25.0
1955	15.1	13.3	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.7	33.7
1956	15.2	13.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.2	33.9
1957	12.6	13.3	0.1	0	1.5	0.8	1.8	30.0
1958	9.4	12.8	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	3.2	28.7
10 Year Average	14.0	11.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	3.0	31.2
1959	9.5	13.6	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.0	3.8	32.9
1960 (3 YEARS)	9.8	15.6	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	33.3
1961 (2 YEARS)	8.1	13.3	0.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	28.2
1962 (1 YEAR)	5.8	7.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	17.6

FOOTNOTES: (1) All percentages are figured on the basis of original entrants of a class.

(2) Includes all cadets found guilty of an honor violation regardless of their type of separation. Does NOT include those cadets involved in the 1951 incident.

(3) Includes two graduated cadets (Bentley and Caffney).

(4) Includes cadets separated for Physical Disability, Death, Administrative Discharge, Habits and Traits, Turned Back because of sickness, Dropped, Suspended, and Released.

(5) The total percent of a class separated is not necessarily the sum of the percentage separated for any one reason because a man separated, for example, for deficiency both in academics and Physical Education is counted in each category but is not counted twice when figuring the total percentage lost to a class.

Section I. DEAN OF THE ACADEMIC BOARD

1. OFFICE OF THE DEAN

a. The Dean performed his prescribed functions as representative of the academic departments and advisor to the Superintendent on academic matters and on questions of general policy. The Dean or his assistant attended 101 committee meetings and conferences and gave 25 briefings on the organization, curriculum, and instructional methods to individuals and groups, most of whom were military officials from foreign countries.

b. Colonel William W. Bessell, Jr, Head of the Department of Mathematics was assigned to the Office of the Dean in preparation for his appointment as Dean of the Academic Board to succeed General G. A. Counts.

c. The four Class Committees were concerned chiefly with the results of term-end examinations which are summarized as follows:

FIRST TERM (ending 17 January 1959)

<u>Term-End Action</u>	<u>1st Cl</u>	<u>2d Cl</u>	<u>3d Cl</u>	<u>4th Cl</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed term satisfactorily	499	568	570	711	2,348
Discharged for deficiency	0	6	12	46	64
Turned back	0	1	0	0	1
Conditioned	2	0	14	10	26

SECOND TERM (ending 28 May 1959)

<u>Term-End Action</u>	<u>1st Cl</u>	<u>2d Cl</u>	<u>3d Cl</u>	<u>4th Cl</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed term satisfactorily	501	565	576	694	2,336
Discharged for deficiency	0	5	10	23	38
Turned back	0	1	0	1	2
Conditioned	0	2	6	26	34
Awarded Certificate	0				

d. The Area Tests of the Graduate Record Examinations were administered to the Class of 1959 just before graduation.

e. The Dean acted as monitor for the cadet educational extracurricular activities.

Section II. ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

1. DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

a. Instruction.

(1) During the Academic Year the Department of Electrical Engineering conducted a course of 184 instructional periods for the Class of 1960, covering the subjects of Electric Circuits (62 periods, 1st term), Electrical Machinery (47 periods, 1st term), Electronics and Communications (49 periods, 2d term), and Nuclear Physics (26 periods, 2d term). Included in the 184 periods were 111 classroom recitations, 13 lectures, 31 two-hour laboratory exercises and 29 written reviews, both partial and general.

(2) At the end of the first term, the upper 30% of the class were excused from Written General Reviews and took a 6-lesson course on servo-mechanisms and analog computers. During the Second Term, the upper 40% of the class were frequently given assignments that involved a more detailed or more mathematical treatment of the same subject matter given the lower 60%. These upper section cadets were again excused from Written General Reviews and took a 5-lesson course on the theory and application of transistors. In lieu of one recitation in nuclear physics, cadets of the first section visited the Brookhaven National Laboratory and those of the 2d and 3d sections visited the Nevis Cyclotron of Columbia University.

(3) A two-week course in Digital Computer Techniques was conducted in June 1959 by the Remington Rand Corporation under the auspices of the Departments of Electrical Engineering, Physics and Chemistry, Mathematics, and Military Art and Engineering.

b. Equipment. The department's Radar Laboratory was modernized this past year by the installation of an AN/TPS-1D Radar Set. Under the supervision of instructors of the department, a small cyclotron was designed, constructed, and put into operation entirely by cadets. The department acquired 1 additional Philco Vacuum Tube Lecture Demonstrator and a new Philco Transistor Demonstrator.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

a. The Department of English conducted courses as follows:

Fourth Class

2 September 1958 to 28 May 1959 - Composition, Selected Readings, Speaking, and Research Procedures (90 lessons)

Third Class

18 November 1958 to 28 May 1959 - World Literature (63 lessons)

First Class

2 September 1958 to 17 November 1958 - Advanced Exposition
(27 lessons)

b. Fourth Class Course.

(1) During the academic year, each cadet read eighteen essays, five short stories, two plays, one epic poem, and at least one book of his own choice. He gave three speeches and wrote six one-paragraph papers, one one-paragraph précis, fifteen 600-word themes, one feature article, one book review, and one 900-word research paper.

(2) Each cadet theme involved a combination of reading, writing, and discussion. First, the general concept--unity, for example--would be discussed in class. The cadet would then write a composition applying and emphasizing that general concept. Finally, after the themes had been corrected, the instructor would discuss the success or failure of the cadet in applying the concept of unity to his writing.

(3) Except for the feature article, the cadet's writing was based on reading assignments. Aside from the book review, he was not required to make a literary judgment but rather to define and evaluate any significant aspect of the reading. Emphasis was placed on his ability to evaluate the idea, to support his stand, and to express it with clarity, logic, and force.

(4) The speech course was similarly designed to relate speaking to reading, as well as to writing. In his first speech, the cadet became acquainted with the problem of facing an audience. In succeeding speeches he was required to draw on assigned reading and on the reading he had done for his research paper.

(5) In March, Sections 2, 3, and 4 were designated as special-course sections. The reading was increased by four essays, two short stories, and one play. The amount of writing remained the same as in the regular course, but the scope of the theme topics was expanded.

(6) In January, the top sixty-one cadets in English were placed in the first section for a course in the development of American ideals as reflected in literature. Teaching techniques used were lectures, cadet panel discussions, and classroom discussions. During the course each cadet submitted three 1200-word research essays.

c. Third Class Course.

(1) The course consisted of sixty-three lessons in which the cadets read, discussed, and wrote about the literature of western civilization from Ancient Greece to the present day. Many nationalities were included among the twenty-two authors whose works were studied. The course emphasized three major relationships possible to Man: (1) Man and

Nature, (2) Man and his Fellow Man, (3) Man and God. To aid the cadets in a further understanding of the literary works they read, literature was also considered as illustrative of such preferential tempers as Classicism, Romanticism, and Realism.

(2) The written work (six themes, three Written Partial Reviews, three Written General Reviews, and numerous shorter exercises) assigned to the cadets was intended to sharpen their awareness of the continuing problems of man as well as to point up further the objectives of Fourth Class English.

d. First Class Course. The course of twenty-seven hours was essentially one in advanced expository writing. To give the cadets material for their written work, the Department had them study, analyze, and discuss a variety of modern literature.

(1) Reading. The problems considered in the reading program were drawn from three general areas: (1) Man's Social Organization, (2) The Impact of Science upon Man, (3) A Philosophical Approach to Man's Problems.

(2) Man's Social Organization. Three objectives were sought in the analysis of Man's Social Organization: to evaluate the principles and practices of Democracy, to evaluate the principles and practices of Communism, and to consider the possibilities of conflict between Democracy and Communism.

(3) The Impact of Science upon Man. The study of the impact of Science upon Modern Man was begun with an examination of the exact nature of Science. Various areas--pure science; applied science; the potentialities and limitations of Man and the nature of reality, as portrayed by modern science--were considered. In discussing these questions, cadets were urged to weigh both the advantages and the disadvantages of Science to Man. In particular, cadets read about and pondered the possibility that Man might ultimately be reduced to either slavery or robotism through his use of Science.

(4) A Philosophical Approach to Man's Problems. Having viewed Man's problems and possible solutions in terms of his social organizations and from the point of view of science, the cadets now looked at other possible approaches to the problems: literature, philosophy, education, religion, psychiatry.

(5) Writing and Speaking. Writing assignments in the First Class Course varied in kind. Sometimes the written exercise was a paragraph discussion of the reading. Four times during the course it was a theme on a subject within the broad area of the particular problem under consideration. At writing-workshop periods the cadets' papers were criticized in terms of the major concepts of expository writing: unity, coherence, emphasis, analysis, and logic. In addition to the classroom discussions, each cadet was assigned to critique one of the reading selections in the course. At

the beginning of each lesson, one cadet gave a formal, ten-minute oral critique and then acted as the moderator of the classroom discussion. Thus the objectives of the Fourth Class course were carried through the entire curriculum of the Department of English.

3. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

a. The Department's objective, that of giving each cadet a practical proficiency in one foreign language and an acquaintance with the culture of its speakers, remained unchanged but the effectiveness of its instruction was increased through the use of new equipment which became available when the movement of the Department into Thayer Hall was accomplished.

b. The academic year saw the full development of the advanced courses in French, German, and Spanish as those who began Advanced Spanish in 1957 moved into the second year of that course. The Class of 1959, by its graduation, gave the Army its first officers who had had advanced language study at West Point. Advanced courses in other languages are not anticipated in the foreseeable future because the study of Portuguese and Russian in our high schools is still very limited.

c. Distribution of cadets among the several courses at the close of the year was as follows:

	Third Class	Fourth Class
Advanced French	3.4%	3.5%
Advanced German	3.4	2.8
Advanced Spanish	3.6	3.6
French	23.4	22.2
German	13.2	17.6
Portuguese	8.9	8.7
Russian	16.2	12.9
Spanish	27.9	28.7
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

d. The speech laboratory was completely installed prior to the beginning of the academic year. It consists of twenty one practice booths, each equipped with recording and playback equipment, and each capable of being completely isolated from outside distractions. By the use of a specially-designed monitor-console an instructor may listen to what is being done in any booth without the student being aware of it. At the same time the instructor can communicate with any booth or combination of booths without having his voice recorded on the students' tapes. Also available are a sound-proofed recording room, and projection equipment, with provision for synchronization of projected images with taped sounds when desired.

e. In addition to use of the laboratory in regularly scheduled classes, its facilities were available to individual cadets at any time the latter were free from other duties.

f. The student was required to use the language studied in as many different situations as possible. In the beginning

stages direction was given to speech by projecting drawings of scenes he was to describe. Later, whole stories are suggested by the projection of cartoon strips. Members of the department pooled their abilities in the preparation of visual materials for common use in the several languages, and in the development of similar materials keyed directly to texts in use in the separate courses.

g. While primary classroom emphasis was placed upon oral use of the language, both speaking it and understanding it, the textual materials were so selected as to give the cadet a broad picture of the works of recognized authors, both classic and modern, and of the direction of military thought as revealed in military publications.

h. Every opportunity was used to maintain the cadets' awareness of the value of foreign language comprehension. One group of cadets visited a German merchant ship in New York, aboard which they were shown the workings of the ship and were entertained at luncheon entirely in the German language. At year's end a trip of another group to the Russian exposition in New York was being planned. The department lent its assistance to several cadets planning to visit Brazil as individuals, invited to and entertained in Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Army.

i. Two foreign officers, Lieutenant Colonel Luis Contreras of Mexico and Major Luis Montezuma of Brazil completed their second year of teaching their native languages in the department.

(1) To maintain the cadets' interest in foreign languages after their formal instruction therein has ended, the department continued to assist the language clubs in their programs, to maintain good books and up-to-date periodicals in all the languages in its library, to assist upper-class cadets wishing to maintain by practice their language fluency and to place on public display a series of frequently-changed exhibits relating to the countries whose languages are taught at West Point.

4. DEPARTMENT OF LAW

a. Instruction in Law was given to all members of the First Class on alternate week days throughout the academic year. The course, consisting of 90 classroom hours with an equivalent amount of time spent in preparation, was divided into the conventional five sub-courses covering the fundamental principles of Elementary Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Evidence, and Military Law. The sub-course last mentioned culminated in the trial of two moot-court cases in which each cadet actually performed some key duty connected with a special court-martial. An opportunity was also afforded each First Classmen to attend, as spectators, actual trials held on the post during the year.

b. The past academic year marked the first time in the history of the Academy in which all law instructors were members of The Judge Advocate General's Corps and the three

new instructors selected to report during the coming summer are also graduate lawyers, members of the Bar, and members of that Corps.

5. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

a. The Course. Instruction was presented six days a week to the Fourth Class (1962) and three days a week to the Third Class (1961). Recitation periods were 80 minutes. Near the end of the first term, the Third Class was divided approximately in half, the groups being designated upper and lower sections. The upper sections were excused from general reviews and the time provided was devoted to a course in differential equations more detailed than that given the lower sections. In April a similar division was made in the Fourth Class, with the first two sections being identified as upper sections. These cadets received a course in vector analysis in lieu of reviews. The following is the outline of the course:

Fourth Class

All Sections: 2 Sep to 7 Jan - Algebra, Slide Rule, Plane Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Plane Analytic Geometry.
8 Jan to 17 Jan- Written General Reviews.
Upper Sections: 19 Jan to 8 May- Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Algebra.
Lower Sections: 19 Jan to 14 May
Upper Sections: 8 May to 28 May- Vector Analysis.
Lower Sections: 15 May to 28 May- Written General Reviews.

Third Class

All Sections: 2 Sep to 4 Jan- Algebra, Calculus.
Upper Sections: 5 Jan to 28 May- Calculus, Differential Equations, Probability and Statistics.
Lower Sections: 5 Jan to 17 Jan- Written General Reviews.
19 Jan to 11 May- Calculus, Differential Equations, Probability and Statistics.
& 27, 28 May
13 May to 26 May- Written General Reviews.

b. Selection and Training of Instructors.

(1) In order to help keep abreast of current military techniques in all branches of the service, the department desired diversified backgrounds of the instructors. This year the department staff included representatives of the Air Force and eight branches of the Army in grades ranging from Lieutenant to Colonel. Forty of the forty-six officers have pursued graduate study.

(2) During the year, five reserve officers served with the department on their two week mobilization assignment. Three of these officers presented a series of lectures to the department. The lectures included "Arithmetic, Algebra, Logic and Sets", "Logic and Probability", and "Probability and Matrices".

c. Keeping Abreast of Developments in Mathematics.

(1) Colonel Robert C. Yates, USAR, Professor of Mathematics, University of William and Mary; Major E. F. Myers, USAR, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Pittsburgh and Captain P. W. Gilbert, USAR, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Syracuse University were appointed by Colonel Nicholas as a board to recommend courses in mathematics which would serve as a transition between the regular cadet course, and graduate mathematics courses. This board recommended a number of courses including Advanced Calculus, Applied Mathematics, Modern Algebra, Boolean Algebra, Linear Programming, and Vector Analysis. The recommendations of this board form the foundation for the proposed electives in mathematics.

(2) A sixteen lesson course in Vector Analysis was introduced into the curriculum and presented to selected cadets of the Fourth Class.

(3) A machine calculator seminar was conducted for volunteer students from the Third Class. A total of 131 cadets completed the course.

d. Keeping Abreast of the Military Profession. The Military Applications Committee continued to correspond with the various service schools to secure material concerning the applications of mathematics to missiles and other rapidly developing fields of modern warfare.

e. The Cadet Mathematics Forum. The program of the Cadet Mathematics Forum, an extra-curricular club composed of members of the First and Second Classes who desire to know more of mathematics than is presented in the standard course, included lectures and conferences on "Binary System of Numbers", "Mathematics After Graduation", "Number Theory", "Matrices", "LaPlace Transforms", "Vector Analysis", "Vector Calculus", and "Maxwell's Equations". The Forum Program also included an educational trip to the Hayden Planetarium and American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

6. DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS

a. The Course.

(1) The following subjects were taught to all 570 members of the Second Class (1960):

SUBJECT	PERIODS (80 Minute)
Mechanics of Solids	105
Engineering Mechanics	(68)
Strength of Materials	(37)
Mechanics of Fluids	106
Thermodynamics	(52)
Fluid Mechanics	(54)

(2) Laboratory exercises illustrating classroom theory were conducted in all courses except Engineering Mechanics. Second Classmen attended Mechanics of Solids and Mechanics of Fluids each three times per week throughout the academic year.

(3) At the end of the first term, eleven cadets were required to take the term-end examination in Engineering Mechanics and two failed to pass the course. In Thermodynamics, eighteen cadets took the term-end examination and one failed to pass the course. At the end of the second term, three cadets took the term-end examination in Mechanics of Solids and one failed. Of the nine cadets required to take the term-end examination in Mechanics of Fluids, three failed to pass the course.

b. Highlights of Instruction.

(1) Advanced work was given to approximately the top one-third of the class in lieu of certain written reviews. In Engineering Mechanics this work consisted of four lessons on the graphical solution of force systems and graphical truss analysis. There were also four advanced lessons in Strength of Materials: a recitation period on Mohr's Strain Circle, a lecture on Photoelasticity, and two laboratory exercises involving the use of strain rosettes.

(2) In Thermodynamics, cadets were given three lessons on heat transfer theory, which were then followed by practical application of this theory in computing the heating requirements for a building located at West Point. In Fluid Mechanics, the top cadets worked a special problem involving the design of a water supply system, and also participated in a stream gaging exercise on Popolopen Creek.

c. Significant Activities.

(1) Colonel E. R. Heiberg, Head of the Department, returned after completing the International Course in Hydraulic Engineering at the Technological University at Delft, Netherlands.

(2) Two lessons on mechanical vibrations and one lesson on gyroscopes were added to the Engineering Mechanics course.

(3) The following improvements were made in the laboratories:

(a) A new smoke tunnel was installed to demonstrate visually resulting streamline patterns when fluid flows about immersed objects.

(b) A reaction device was added to demonstrate the impulse-momentum principle.

(c) A new centrifugal pump, geometrically similar to the pumps already installed, was added to facilitate model studies.

(d) A new Riehle Torsion Testing Machine was installed.

(e) A new Riehle Universal Testing Machine with a capacity of up to 60,000 pounds was installed.

(f) Three York Trainer Refrigeration units were installed.

7. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART AND ENGINEERING

a. The department conducted two courses for the First Class (501 cadets): history of military art and civil engineering.

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

(1) Modern military doctrine	3
Great captains before Napoleon	3
Napoleon's campaigns	12
Reading - <u>Compact History of the</u>	1
<u>U.S. Army, Dupuy</u>	
Campaigns of the Civil War	16
Jomini, Clausewitz, Schlieffen	3
World War I	16
First term written General Reviews	2
Introduction to Modern Logistics	1
World War II	36
Nuclear Weapons	7
Operations in Korea	2
Second term written General Reviews	2
	<hr/>
	104

(2) The instructional periods outlined above were supplemented by the following:

(a) Twelve half-hour lectures were presented by department instructors on outstanding American military leaders of the Civil War, World War I, and World War II-Korea periods.

(b) A full period lecture on the Battle of Tannenberg and a half hour lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg were also presented by department personnel

(c) Three museum displays and lectures were presented on weapons, equipment, and uniforms of the Napoleonic, Civil War, and World War I periods.

(d) A series of motion pictures on World War I, World War II, and Korea were shown to depict military activities of these periods.

(e) Extensive use was made of pictorial displays, relief maps, and models throughout the course.

(f) During the written general review periods, cadets of the upper sections participated in outside reading of books on the history of military art.

(g) During the Civil War and World War I periods, cadets prepared and presented special topics on subjects selected with the view of increasing both knowledge and interest in the field of military art.

(3) A complete conversion was made from the use of wall maps on wing boards to overhead projector transparencies. This provided the instructors with greater flexibility and clarity in their instruction, and all agreed that it was a marked improvement.

(4) The project of revising the course material and preparing overhead projector transparency instructional aids consumed the efforts of all available instructors during the summer months. This project has not been entirely completed.

(5) In addition the Head of the Department and a part of the staff have been engaged in revising the texts used by cadets for the Civil War, World War I and World War II periods.

(6) The policy with regard to staybacks was liberalized to the extent that cadets are graded on an average of slightly more than one of two recitations.

c. Civil Engineering.

(1) The periods allotted to each part of the course were as listed below:

	<u>Upper Sections</u>	<u>Lower Sections</u>
Structural Analysis	50	40
Structural Design	41	45
Soils and Concrete	13	15
	<u>104</u>	<u>104</u>

(2) The course title was changed from Military Engineering to Civil Engineering in order to describe more accurately the content of the course and to show its proper relationship to courses taught in civilian educational institutions. Such a change was necessitated as a result of the minor but constant improvements and changes in the course made during the past several years. For the same reasons the title of the subcourse Army Engineering was changed to Soils and Concrete. In addition this subcourse was changed by deletion of the lesson on Demolitions and Explosives, and the lesson on Camouflage. The time thus gained was utilized to expand the lessons on Soils and Concrete.

(3) After the first two months the upper sections (4 of 10) were given a more advanced course than the lower sections. The advanced work included additional emphasis on indeterminate structures involving moment-area theorems, moment distribution, and virtual work as well as five periods of reinforced concrete design.

d. Visits and Other Activities of Department Personnel.

(1) Colonel Esposito participated actively as a

member of the Secretary of the Army's Historical Advisory Committee, and met with the American Military Institute of which he is a trustee.

(2) Colonel Schilling continued his studies in structural engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June 1959. He was also elected to full membership in the honorary society, The Society of Sigma Xi.

8. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE

a. The Department of Military Hygiene presented a total of 35 hours each year to the four classes of the U.S. Corps of Cadets. Twenty-one hours were presented under the auspices of the Academic Department, and fourteen hours under the Department of Tactics.

b. Fourth Class. First Aid, Sanitation and Hygiene. This course was taught under the auspices of the Department of Tactics. During this course, the Fourth Classman was taught how to take care of himself and others in the routine matters of first aid and emergency situations which would arise in the garrison and while on field exercises. He was further instructed in the use of sanitary devices in the field. This last phase prepared him for the five-day road march. The subject matter of this course was presented by members of the First Class, USCC, during July and August 1958.

c. Third Class.

(1) Military Sanitation. This course was conducted under the auspices of the Department of Tactics at Camp Buckner. The purpose was to train the Third Classmen in the sanitary and health problems which confront the small unit commander when under field conditions. It included selection of bivouac sites, the maintenance thereof, water discipline, waste disposal, insect and rodent control from the unit commander's viewpoint, and a thorough review of life-saving methods as concern first aid and self-aid.

(2) Military Hygiene. During this course the cadet received instruction in anatomy and physiology so that he might have some knowledge of the structure and function of the human body. He was familiarized with the various categories of communicable diseases, how they attach the human anatomy, and how a military commander can help to control these diseases. He was instructed in diet and nutrition, general care of the body, and the factors within a given military environment which facilitate disease transmission. The schedule also included one hour of instruction in oral hygiene and preventive dentistry.

d. Second Class. Medical Field Problems. This course was taught under the auspices of the Department of Tactics. The cadet learned how the Army Medical Service provides support for the combat units of the Army. He was taught the organization, function and employment of medical units from forward echelon back to the division rear boundary in the infantry, armored and airborne division. He was further instructed in the principles of casualty evacuation and Army Medical Service, with emphasis placed on the command and staff responsibilities.

e. First Class. Military Medicine. During this course, the cadet was instructed in the broader aspects of military medicine, i.e., its strategic implications. He learned that there are diseases peculiar to certain geographic areas where we have campaigned in the past, and the influences of these diseases. He became familiar with the medical aspects of nuclear warfare, including neuropsychiatric considerations. Instruction was given in the function of the Surgeon on higher staff levels and his relationships with command. The cadet was also brought up to date on the latest accomplishments in the field of research and development in the Army Medical Service.

9. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS

a. Courses of Instruction Presented.

(1) Military Topography - Fourth Class - both terms - average of 780 cadets - instructional staff, 15 officers. Consisted of plane surveying, map and air photo reading (map mechanics and elementary interpretation), elementary geomorphology and military sketching. Included were lectures on Astronomy and Geology by outside authorities. Field exercises in surveying during the Fall Term - field exercises in military sketching during the Spring Term. Failures after Term-End Examination - 1st Term 4, 2d Term 1.

(2) Graphics - Third Class - both terms - average of 600 cadets - instructional staff, 14 officers. Consisted of Descriptive Geometry, Engineering Drawing and a brief course in Basic Mechanical Elements with departmental lectures illustrating military applications. A special course in Shades and Shadows was given to the first two sections, approximately 120 cadets, in lieu of the second term Written General Reviews. Failures after Term-End Examination - 1st term 1, 2d term 1.

b. Extra Departmental Activities.

(1) During the Academic Year, the Department sponsored a terrain seminar under the direction of Captains Alden W. Jahnke, Paul B. McDaniel and Walter F. Ulmer. This voluntary cadet activity investigated basic geology, land forms, terrain classification, and the military application of these subjects.

c. Assistance to Other Instructional Departments.

(1) This Department furnished graphic materials and assistance to cadets of both the Second and Third Classes for their courses in Military Instructor Training. The Associate Professor of Graphics delivered a lecture to the Second Class on this subject. The special facility which was made available to the cadets for the preparation of graphic aids was heavily used during both terms.

(2) The Topography Division worked with officers of the 1st Battle Group in its presentation of the Cross Country Map Exercise for the Third Class at Camp Buckner.

It also worked with the 1st Battle Group in presenting a Map Refresher Course to First Classmen in the spring.

d. Future Plans. The Department is engaged in planning substantial course revisions which will be placed into effect incidental to a newly adopted curriculum adjustment for the entire Academy. An advanced course in Graphics will be presented to selected Third Classmen in lieu of the regular course during Academic Year 1959-1960.

10. DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE

a. Outline of Course.

(1) The following three subcourses comprised the Department of Ordnance Course of Instruction.

- 13 periods - Engineering Materials and Processes, including metallurgy, plastics, machine tools, and an introduction to mass production methods.
- 52 periods - Elements of Armament Engineering, including chemical and nuclear energy sources; propulsion, trajectories, and terminal effects; and analysis of components of weapon systems.
- 39 periods - Elements of Automotive Engineering, including power plant, power train, running gear, and performance characteristics.

(2) Both the major subcourses, Elements of Armament Engineering and Elements of Automotive Engineering have been under revision on an annual basis. During this year the Armament subcourse has been modified to include a greater application of mathematical analysis, stressing analog computer solutions of dynamic problems evolving from weapons component design, and a significant increase in the assignment of ungraded homework involving problem solutions as an augmentation to the study assignment. A laboratory facility was made available to the Armament subcourse in which demonstrations of gun instrumentation techniques, hydrodynamic problems of weapons design, analog and digital computers, and servo-systems were conducted. A fume hood for propellant studies was installed in May 1959. During the same period the Automotive subcourse has been modified to include improved text and course coverage of fuels, combustion, carburetion, fuel injection and air suspension. The Engineering Materials and Processes subcourse remained unchanged. However, next Academic Year all Ordnance classes have been extended from 70 to 80 minutes to provide adequate time for problem solving.

(3) That elective portion of the course, introduced during Academic Year 1956-1957 which permitted cadets to undertake scientific experiments in the field of Armament or Automotive Engineering was continued in this Academic Year. Cadets in the top third of the class who elected to undertake such experiments prepared reports thereon in lieu of accomplishing two of the Written Partial Reviews. A total of eleven such reports, involving eighteen cadets were

prepared during the year. This represented a threefold increase over the previous year.

(4) The success of this Special Project Program is reflected in a quote from the February 1959 Evaluation Report of the Middle States Accreditation Commission which said, "The Department of Ordnance merits commendation----- for its challenge to creative thinking as exemplified in the voluntary special projects."

b. Lectures. Twenty lectures were sponsored by the Department of Ordnance, eight by Department personnel and twelve by guest lecturers.

The first 250 ranking cadets in Ordnance participated in panel discussions with distinguished officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force and civilian leaders in industrial fields on Ordnance and Industry subjects in lieu of taking the Written General Reviews. These presentations proved highly instructive and very stimulating.

c. Laboratory Periods. The Armament subcourse devoted one period each to (1) engineering study of gun performance, (2) design of a solid propellant rocket motor, (3) stability of spinning projectiles, (4) problem solution on analog and digital computers, (5) servomechanism response with position, error-rate, and integral control, (6) nuclear weapons display and discussion, and (7) engineering study of recoil systems. The Automotive subcourse devoted four periods to a disassembly, inspection, reassembly, and test of a six cylinder engine; one period to instrumentation and laboratory techniques; three periods on spark ignition performance; and one period on the compression ignition engine.

d. Educational Trips. The entire class visited Aberdeen Proving Ground on 27 May 1959 where the members witnessed engineering tests and demonstrations of the latest developments in Ordnance materiel and scientific test equipment.

11. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

a. Physics - Third Class, 2 Sep 1958 to 28 May 1959.

(1) Attendance was in the morning, one-half class each day, Monday through Saturday. There were 106 attendances during the year.

(2) The course was a basic one at college level, covering the fields of mechanics; heat; electricity and magnetism; wave motion and sound; light and optics. Included in the course were 19 laboratory periods.

(3) Near the end of the academic year, the upper two sections, representing approximately 25% of the class, were separated from the rest of the group and given a more advanced course in light and optics. Included in the optics portion of the course were photographic and military applications.

b. Chemistry - Third Class, 2 Sep 1958 to 22 Apr 1959.

(1) Attendance was in the morning, one-half class each day, Monday through Saturday. There were 91 attendances during the year.

(2) The chemistry course was a basic one at collegiate level, emphasizing essential principles of general chemistry. Eighteen laboratory periods and seven lectures by selected department personnel were included in the course. The first and second sections participated in a special topic program designed to give the cadets in these sections some additional freedom to carry on advanced work and to report the results to their fellow cadets. In addition, members of these two sections, excused from the written general reviews at the end of the course, participated in a seminar on radioactivity and a simple type research problem requiring library research and laboratory experimentation.

(3) At the end of this year the cadets were given the American Chemical Society General College Chemistry Test. Preliminary results indicate that the class average on the test was at the 70 percentile level compared to 1954 national norms.

12. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

a. Introduction. The Department of Social Sciences, by the nature of its mission, must be in constant and fairly rapid evolution. The subject matter (History, spanning six orthodox college history courses; two Government courses; Geography; Political Philosophy; International Relations; two Economics courses, supplemented by a subcourse in Insurance and Personal Finance; and a course in National Security Problems) is continually expanding. Textual materials, instructional methods and teaching aids are ever changing. External relationships with government agencies, graduate schools, higher service schools and other supporting contacts are in a continual state of development and expansion. This year the most important evolutionary advances were:

(1) The complete reorganization of the course in Modern History of the Far East to include the adoption of a new text and the preparation of a book of readings as a textual supplement.

(2) The introduction of a new text edition and a three-fold expansion of the readings in the course in Diplomatic History of the United States.

(3) A fifty percent increase in the length of the special advanced course in the History of the Middle East.

(4) The introduction of a new course, Political Philosophy, which was designed to serve as an introduction to the classic writings of Western political thought, emphasizing the emergence of and refinements in the concept of constitutional government, and the ethical and moral values which underlie that concept. This course departed somewhat

from the traditional USMA teaching approach by employing the seminar technique with its wide use of original source readings, frequent visiting lecturers and emphasis on subjective or essay type examinations.

(5) The following paragraphs list some of the methods and directions being followed in the search for progress in fields other than lesson content.

b. **Special Stimulation of Cadet Interest.** Cadets of the Second Class who expressed a special interest and were felt to be academically qualified were permitted to take special advanced courses in Russian History, Middle Eastern History, American Diplomatic History and Political Philosophy. Approximately twenty percent of the Second Class were thus given an outlet for their special capabilities and prior education. The National Security Problems course offered a similar opportunity to selected cadets of the First Class. All cadets pursue individual fields of interest through the preparation of a research paper of 3000-5000 words each year they are in the Department.

c. **Improvement of Study Materials.** As a general policy the Department used standard college textbooks supplemented by collected readings, current pamphlets and news publications. Three of the textbooks used have been written by members of the Department, including the 1958 edition of Principles of Insurance and Government Benefits for Service Personnel which is sold widely throughout the Armed Services. Special attention has been given to the development of library facilities which could provide quantitative and qualitative depth of reference material to support the Department's mission. Approximately 10,000 book titles in the social sciences were recommended to the USMA Library for purchase.

d. **Teaching, Testing & Teaching Aids.** Since the cutting edge of the educational mission is in classroom instruction, the Department placed continuing emphasis on improvement of teaching techniques. Increased attention was directed by the Department to the cadet as an individual through widened use of the seminar method of instruction. In conjunction with similar undertakings at Columbia and MIT, the Department introduced an experimental ten-hour exercise in "political gaming" for 100 First Classmen studying International Relations. Under constant faculty control, the students assume roles and react to crisis situations in a "game world" designed to demonstrate the complex and dynamic nature of international politics.

An important and rapidly growing enhancement of teaching has been the increased usage of visual aids designed to broaden cadet opportunities to learn and to stimulate cadet interest in fields of the Social Sciences. Intensive development of a library of displays for hallway cases and bulletin boards has been programmed. Audio, visual, museum, and research materials were integrated so as to portray concepts taught in the Department. To augment these displays, special exhibits were brought by the Department from other institutions and periodically presented in Thayer Hall. The program of Curriculum Supporting Films, conducted annually

during the winter weekday afternoons, was expanded to an Inter-curricular Support Program involving the Department of Social Sciences, Department of English and the Office of MP&L.

SECTION III - DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

a. Administration. (1) Discipline and Morale. The Corps of Cadets maintained its high standard of morale and discipline. Continued emphasis was placed on the improvement of organization and performance in all areas of cadet activities.

(2) Strength.

(a)	**1 Jul 1958	30 Jun 1959
Class of 1959	507	*499
Class of 1960	589	563
Class of 1961	614	571
Class of 1962	826	695

*Includes 490 commissioned and 2 foreign cadets. 1 Aptitude Discharge, 4 commissioned 24 June 59 and 1 to be commissioned 1 Aug 59 and 1 Physical Disability pending.

**Total number of cadets who were members of the Class during the year, including turnbacks and readmitted cadets.

(b) Cadets separated during fiscal year -

Deficiency in conduct	6
Physical Disability	7
Deficiency in Physical Ed	7
Deficiency in Academics	83
Deficiency in Academics & Physical Education	1
Deficiency in Aptitude	17
Resignations	67
Honor	20
Deceased	0
Habits & Traits of Character	1

TOTAL 207

Foreign Cadets 2 graduated but not commissioned

(3) Leaves.

(a) Eligible First Classmen were authorized a total of nine weekend leaves during the academic year.

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

(c) Eligible upper classmen were authorized a 15 day Christmas Leave and a three day spring vacation.

(d) All upper classes were authorized approximately 30 days Leave during the summer months .

(4) Branch Assignments. Class of 1959.

(a) The Class of 1959 was graduated and commissioned on 3 June 1959.

(b) Ninety percent of the graduates were allotted to the Army and ten percent to other services.

	Allowed	Assigned
Armor	8 to 12	12
Artillery	26 to 38	36
Infantry	30 to 42	29.88
Corps of Engineers	12.5	12.58
Signal	9.5	9.60

(c) 83.5% of the graduating class received their first choice of branch assignment, 12.3% their second choice, 2% their third choice, .45% their fourth choice, and 1.75% their fifth choice.

(d) All Army graduates were required to select airborne and/or ranger training. Those who were physically qualified were permitted to select Army Aviation in addition to airborne and ranger training.

(5) Honor. The Honor Committee performed its duties in keeping with the traditions of the Corps of Cadets. Emphasis was placed on the individual cadet's responsibility for honor interpretations.

(6) Awards.

(a) The unit awards program was continued and expanded in the performance of cadet activities. Awards presented were:

The Superintendent's Award - Best Company in each Regiment in all areas of cadet performance.

Academic Achievement - Company outstanding in academic achievement.

AAA Company Trophy - Company having greatest Corps Squad participation.

Bankers Trophy - Best Company in Intramural Athletics.

Regimental C.O. Award - Best Company in Intramural and Corps Squad Athletics.

(b) Awards were also presented for outstanding performance in New Cadet Barracks and Camp Buckner.

(7) Company Assignments.

(a) New Cadets were assigned to companies to have an equal proportion of the outstanding and marginal performers assigned to each company. In addition, assignment to companies was made to reduce the height differential between companies.

(b) A small number of Third Classmen were reassigned to new companies in the fall to insure that each company had an equal number of Third Classmen.

b. Extra-Curricular Activities.

(1) Cadet Clubs. The number of clubs decreased during the year from 62 to 60; however, the aggregate cadet membership rose from approximately 6000 to over 8000. New clubs formed during the year were the Parachute Club, the Triathlon Club, and the Protestant Discussion Group. Those dropped were the three class coordinating committees, the English Literature Seminar and the Special Program Committee which was absorbed by the Dialectic Society. During the year, club members took a total of 293 trips of from 1 to 200 cadets each. Some of the more important accomplishments of the various clubs are as follows:

(a) The Debate Council and Forum again won an impressive number of trophies and awards.

(b) The Glee Club appeared on the Ed Sullivan television show for the ninth consecutive year and on the first show of the new Coca Cola "America Pauses" series. Through these and other appearances, the Club reached an estimated audience of over 55,000,000 people. Over 20,000 copies of previous Glee Club recordings have now been sold and a new recording has been completed for release during the summer.

(c) The Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Choirs made trips to various churches and synagogues to participate in their services. The Protestant Choir completed a new recording of religious choral selections which will be released in September of 1959.

(d) The Water Polo Club continued its outstanding record by winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship for the eighth consecutive year.

(e) The Special Program Committee presented two shows during the year: The Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra and the Tony Cabot Variety Show. Attendance at each show was approximately 1000 and both shows were considered excellent.

(f) The Public Relations Council expanded its activities during the year reaching a live audience of over 28,000 individuals, primarily high school students, in over 30 states including Alaska and Hawaii. An additional audience was reached through 28 radio and 34 television appearances in conjunction with Council trips.

(2) Cadet Hostess Office. The Hostesses continued their program of assisting and advising cadets concerning their social and personal problems. Throughout the year the Hostesses chaperoned at all hops, advised and assisted the Hop Committees, and gave cadets invaluable assistance in arranging accommodations for their guests.

(3) Facilities and Other Activities.

(a) During the summer of 1958, the Weapons Room was painted and redecorated. Kendrick and Nininger Halls were completely renovated.

(b) New facilities include Lee Hall, a new cadet lounge located in Post Headquarters Building and a new cadet picnic area in the vicinity of Lee Gate.

(c) Continued emphasis was placed on increasing attendance at hops and encouraging stag attendance. Average attendance was increased from 479 last year to 596 with an average of 49 stags attending each hop.

(d) A comprehensive study of the requirements for a cadet activities building was completed. The study was reviewed by an expert on student unions and Department of the Army has authorized the Academy to proceed with design on the building.

c. Training. During the period 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959, the Corps of Cadets received the following training under the Four Year Cadet Military Training Program:

(1) Class of 1959. During July and August the class was split and assigned to command and instructor duties in three places: with the Fourth Class cadets in New Cadet Barracks, with the Third Class cadets at Camp Buckner, and as acting platoon leaders in the Army Training Center at Ft Dix. During the academic year they received instruction in Map Reading, Air Force Orientation, Tactics of the Combined Arms, Organization of the Department of Defense, Leadership, Company Administration and Junior Officer Responsibilities. This class graduated on 3 June 1959; its members were commissioned in Infantry, Artillery, Armor, Engineers, and Signal Corps. A few were commissioned in the Air Force and the Marines.

(2) Class of 1960. In July and August the members of the Second Class were either squad leaders in NCB or were assistant platoon leaders in regular army divisions at Ft Campbell, Ky; Ft Bragg, NC; or Ft Benning, Ga. In the academic year they received instruction in the Infantry Rifle Company, Armor, Military Hygiene, Naval Orientation, Artillery, and Military Instructor Training. In June, as new First Classmen, they visited Ft Benning, Ft Knox, Ft Sill and Ft Bliss.

(3) Class of 1961. The Third Class spent the summer at Camp Buckner firing nearly all army weapons up through the 105mm howitzer, engaging in small unit tactical exercises, and in familiarization with the arms and services.

Training during the academic year included Military Instructor Training, Artillery, Engineers, and the Infantry Platoon, Signal Communications, and the Armored Infantry Platoon. As new Second Classmen, their June trip took them to Eglin AFB, Fla: Ft Rucker, Ala; Ft Belvoir, Va: Norfolk, Va (for a Naval Orientation), and Ft Monmouth, NJ.

(4) Class of 1962. The Fourth Class spent July and August in New Cadet Barracks. Their training during the academic portion of the year included Social Conduct, Basic Weapons, Basic Organization of the Army, Rifle Squad Tactics, Army Aviation, Armor, Artillery, and Character Guidance. As new Third Classmen they took leave in June.

(5) All classes received training in these subjects: Physical Education, Dismounted Drill, Honor, Intramural Athletics, and Aptitude for the Service.

(6) Changes initiated during this period:

(a) The course in Junior Officer responsibilities for the First Class was improved by having each company tactical officer teach it to his own First Classmen.

(b) The Fourth Class course in Social Conduct was revitalized by teaching smaller sections.

(7) Miscellaneous Activities.

(a) Football Trips - The Corps supported the Army victory over Navy in Philadelphia. The First Class saw Army defeat Notre Dame at South Bend. The Second Class witnessed the tie with Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh.

(b) The Corps participated in the Armed Forces Day Parade in New York City on 16 May.

(c) Second Classmen exchanged weekends with the midshipmen of the Naval Academy during the period 29 Jan to 12 Apr. ROTC students from many colleges visited West Point at this time along with the midshipmen. Thirty (30) cadets of the Third Class made exchange visits with Third Classmen of the Air Force and Coast Guard Academies (20 to the USAFA and 10 to the USCGA).

d. Supply.

(1) Maintenance of Buildings.

(a) Renovation of Central and North Barracks to include painting; plastering (Central Barracks), rewiring hallways; trunk rooms, latrines; installing new fixtures and placing fluorescent light fixtures over all bulletin boards.

(b) East Barracks: conversion of West Academic Building into cadet barracks, started August 1958, expected occupancy 31 August 1959.

(2) **Transportation.** Transportation was provided for cadets for instruction and trips. MATS provided air-lift for cadets visiting their parents in overseas theaters.

(3) **Clothing and Equipment.**

(a) Procured TW uniforms and new White Caps for the 2d, 3d and 4th Classes.

(b) The Command Maintenance Inspection disclosed all equipment to be in a superior condition.

(c) Seven hundred thirty-two (732) dress bayonets and scabbards were refinished by Ordnance.

(d) Helmet liners were replaced by the Louisville field cap.

(e) New type insignia was obtained for use on the tropical worsted uniforms.

(f) Hat boxes have been obtained for cadets to use on trips.

(g) Saber belts have been an obsolete item for years and replacements have been impossible to obtain. A new type black leather belt with a gold buckle will be available beginning in July.

(h) No major replacement of cadet room furnishings were obtained this year.

(4) **Facilities.**

(a) Cadet Barracks continued to be extremely crowded. The cadet room which was designed to accommodate 2 cadets, normally housed 3 and in some cases 4 cadets. The distribution was as follows:

<u>Semester</u>	<u>No. of 2 Man Rms</u>	<u>No. of 3 Man Rms</u>	<u>No. of 4 Man Rms</u>
Sep-Jan	76	675	78
Feb-May	126	683	20

(b) Upon occupancy of East Barracks the crowded condition is expected to be somewhat lessened.

e. **Military Psychology and Leadership.**

(1) **Cadet Instruction.** During the period this office presented the following courses:

(a) **Leadership in the Service.** Presented to the First Class in three components: Introduction and Management, Personnel Management, and Principles and Techniques of Leadership. The course provided the cadet an over-all concept of leadership and covered the basic functions of planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and coordinating. It included material on the principles of military and

civilian personnel management. Group discussions, role-playing techniques and other practical measures were employed to present material on principles of leadership.

(b) **Military Instructor Training.** This course was presented to both Second (Class of 1960) and Third (Class of 1961) Classes and was designed to assist the cadet to prepare for his role as a leader in the Corps of Cadets and to prepare him as a military instructor after he becomes an officer. Each cadet prepared and presented a 30-minute lesson and a 15-minute lecture on an approved military subject. Additionally, each cadet made two critiques of other cadet-prepared presentations and made one or more impromptu talks on military subjects.

(c) **Psychology.** This course was not presented during this academic year due to the shifting of the course from the Third Class year to the Second Class year.

(2) **Army Orientation Training.** The Office of Military Psychology and Leadership supervised both First and Second Classes in this program. 173 First Class Cadets were detailed to the Army Training Center, Ft Dix, NJ. 362 Second Class Cadets were detailed to regular army divisions at Ft Benning, Ga, Ft Bragg, NC, and Ft Campbell, Ky.

(3) **Aptitude for the Service System.** No major changes were made in the Aptitude System during 1958-59. Aptitude deficiency rates continued to increase gradually to approximately 2% of class entering strength discharged and 3½% conditioned.

(4) **Research.**

(a) The Office of Military Psychology and Leadership was the operating agency for the USMA Research Committee and as such was responsible for the detailed planning, supervision, control and execution of the USMA Research Program. Activities included the following projects:

1. Continued analysis of response to the USMA Graduate Questionnaire and the Regular Army Questionnaire - Part B.

2. Coordination with Personnel Research Branch, TAGO on administration of inventory to identify the most likely cadet resignees and those candidates possessing a low aptitude for the military service.

(b) In addition, a questionnaire was administered to the First Class (1959) to obtain a measure of cadet opinion just prior to graduation and an analysis made of a similar questionnaire given to the Class of 1958.

In November 1958, a comprehensive study was made on cadet utilization of study time.

(5) Cadet Public Relations Council. This Council, having a mission of informing the general public about West Point with a view of interesting potential candidates and of providing public speaking experience for cadets, was monitored and administered by this office. Both the Admissions Division and the Information Office utilized cadets in support of assigned missions under authority obtained from the Superintendent in March 1959. It is estimated that cadets spoke before live audiences of over 40,000 people. In addition to the above, cadets made 34 TV and 27 Radio Appearances.

(6) Miscellaneous:

(a) This office administered the Fourth Class Sponsor Program in which officers of the post sponsor new cadets.

(b) The Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence in MP&L Courses was presented to Cadet James L. Abrahamson, Class of 1959.

f. Physical Education.

(1) Cadet Instruction. The Physical Education program was divided into three phases - instructional classes, intramurals for all cadets not on intercollegiate teams, and special classes for cadets in need of additional instruction.

(a) Instructional Classes.

1. Fourth Class.

a. During the summer the Fourth Class received twelve periods of conditioning exercises, eight periods of rifle exercises and twenty-two periods of sports instruction.

b. During the academic year the Fourth Class received one hundred twenty-one periods of instruction in boxing, wrestling, swimming, gymnastics, golf, tennis, command voice, and running instruction.

2. Third Class. The Third Class received twenty-one hours of instruction in basketball, handball, squash and instructor training.

3. Second Class. The Second Class received twenty-four hours of instruction in coaching techniques, instructor training, handball and squash.

4. First Class. The First Class received approximately eight hours of summer detail instructor training in conditioning exercises, mass athletics, posture and command voice; and seven hours of instruction on physical training administration during the academic year.

(b) Intramural Athletics.

1. The intramural program, designed to meet the needs of each cadet to acquire skills in individual and team sports, to develop physical ability, to indulge in healthful, vigorous recreation, and to meet maximum opportunities to develop qualities of leadership, was directed and supervised by the Office of Physical Education but administered by the cadets.

2. The spring and fall season competition was required of all cadets not participating in Corps Squad Athletics. During the winter voluntary intramural season about 68 per cent of all cadets participated, while 22 per cent were on Corps Squads.

(c) Individual Instruction. We are experiencing a trend toward an increasing number of poor physical performers in each new class of entering cadets. This has required a stepped-up program of special instruction including Special Swimming, Posture and Correctives, strength development through Weight Training, Reconditioning, Weight Control, and extra instruction in order to foster the development and training of those cadets who are having difficulty meeting minimum standards of performance.

(2) Changes initiated during 1958-59.

(a) Third Class physical education program was reduced by seven hours to allow for the inclusion of a Department of Military Psychology and Leadership sub-course. Instructor training in conditioning exercises was added to the Third Class Physical Education Program to assist in preparing each new Second Classman in meeting his physical training leadership responsibilities in the Army Orientation Training Program.

(b) The Second Class program was increased by seven hours for a total of sixteen hours to compensate for the loss of instruction in the Third Class year. Instructor Training was included since this class had not received this instruction as Third Classmen. Handball and squash were added so that all cadets would receive instruction in both sports over a two year period.

(c) Fourth Classmen who demonstrated superior ability in swimming were given handball instruction in lieu of the last six attendances in swimming provided they were proficient in all other Fourth Class Physical Education activities. Poor performance in boxing, wrestling, or apparatus resulted in reassignment of the Fourth Classman to his weakest physical education activity for additional instruction.

(d) Conversion of the old Military and Psychology and Leadership classrooms in the Cadet Gymnasium was completed on 1 May 1959. The new activity area includes an additional wrestling room and a conditioning exercise room.

Section IV. REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

a. Public Law 85-600 enacted by Congress on 6 August 1958 amended Title 10 United States Code to authorize a Registrar at the United States Military Academy and United States Air Force Academy and for other purposes.

b. Class of 1962: Of the 942 vacancies available for the Class of 1962 on 1 July 1958, 736 (78%) were filled compared with an average of 72% for the preceding three years. An additional 70 candidates authorized admission under the Additional Appointment Section 4343, Title 10 USC, and five foreign students - one from the Republic of the Philippines, one from Bolivia, one from Chile, one from Paraguay, and one from Nicaragua - brought the total new admissions to 811. Sixteen comebacks joined the class in August and 20 new cadets were separated during the summer, resulting in a Fourth Class of 807 at the beginning of the Academic Year in September 1958.

c. A statistical summary of admissions data for the past four years appears below:

	Examina- tions Mar and Jun 1955 (Cl of 59)	Examina- tions Mar and Jun 1956 (Cl of 60)	Examina- tions Mar and Jun 1957 (Cl of 61)	Examina- tions Mar and Jun 1958 (Cl of 62)
a. Vacancies available	944	913	880	942
b. Candidates examined	2001	2067	2268	2467
Number fully qualified	921 (46% of b)	951 (46% of b)	1005 (44% of b)	1185 (45% of b)
Vacancies filled	630 (67% of a)	680 (74% of a)	667 (76% of a)	736 (78% of a)
Additional appointments	50	82	67	70
Foreign students	3	3	3	5
Total new admissions	683	765	737	811

d. The mental qualifications of the candidates for entrance with the Class of 1962 were determined by the use of the College Entrance Examination Board tests. The tests consisted of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition.

e. Qualification of all competitive candidates and those noncompetitive candidates designated as competitors by certain US Senators and Representatives was determined by evaluation of the candidate's record on the basis of academic ability, as measured by the College Board tests and rank in high school class; physical aptitude, as measured by ratings of school officials and by participation in extra-curricular activities.

Section V. U.S.M.A. LIBRARY.

a. Library.

(1) The Library added 8,865 hardbound and 7,948 paperbound books, 8 manuscripts, 2 maps, 245 slides, 105 pictures, and 1,873 rolls of microfilm. Cancellations

totalled 2,078 books. Total accessions stand at 158,940 books, 2,575 maps, 1,671 manuscripts and 1,894 rolls of microfilm.

(2) Annual circulation at the Main Library was 46,491 of which 30,483 was charged to cadets. Recorded circulation at Camp Buckner amounted to 792 books; cadet company libraries circulated 7,779 volumes. Cadet reading increased by more than 25% over the corresponding period of last year. The Library staff answered over 3,000 reference questions; 399 items were borrowed, and 132 loaned through Interlibrary loan channels.

(3) Mr Egon A. Weiss assumed the position of Assistant Librarian effective 1 September 1958. This position had been left vacant since 13 August 1957.

(4) Library Program.

(a) Library-Academic Department relations were further developed. The Librarian held periodic meetings with departmental library officers, and maintained close liaison with academic department heads and other members of the instructional staff. Departments are assuming an increased share in the recommendation of materials in their subject areas.

(b) Centralized acquisition, cataloging, processing and binding for nearly all academic departments have been instituted by the USMA Library. A new and improved procedure for ordering books was implemented which has resulted in more economical procurement.

(c) The importance of orienting cadets in the use of library resources has resulted in the publication of USMA Library guides and handbooks.

(d) The importance of augmenting the Library's rich collection of documents in the area of military history has found expression in the Superintendent's personal appeal to distinguished military leaders of both World Wars asking them to deposit their personal papers, books and manuscripts with the Library. Increased use of library and archival materials, as evidenced by personal visit of research scholars and the amount of reference correspondence, reinforces the concept that the USMA Library is performing the services of a national military library.

b. Archives.

(1) The USMA Archives received and answered 1,358 reference inquiries dealing with the history of the Military Academy, its graduates, and the history of the West Point site; 920 by mail, 438 by telephone.

(2) Fees collected for photocopying and research services amounted to \$1,633.64.

(3) In addition to the entire range of appropriate activities, the USMA Archives mailed 1,930 transcripts of academic record to graduate schools, service schools, state

boards of education, state engineering boards, and personnel offices of private industry at the request of ex-cadets and graduates, many with supplementary letters enlarging on details such as curriculum content, textbooks, and the grading system.

(4) Thirty graduate students and scholars visited the Archives from various parts of the country for research purposes.

(5) The Archives provided bibliographical material and historical information to officers detailed to the Curriculum Committee.

(6) The Archivist and Historian represented the Superintendent at meetings in Albany and Newburgh, New York, called by Governor Harriman to develop plans for the Hudson-Champlain celebration; and delivered a talk on West Point history to the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.

Section VI. LECTURES

The program of lectures is divided into two general categories. The first consists of 99 lectures by visiting speakers. For this category complete information regarding the lectures is given. The second category, consisting of lectures given by USMA faculty, is summarized by totals only.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (2)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
17 Jan 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Mr Carl J. Allen General Electric Co	"Modern Trends in Electrical Illumination"	Second
23 Mar 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Dr H. Kouts Brookhaven National Laboratory	"Modern Trends in Nuclear Reactors"	Second

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (7)

10 Feb 59 0925-1030	Mr Vincent Guilloton Professor of French Smith College	"The V Republic"	Third (French)
20 Feb 59 1930-2030	Capt Rudolph W. Berger Transportation Officer German Embassy	"Winter Campaign in Russia"	Third (German)
24 Feb 59 1915-2015	Mr Jacques Guicharnaud Assistant Professor of French, Yale University	"Sociology"	Third (French)
23 Mar 59 0925-1025	Lt Col Ernst M. Paulsen Assistant Military Attache, German Embassy	"The German Armed Forces and NATO"	Third (German)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
13 Apr 59 0925-1025	Prof Alceu Amoroso Lima Professor of Brazilian Studies New York University	"Machado de Assis- a brief look at his life and work"	Third (Portuguese)
21 Apr 59 1915-2015	Dr Francis Millet Rogers Professor of Romance Languages Harvard University	"Modern Portugal"	Third (Portuguese)
18 May 59 1915-2015	Mr Pierre Tisseyre Director, Le Cercle du Livre de France and author of "55 Heures de Guerre", Montreal, Quebec, Canada	"55 Heures de Guerre" (55 Hours of War)	Third (French)

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (1)

18-19 Nov 58 1300-1400	Maj Gen Stanley W. Jones, The Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Army	"Some Thoughts on Military Law"	First
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS (6)

27 Oct 58 0755-0915 1035-1155	Mr Neil MacCough, Ret, formerly Consulting Engineer Beacon Labora- tories, The Texas Co, Beacon, NY	"The Practical Thermo- dynamics of Automobiles"	Second
12 Feb 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Prof J.P. Den Hartog Dept of Mechanical Engineering, MIT Cambridge, Mass	"Mechanical Vibrations"	Second
26 Mar 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Dr August Raspel, Aero- physics Dept, Engineering & Industrial Research Sta, Mississippi State Univ, State College, Miss	"The Boundary Layer"	Second
1 May 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Dr A.M. Lippisch, Collins Radio, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	"Wings are for the Birds"	Second
28 May 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Dr H. Guyford Stever, Asso Dean of the School of Engineering, MIT, Cambridge, Mass	"Fluid Mechanics of Spacecraft"	Second
20 Feb 59 0755-0915 1035-1155	Mr Chester C. Utz Chrysler Corp, Detroit, Michigan	"Vapor Cycle Power Plant System"	Second (Upper Sections only)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE (10)			
12 Sep 58 1300-1400 1415-1515	Lt Col William J. Wilson, MC, Office of The Surgeon General, D/A, Washington, DC	"Environment in Relations to Military Operations"	First
19 Sep 58 1300-1400 1415-1515	Maj Michael P. Dacquisto, MC, Dept of Nuclear Medicine, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research	"The Medical Aspects of Nuclear Warfare, Part I"	First
26 Sep 58 1300-1400 1415-1515	Lt Col Joseph D. Goldstein MC, Dept of Atomic Casualty Studies, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research	"The Medical Aspects of Nuclear Warfare Part II"	First
3 Oct 58 1300-1400 1415-1515	Maj Gen James P. Cooney MC, Dep Surgeon General Dept of the Army	"Responsibilities of The Commander & Surgeon for Battle Casualties"	First
17 Oct 58 1300-1400 1415 1515	Col Albert J. Glass, MC Office of the Surgeon General, D/A	"The Psychiatric Aspects of Nuclear Warfare"	First
28 Apr 59 0925-1025	Col Arthur P. Long, MC Office of The Surgeon General, D/A	"Part I, Communicable Diseases-Nature and Mode of Transmission	Third
29 Apr 59 0925-1025	Col Arthur P. Long, MC Office of The Surgeon General, D/A	"Part II, Communicable Diseases-Significance"	Third
30 Apr 59 0925-1025	Col Arthur P. Long, MC Office of The Surgeon General, D/A	"Part III, Communicable Diseases-Prevention and Control"	Third
22 May 59 0925-1025	Col Albert J. Glass, MC Office of The Surgeon General, D/A	"Preventive Psychiatry"	Third
23 May 59 0925-1025	Col Albert J. Glass, MC Office of The Surgeon General, D/A	"Alcohol and Drugs"	Third
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS (3)			
24-25 Nov 58 0800-0900 1000-1100	Mr T. D. Nicholson Asso Astronomer Hayden Planetarium, NYC	"Practical Astronomy"	Fourth
3-4 Dec 58 0800-0900 1000-1100	Mr T. D. Nicholson Asso Astronomer Hayden Planetarium, New York City	"Contributions of Astronomy to the International Geo- Physical Year"	Fourth

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS (3) (CONTD)			
26-27 Feb 59 0800-0900 1000-1100	Dr Frank C. Whitmore Chief, Mil Geology Br US Geological Survey Washington, DC	"Introduction to Geology"	Fourth
DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE (11)			
29-30 Oct 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Col F. L. Furphy Office, Chief of Ordnance, US Army	"Systems Engineering"	First
12-13 Dec 58 & 28-29 Apr 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Lt Col A.E. Cowan, Chief, Atomic Divi- sion, O/Chief of Research & Dev, DA	"Developments in Nuclear Weapons"	First
7-8 Jan & 12-13 May 59 0925-1035	Dr Walter R. Dornberger Dir of Engineering Niagara Frontier Div Bell Aircraft Corp	"Historical Dev and Future Potential of Hypervelocity Vehicles"	First
9-10 Jan & 14-15 May 59 0925-1035	Lt Col W.R. Stevens Weapons Systems Evalua- tion Group, Dept of Defense	"Summary of the US Missile Program"	First
14 Jan 59 0925-1025	Lt Gen Leslie R. Groves USA (Ret) Remington Rand Corporation	"Industry's Participation in the Field of Ordnance"	First (Top half)
16 Jan 59 0925-1025	Rear Adm Paul D. Stroop Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, Dept of the Navy	"Naval Ordnance Activities"	First (Top half)
2-3 Apr 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Dr Chas J. Mundo, Jr Dr Paul Savet, Arma Div, American Bosch Arma Corporation	"Inertial Guidance for Missiles"	First
9-11 May 59 0925-1025	Col D. L. Hine Commanding Officer Rock Island Arsenal	"Developments in Gun Propulsion Systems"	First
12-13 May 59 0755-0905 1040-1130	Capt R. Liston Detroit Arsenal	"Land Locomotion"	First
20 May 59 0925-1025	Col Norman C. Spencer Jr Dep Commandet Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, Robins AFB, Ga	"Air Force Armament Activities"	First (Top half)
22 May 59 0925-1025	Maj Gen A. Schomburg Dep Chief of Ordnance D/A	"Army Ordnance Activities"	First (Top half)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (26)			
29 Sep 58 1910-2030	Mr George W. Brooks Director of Research Internl Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Wash, DC	"The Role of Trade Unions"	First
30 Sep 58 0755-0905 1045-1155	Seminar Discussion led by Mr Brooks	"The Role of Trade Unions"	First
22 Oct 58 1910-2030	Dr Robert V. Roosa Vice Pres, Federal Reserve Bank of NY , New York	"The Federal Reserve in Recession and Recovery"	First
13 Nov 58 1910-2030	Dr Preston E. James Professor of Geography, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	"Latin America "	Second
20 Nov 58 1910-2030	Dr Leo Cherne, Exec Dir, Research Inst of America, New York	"The Role of US in the World Economy"	First
5 Jan 59 1910-2030	Prof Hans Kohn City College, N. Y.	"Nationalism in Modern Europe"	Second
14 Jan 59 1910-2030	Mr Wm C. Sullivan, FBI, Dept of Justice, Washington, DC	"Communism in the US"	Second
4 Feb 59 1910-2030	Prof Stanley Hoffman Dept of Government, Harvard University	"Foundations of French Political Thought"	48 Second Classmen
17 Feb 59 1910-2030	Maj Gen James McCormack Vice President, MIT Cambridge, Mass	"Science & Strategy"	First
18 Feb 59 1910-2030	Prof Charles Frankel Dept of Philosophy Columbia University, NY	"Nineteenth Century Liberalism"	48 Second Classmen
19 Feb 59 1910-2030	Prof G. E. Kirk Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard Univ, Cambridge, Mass	"The Great Powers in the Middle East"	48 Second Classmen
5 Mar 59 1910-2030	Prof William Ebenstein Dept of Politics Princeton Univ, NJ	"The Challenge of Communism"	Second
11 Mar 59 1910-2030	Mr J. O. Coyne National Security Coun Washington, DC	"The NSC in Perspective"	57 First Classmen; open to other 1st Classmen

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
12 Mar 59 0755-0905 1 045-1155	Seminar discussion led by Mr Coyne	"The NSC in Perspective"	Seminar Members
19-20 Mar 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Lt Col F.L. Smith Secy for JSC Matters Directorate of Plans, USAF, Washington, DC	"Operation of JCS"	57 First Classmen
23 Mar 59 1910-2030	Mr Robert W. Berry Office of Gen Counsel Dept of Defense , Wash DC	"Problems of Defense Reorganization"	57 First Classmen ; open to other First Classmen w/privileges
24-25 Mar 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Seminar discussion led by Mr Berry	"Problems of Defense Reorganization"	Seminar Members
31 Mar 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Prof W. Barton Leach Harvard Defense Studies Program, Cambridge, Mass	"Congress and Defense"	57 First Classmen
31 Mar 59 1910-2030	Prof Cyril E. Black Dept of History Princeton Univ, NJ	"Patterns of Russian Foreign Policy"	First
2 Apr 59 1910-2030	Dr Allen Felix Dept of Education for Schools & Colleges The NY Stock Exchange	"The Stock Market"	First (voluntary)
21 Apr 59 1910-2030	Prof Sigmund Neumann Chairman, Dept of Govt Wesleyan University Middletown, Conn	"Executive Stability in France and Germany"	Second
21-22 Apr 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Col Robert C. Richardson Chief, Long Range Planning USAF, Washington, DC	"Strategic Deterrence"	57 First Classmen
23 Apr 59 1910-2030	Lt Col Donald S. Bussey President's Committee to Study the Mil Assistance Program, Washington, DC	"Limited War"	57 First Classmen; open to other 1st Classmen with privileges
27 Apr 59 1910-2030	Prof A. L. Burns Australian National University, Australia	"Defense Policy in the Nuclear Age"	57 First Classmen open to other 1st Classmen w/Priv
28 Apr 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Seminar discussion led by Prof Burns	"Defense Policy in the Nuclear Age"	Seminar members
29 Apr 59 1910-2030	Gen Alfred M. Gruenther Pres, The American National Red Cross, Washington, DC	"World Problems and Your Military Career"	First

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
30 Apr 59 1910-2030	Col Richard G. Stillwell CO Western Division Germany	"Defense Policy in Perspective"	57 First Classmen; open to other 1st Classmen
7 May 59 1910-2030	Mr Edwin M. Wright Head of the Dept of Career Studies, Foreign Service Institute Washington, DC	"Dilemmas of the Middle East"	First
21 May 59 0755-0905 1045-1155	Lt Col J.G.K. Miller President's Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program. Washington, DC	"Military Assistance"	57 First Classmen
21 May 59 1910-2030	Prof Fred Greene Dept of Political Science, Williams College Williamstown, Mass	"Sino-Soviet Relations"	Second

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS (19)

9 Dec 58 1910-2010	Maj Gen Edgar C. Erickson, Chief National Guard Bureau	"National Guard Affairs"	First
11 Dec 58 1910-2010	Maj Gen Ralph A. Palladino, Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs	"Organized Reserve Corps"	First
15-16 Dec 58 1300-1400 1415-1515	Col Maxwell A. Tencher & Representatives Army Co-operative Fire Assn	"Aims & Procedures of Army Co-op Fire Assn"	First
15 Jan 59 1300-1400 1415-1515	Capt George S. Simmons USN	"Roles & Missions of the US Navy"	Second
22-23 Jan 59 1300-1500	Col Walter A. Edens, D/A R&D Program	"Army Research & Development Program"	First
30 Jan 59 1900-2030	Maj Gen George E Martin D/A, DCS Personnel	"Army Career Orientation"	First
2 Feb 59 1300-1400 1415-1515	Maj Gen Carter, Chief of Staff, NORAD	"NORAD Operations"	First
4 Feb 59 1910-2030	Mr John J. McCarthy General Electric Corp	"Man in Organizational Structure"	First
18 Feb 59 1910-2030	Mr R.H. Willey, Dir, Civilian Personnel, Office of DC/S, DA	"Personnel Management"	First
25 Feb 59 1915-2030	Col W.R. Gilbert, Hqs USAF	"Air Force Career"	First (AF)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
27 Feb 59 1300-1400 1415-1515	Col William E Ekman Director, Airborne-Air Mobility Dept TIS	"Airborne Training"	First
2 Mar 59 1300-1400 1415-1515	Col John T. Corley Director, Ranger Training, TIS	"Ranger Training & Orientation"	First
23, 24, 25 & 26 Mar 59 1300-1400 1415-1515	Mr Donald S. Buck Safety Director CONARC	"Safe Driving"	First, Second & Third
30 Mar 59 1915-2030	Maj Gen William C Westmoreland, USA, CG 101st Airborne Div	"Personal Reflections on Leadership"	First
6 Apr 59 1915-2030	Brig Gen Stanley R. Larsen, Asst Comdt, USA Inf School	"Infantry Orientation"	First (Inf)
6 Apr 59 1915-2030	Brig Gen James I King Asst Comdt, USA Armor School	"Armor Orientation"	First (Armor)
6 Apr 59 1915-2030	Brig Gen Philip C Wehle Asst Comdt, USA Artillery School	"Artillery Orientation"	First (Arty)
16 Apr 59 1915-2100	Maj Gen Boatner, Provost Marshal Gen; Maj Gen Andrew T. McNamara, QM Gen, and Maj Gen Paul A Mayo, Chief of Finance	"Technical & Administrative Services"	First
20-21 May 59 1300-1400	D/A Intelligence Team	"Soviet Missiles"	First
KERMIT ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL LECTURE (1)			
13 Apr 59 1915-2030	General Sir James Cassels British Army	"The Emergency in Malaya - The Problems of Fighting a Hot/Cold War in the Jungle and the Steps Necessary for Success"	First and Second
CADET EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY LECTURERS			
THE CADET FORUM (3)			
22 Mar 59 1900-2025	Alistair Cooke US Correspondent Manchester Guardian	"Pains and Pleasures of Anglo-American Understanding"	Voluntary
26 Apr 59 1900-2000	Lt Gen (Ret) James M. Gavin	"US Military Policy in the Space Age"	Voluntary

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LECTURER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CLASS ADDRESSED</u>
10 May 59 1900-2000	Mr Thomas K. Finletter	"The Challenge to US Leadership in a Dynamic World"	Voluntary
STUDENT CONFERENCE ON UNITED STATES AFFAIRS (2)			
3 Dec 59 1600-1645	The Hon Christian A. Herter Undersecretary of State	"Problems of US National Security Policy"	First and Second
5 Dec 58 2000-2100	Dr Henry M. Wriston President, Council on Foreign Relations	"Point of View in International Affairs"	Banquet Speech
NATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT (1)			
24 Apr 59 2000-2015	Mr Frank Pace President, General Dynamics	"The Need for the Capacity to Communicate"	Banquet Speech

SUMMARY OF LECTURES BY GUEST SPEAKERS

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPEAKERS</u>
Kermit Roosevelt Memorial Lecture Department Sponsored	1 92
Cadet Extracurricular Educational Activities	6
TOTAL	99

LECTURES BY USMA FACULTY MEMBERS

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
Electrical Engineering	14	Second
Foreign Languages	38	Third (28) Fourth (10)
Law	1	First
Mechanics	3	Second
Military Art & Engineering	17	First
Military Hygiene	20	Second(4) Third (9) Fourth (7)
Military Topography and Graphics	14	Third (10) Fourth (4)
Ordnance	7	First
Physics and Chemistry	7	Third
Social Sciences	14	First (7) Second(7)
Tactics	4	First (1) Second (1) Third (1) Fourth (1)
TOTAL	139	

Section VII. FIRST BATTLE GROUP, FIRST INFANTRY

a. Strength. During the period 1 July 1958 through 30 June 1959, the average enlisted strength of the command, including all assigned and attached elements, was 1,408.

A total of 290 enlisted personnel were lost through transfer and 556 were received as gains. Discharges were also processed for 251 enlisted personnel of whom 104 were reenlisted. There were 15 retirements processed during the period.

b. **Organization.** One major change was accomplished which reorganized one unit on a more functional and increased strength basis. On 15 August 1958 the Military Police Detachment was discontinued and the 57th Military Police Company was activated under TO/E 19-57D, 57, w/C1, with an authorized strength of four (4) officers and 155 enlisted men. The previous assignment status of active TO/E and T/D units remain in effect.

c. **Operations.**

(1) **Cadet Instruction.** Personnel of the 1st Battle Group, 1st Infantry, conducted 4,159 platform hours of Cadet Military Tactics instruction to all classes during the academic year and a 7 week Summer Training Program to the Third Class at Camp Buckner.

(2) **Honors, Ceremonies and Displays.**

(a) The organization participated in 13 Honor Guards and 19 Artillery Salutes conducted for visiting dignitaries, and 84 military funerals conducted both on the reservation and in surrounding communities.

(b) Troops of the 1st Battle Group, 1st Infantry, participated in 23 off-post parades, ceremonies and displays in surrounding civilian communities in support of events celebrating national holidays.

(c) The organization conducted on-post orientations and displays of military equipment for the Fourth Class Christmas Week Activities, seven groups of visiting Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, a large group of Boy Scouts of America, and approximately 3500 visitors to the post on Armed Forces Day.

(3) **Support of Other Post Activities.**

(a) A total of 78,463 man-hours were expended on details in support of other post activities.

(b) The organization augmented the Post Engineer personnel in extinguishing one major forest fire and removal of two heavy snowfalls.

(c) Company B, 87th Engineer Battalion, completed construction of the Trainfire I Range.

(d) A new Pistol Range on the Known Distance Range (Range #8) has been completed and affords greater flexibility in pistol training. Range #4 has been relocated and now includes a 12.5 and 25 meter range, including a Field Firing Range for the Light Machine Gun. Due to relocation of Range #4 the 3.5 Rocket Launcher will be fired from a new firing point on Range #2.

(e) Personnel of the Battle Group completed sweeping the Quarters 500 area for duds. Three thousand one hundred sixty (3,160) man-hours were expended on this project.

d. Training. The Battle Group conducted professional training for assigned military personnel, and certain required POR qualification training for all post military personnel. This training was greatly limited by the many required operational and administrative activities covered in other paragraphs of this report. Areas in which training was conducted are as follows:

(1) Annual POR Training covered qualification in arms for all officers and warrant officers assigned to the Military Academy, and enlisted men assigned or attached to the Battle Group; Military Justice for enlisted personnel; and Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare training for all officers on overseas orders and enlisted men otherwise POR qualified.

(2) Officers schooling included attendance by selected officers at the Senior Officer's Nuclear Weapons Employment Course; Instructors Conferences at the various combat arms branch schools; Atomic Weapons and Guided Missiles Orientation Course; Airborne Course; CBR Officer Course and Trainfire I Course.

(3) Enlisted men attended both branch immaterial and MOS type schools during the year. The majority of quotas utilized were for the Airborne School; however, others included Ranger School, Trainfire I Course, Guided Missiles CBR Enlisted Course, Armor Advanced NCO Course, Armor Track Vehicle Maintenance Course, and Aircraft Maintenance Courses.

(4) The Battle Group made a continuing effort to maintain and enhance the Branch professional training in the combat arms of its enlisted personnel particularly those men participating in or in direct support of cadet instruction.

(5) Other training activities included parachute training jumps for personnel of the Airborne Detachment; regimental level competitive marksmanship in both small bore and service type small arms; participation in First Army Area rifle and pistol matches; officer liaison visits to Continental Army Command in preparation for cadet instruction, organization and training of a Radiological Survey Team.

e. United States Military Academy Band.

(1) TOE 12-35R, effective 1 July 1955, defines the primary mission of the USMA Band as the fulfillment of the musical requirements of the United States Military Academy. This includes supporting the Corps of Cadets in activities such as parades, reviews, athletics, and other ceremonies requiring the presence of music. In addition to these regularly scheduled activities, the USMA Band participated in Post and other events, scheduling a total well in excess of 200 appearances.

(2) The secondary mission of the USMA Band is to provide music for appropriate military ceremonies, recreational activities, radio/television presentations and civilian functions, as authorized by D/A. This year the two traditional concert series were presented at West Point, in addition to two concerts and parades in conjunction with civilian functions. The Band also assisted the Corps of Cadets in various recreational and educational activities, including the 100th Nite Show, Ice Carnival, History of Military Music, athletic rallies, "Gloom Period" concerts, and various shows. During Armed Forces week a concert was presented in Rockefeller Plaza, with a parade along New York's Fifth Avenue in support of the Corps of Cadets. Elements of the Band provided music for various social functions throughout the year, on post and at Stewart Air Force Base.

Section VIII. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration directs, co-ordinates, and controls all activities normal to the Personnel, Intelligence, Plans, Operations, and Training Divisions of the General Staff, as well as such special projects as may be assigned.

1. Adjutant General Division.

a. Mission. To provide administrative and operational services for Headquarters, United States Military Academy, the Corps of Cadets, and the post of West Point in connection with records, correspondence, publications, reproduction, distribution, postal service, and such other services as may be assigned.

b. Functions. To advise the Superintendent and staff on administrative procedures and act as staff co-ordinator on administrative matters. Direct distribution, safeguarding and accounting of classified documents. Provide reproduction and printing service. Authenticate official correspondence for the command. Supervise forms and printing control and records administration programs for all elements of the United States Military Academy. Administer assignment of all military personnel, provide custody and maintenance of officer records and reviews, co-ordinate, make recommendations or take final action on discharges, schooling, line of duty investigations and other actions pertaining to military personnel assigned to the headquarters and subordinate elements. Supervise allocation of on-post housing for military personnel and civilian employees authorized Government quarters. Operate mobilization designee program. Plan, coordinate, and supervise the processing of data and production of reports by electrical accounting machines.

c. Organization. The Personnel Division was redesignated a Branch and placed under the Adjutant General. The Archives and History Branch, the Civilian Personnel Branch, and the Special Services Branch were transferred from the Adjutant General Division.

2. Security Division.

a. **Mission.** To exercise staff responsibility for planning, organizing, directing, and co-ordinating intelligence and counter-intelligence functions of the command.

b. The administrative processing of DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History) has been expedited on United States Military Academy candidates, prior to their reporting for duty. Each candidate authorized admission to the Military Academy as a result of the March and special June Entrance Examinations receives a "DD Form 398 Package."

3. Civilian Personnel Division.

a. **Mission.** To advise the Superintendent and staff on matters pertaining to staffing of the command, position classification and pay administration, employee performance evaluation, employee development, employee relations and services, employee recognition and incentives, personnel records and reporting, and program evaluation.

b. Actions.

(1) During the past year the Academy's civilian personnel requirements were for the most part adequately met by the local employment area, supplemented by the usual number of resident military dependents. Though some difficulty was encountered in filling the positions of medical technician, librarian, recreation leader, and sales store foreman, there was but little restriction in the local area labor market. Of substantial benefit was the continued participation of this office in area high school, preparatory school, and college Career Days at which occupational information of the Federal Service was disseminated. Additionally, the Local Board of Civil Service Examiners conducted stenographer-typist examinations in fifteen area high schools for 226 potential June graduates. General recruitment was materially assisted by the Local Board of Examiners' added announcement of 14 examinations, rating 1,600 applicants, issuance of 350 certificates of eligibles from which 450 placements were made. At the end of the fiscal year 2,088 civilian employees were on the rolls, of which 145 represented temporary seasonal hires.

(2) Throughout the year the on-the-job, off-the-job civilian training effort designed to increase employee skills and supervisory competence resulted in 7,519 man-hours of training being furnished 2,325 civilian employees. Eleven employees participated in and completed 239 credit hours of extension courses, mainly sponsored by Army schools. Twenty-one semester hours were earned by one individual through Government contract with a university, and one young lady completed six month's training under the Inter-Agency Management Development Program, jointly sponsored by the US Civil Service Commission and other Federal activities.

(3) A high degree of job satisfaction during the year was evidenced by a relatively small number of complaints and appeals received, grievance appeals numbering one, with

salary and wage complaints totaling eleven. Active participation in the Incentive Awards Program showed improvement during the year. Thirty-nine suggestions were approved with cash awards granted amounting to \$690.00. Outstanding Performance ratings were approved for 21 Individuals, while 25 Sustained Superior Performance Awards were made with recipients sharing \$2,950.00. Length of service was recognized by the award of 156 certificates, with 30-year pins going to 26 employees. Commendations numbered 50, while one employee was given the Army's Exceptional Civilian Service Award.

(4) Approximately 1,900 of the 1,998 positions authorized were reviewed through job analysis surveys scheduled for all organizational units during the fiscal year. A wage change survey was again conducted in the locality which resulted in increases in all wage board pay schedules. Conversion to the new consolidated grade structure and to the three-step pay plan for the regular and lithographic schedules was accomplished simultaneously with the application of the new pay schedules. Plans have been made for the installation, effective 1 September 1959, of a salary schedule for the teachers at the Post Children's School, based on prevailing rates in the area.

c. **Organization.** The Civilian Personnel Branch, operating under the Personnel Division, was redesignated a Division and placed directly under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration.

4. Chaplain Division.

a. Post Chaplain.

(1) The Post Chaplain serves as advisor and consultant to the Superintendent on matters pertaining to the religious life, morals, and morale of the non-cadet personnel of the command, and maintains a religious program at the Post Chapel comparable to a well-rounded parish program in a civilian church. He is assisted by an Assistant Post Chaplain.

(2) The schedule of Sunday worship services includes a weekly celebration of the Holy Communion, and morning and evening general Protestant services. An Adult Choir, a High School Girls' Choir, a Youth Choir, and an Acolyte Guild participate regularly in the chapel services. The Protestant Youth Fellowship, United Church Women, Adult Bible Class, Vacation Bible School, and other organizations have continued an effective program. The Post Chapel Ladies' Auxiliary assists in the care of the Chapel altar, appointments, and other needs. A tri-faith Religious Emphasis Week observance was conducted for all personnel during the fall of 1958.

(3) Improvement in the Post Chapel facilities includes the addition of pew frontal screens in the Chapel nave, a set of eight single wooden candlesticks, and a matching Bible stand to the altar appointments. The new edition of The Armed Forces Hymnal is now being used.

b. Cadet Chapel Board - Chaplain, USMA

(1) The Cadet Chapel Board supervises all matters relating to the Cadet Chapel and also advises the Superintendent on all matters pertaining to the Sunday Schools which are under the supervision of the Chaplain, USMA, and in which cadets act as teachers. It also serves as a Board of Review for the Chaplain's Fund, of which the Chaplain, USMA, is custodian.

(2) The year ending 30 June 1959 saw a continued deepening and development of religious activity in the Corps of Cadets. The West Point Church School had an enrollment of over 600 children who were taught by 110 cadet Sunday School teachers. The Cadet Chapel Acolyte Squad continued to help with the services in the Cadet Chapel. There was increased attendance by cadets at the voluntary program of morning devotions held every week-day in the Chaplain's office. The Protestant Discussion Group had a number of interesting meetings during the year. Careful marriage preparation was again provided for cadets and their fiancées being married in the Cadet Chapel during June Week, as well as cadets being married away from West Point.

(3) The following guest preachers appeared in the Cadet Chapel during the year: The Reverend Frank E. Gaebelein, Litt D., Headmaster, Stony Brook School, Stony Brook, New York; The Reverend Luther H. Harshbarger, Chaplain, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania; The Reverend Franklin C. Fry, DD, President, The United Lutheran Church of America, New York, New York; The Reverend Dr E. L. R. Elson, The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.; The Reverend Browne Barr, DD, Professor of Preaching and the Parish Ministry, Yale University, The Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut; Chaplain (Colonel) Charles I. Carpenter, USAF, United States Air Force Academy, Colorado; The Reverend Theodore Wedel, Warden, Washington Cathedral, College of Preachers, Washington, DC; Chaplain (Captain) Fred D. Bennett, USN, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; The Reverend John O. Mellin, First Presbyterian Church, New York, New York.

c. Catholic Chaplain.

(1) The Catholic Chapel at West Point cares for all Catholic personnel - cadets, enlisted men, officers, and families. Two resident priests, Right Reverend Monsignor Joseph P. Moore and Reverend Robert F. McCormick, supply the services in the chapel and are available for religious instructions and counseling. Four Masses are offered on Sunday and two each week-day during the academic year. Confessions are heard every morning at Mass times and on Saturday afternoons and evenings.

(2) Cadet Acolytes and missal readers are trained to assist at the altar. They participate in two Masses each Sunday and the two weekday Masses. The Cadet Choir sings a High Mass at 1000 every Sunday. The Choir and Acolyte Squads participate in solemn ceremonies in three prominent churches in the Archdiocese, including Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

During the week about 150 cadets attend morning Mass at 0615. Religious instruction classes, discussion groups, and private instructions are held during the afternoons and evenings for the cadets. A Catholic Forum conducted by the cadets under the direction of a priest is concerned with religion, morals, and philosophy. A series of marriage preparation conferences are held for all couples being married at West Point. These conferences are available to and used by couples being married elsewhere. The library of the rectory serves as the meeting place for these activities.

(3) Every week there are discussion groups for the officers and enlisted men and their families. There is a school for religious instruction every Monday and Wednesday in the Chapel. It is attended by the Catholic children who attend the Post School. The Parish Choir sings at two Sunday Masses each month and a Ladies' Altar Society cares for the altars and vestments of the chapel. Last year there were approximately 750 Catholic cadets and 200 Catholic families of officers and enlisted men and civilian instructors. Many single enlisted men living in barracks attend the Chapel. The priests participate in the Army Character Guidance Program on the post.

(4) During the past year both the interior and the exterior of the Catholic Chapel building has been enlarged and beautified. The seating capacity has been increased by 250 and a new all-purpose room has been built in the extended basement. This room and the already existing basement room supply new and adequate facilities for all types of Church activities. The cost of this work has been \$500,000.

5. Special Services Division.

a. Mission. To stimulate, develop, and maintain mental and physical well-being of military personnel through voluntary participation in planned recreational activities. Initiate and maintain programs that are flexible, wide in scope, and which appeal to the diverse preference and interest of all personnel, ranging from the individual to the unit as a whole.

b. Special Services Activities.

(1) Organization. The Special Services Branch, operating under the Adjutant General, was redesignated a Division and placed directly under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel & Administration.

(2) Administration and Supply. Five civilian employees, formerly paid from nonappropriated funds, are now being paid from appropriated funds and two additional appropriated civilian spaces have been approved. Two civilian employees, paid from nonappropriated funds (First US Army grant) continue to be employed by the Division, making the total civilians employed fourteen. Nonappropriated fund grants were received from Headquarters, First US Army, to provide the following additional recreational sports facilities; night lighting of a softball diamond - \$12,500.00; resurfacing

and enlarging tennis facilities - \$8,240.00; and to establish an eight-lane bowling facility with automatic pinsetters - \$67,948.00.

(3) Special Services Library. Provides post library service, ward library service in US Army Hospital, field library service (Bookmobile) to summer troops at Camp Natural Bridge and three NIKE sites. Library attendance has continued to increase since the last report. The record library and music appreciation hours have proved a popular feature. This year a program of library instruction for youth groups was inaugurated. Work with children has pointed out the immediacy of a need for library expansion.

(4) Service Club. During the past year has procured additional volunteer hostess groups. A more varied program of activities has been planned to include deep-sea fishing in the Atlantic Ocean. Participation by troops on a unit basis in theater parties, professional ball games, and other tours has increased. Has co-ordinated some of the historical interest festivities with the club program, namely the 350th Anniversary of the Hudson River discovery (Hudson-Champlain Celebration). Planned with the Enlisted Men's Council to entertain children from a local orphanage on a monthly basis. This program was found to be of sincere interest to the men and has provided a wholesome activity for their leisure time. The professional staff of the Service Club has continued to supervise recreational activities on the three NIKE sites assigned to the US Military Academy and has co-operated with local community groups in providing recreation for the enlisted men.

(5) Crafts Shop. In addition to the new equipment in the photographic area, many additional tools and equipment have been purchased for the automotive shop. Classes were conducted during the winter months in the following crafts: oil painting, ceramics, art metal work, and the graphic arts. The 1959 Post Photography Contest was well received with many post personnel and cadets participating. The post entries were entered in the First US Army Photography Contest, and six entries won honors. One cadet entry won Honorable Mention in the All-Army Contest, conducted at Nurnberg, Germany, 5 May 1959.

(6) Sports. The intramural sports program was increased by two sports, boxing and billiards, making a total of sixteen diversified activities now offered to post personnel. The US Military Academy was host to the 1958 First US Army Tennis and Horseshoe Championships conducted 4-7 August, and the 1959 Tennis and Handball Championships, conducted 15-19 June. West Point enjoyed a banner year in competing in the First US Army Championships by placing in fourteen out of eighteen contests. West Point also won the third place First US Army Commander's Men's Sports Percentage Participation Trophy - 1958. During the past year a cadet bowling program was inaugurated which enabled cadets to bowl Saturday afternoons and evenings and during the Plebe Christmas season. The additional bowling lanes will allow Special Services to offer additional bowling time for cadets. The recreational areas at Round Pond and Delafield Pond have been

improved and the swimming areas enlarged. Swimming tests have been conducted for all children in the elementary and secondary schools to ascertain swimming skills. The non-swimmers were issued a distinctive tag to preclude their entering the deep water areas of the swimming facilities.

(7) Theater and Entertainment. Free 16 mm entertainment movies were set up again for the summer troops at Camp Natural Bridge, running from May until September. The Entertainment Director assisted the West Point Players in presenting their fall and spring productions, the Dialectic Society with their 100th Nite Show, the Cadet Special Program Committee in their presentations, the Special Activities Officer, USCC, in procuring special shows for the Plebe Christmas season. The West Point Community Theater Organization was formed to give all personnel at West Point an opportunity to participate in theatrical activities. In the 1959 All-Army Entertainment Contest (Records Phase), West Point won two places. The Fourth Class Glee Club won third place in their category, and the Cadet Quartet won second place in their category. In the First US Army Competition (Recorded Phase), West Point won four first places and in the First US Army (Live Phase), West Point won two second places.

c. Post School.

(1) The school year began on 2 September 1959 with an enrollment of 639 students. As of 1 June 1959, 70 children had been transferred and 65 new children had entered. Twenty-nine students were graduated on 11 June 1959.

(2) Three new teachers were hired - a Physical Education Instructor, Music Teacher, and a second 7th Grade Teacher.

(3) Several educational field trips were made by the classes under the supervision of teachers and parents. Trips were taken to the United Nations Headquarters, Hayden Planetarium, Hyde Park, Vanderbilt Mansion, Science Exhibit in Highland Falls, and the US Military Academy Library.

(4) The budget for Fiscal Year 1960 was submitted. The new teachers' pay plan has been approved and will become effective in September 1959. A request was made for a Foreign Language Teacher, a School Psychologist (part-time), and a Speech Therapist (part-time), but no approval has been received as yet.

(5) Major Improvements.

(a) Modern folding door to separate the main part of Building No. 705 from the new addition.

(b) New roof on Building No. 705 will be installed commencing in June.

(6) An application for construction of a new school building has been submitted. This application is based on the current need for additional classrooms, on the increase in enrollment anticipated when the 156 new quarters

are approved and completed, and on the fact that the parochial school will not be able to accept so large a number of West Point children as at present. A total enrollment of 960 children is expected. The application is for a separate building northwest of the present school building to accommodate Grades K through 4; Grades 5 through 8 will remain in the present building.

6. Provost Marshal Division.

a. Mission. To advise the Superintendent and staff on matters pertaining to military police activities, to include maintaining discipline, enforcing laws and regulations, conducting investigations of a criminal nature, and pedestrian and vehicular control. In addition, to exercise staff supervision over safety activities of the post.

b. On 15 August 1958, the 57th Military Police Company was activated and attached to the First Battle Group, First Infantry. Subsequent to that date, the Company has provided the necessary general military police service under the operational control of the Provost Marshal, US Military Academy.

7. Alumni Secretary.

a. The Alumni Secretary is a staff officer of the Superintendent, sharing offices in Cullum Hall with the Association of Graduates, US Military Academy. As additional duties, he is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates, Editor of ASSEMBLY, and Secretary of the Cullum Committee. During the year ending 30 June 1959, he:

(1) Maintained an office for the preservation of historical data concerning graduates of the Military Academy. This office, in conjunction with the Association of Graduates, keeps personal files on each of 22,727 graduates.

(2) Maintained an addressograph system covering all living graduates and many ex-cadets, totalling approximately 17,100 names.

(3) Planned and supervised two selective surveys of alumni in regard to capital support of secondary construction program.

(4) Planned and supervised the first Homecoming Day, 19 October 1958. This activity was so favorably received by alumni that its establishment as a tradition is anticipated.

(5) Planned and supervised the Founders Day Dinner. Because of illness of the recipient, the Sylvanus Thayer Award was not presented. A complete revision of plans was necessary.

(6) Attended two Founders Day dinners of West Point Societies as representative of the Superintendent.

(7) Was Chairman of the June Week Alumni Reception Committee which received, housed, fed, and entertained over

1,000 graduates, ex-cadets, and their dependents.

(8) Operated a central office of alumni information service as an aid in keeping the alumni and general public informed about West Point. During the year a total of eleven circular letters to West Point Societies were issued.

(9) Assisted in formation of two West Point Societies, making a total of 48.

(10) Planned, scheduled, and shipped thirteen films of 1958 football games, and provided other material on requests to 80 Founders Day Dinners worldwide.

b. **Highlights.** During the past year alumni interest has been made evident by increased correspondence and by favorable comments made to US Military Academy representatives visiting local societies. Increased public appreciation of US Military Academy was enhanced by selection of The Honorable John Foster Dulles as the recipient of the Sylvanus Thayer Award, with public approbation of the President, and the nomination of Thayer to the New York University Hall of Fame. The latter activity is supported by a committee of very prominent citizens. The Superintendent made a tour of three West Point Societies to increase their active participation in the Cadet Candidate Program.

8. West Point Army Mess.

a. **Mission.** To provide messing and recreational facilities for the officer personnel of the US Military Academy and their families; and to provide facilities required by the Superintendent for the official entertainment of visiting dignitaries.

b. The West Point Army Mess continued to be an unsatisfactory solution to the needs of the community. This facility, built in 1903, has had no major structural changes since that time. It is inadequate in size, uneconomically constructed, and poorly situated in relationship to cadet activities. Lack of qualified, locally available civilian labor required the continued use of enlisted personnel. Through very strict procurement and issue procedures, the mess was able to become financially sound; however, the services afforded the membership continued to be far below the standards to be expected of the US Military Academy.

c. In addition to the entertainment provided many United States and foreign dignitaries, the following highlight events were supported by the mess:

- Alumni Homecoming Day
- National Debate Tournament
- American Society for Engineering Education
- American Chemical Society Conference
- Annual June Week Alumni Banquet
- Thirty-three parties for Alumni Classes
during June Week
- Twenty-seven weddings during June Week
- The Army Science Conference, 1959

9. Post Exchange Division.

a. Mission. To provide post exchange services to military and other eligible patrons at authorized prices in order to supplement appropriated funds provided for the support of welfare and recreational programs for military personnel.

b. Highlights.

(1) Sales at the US Military Academy Exchange totalled \$1,265,386.00, an increase of 4.5% over the previous year.

(2) Continued support to US Corps of Cadets was maintained by the operation of mobile units during the Fourth Class Hike and a branch store at Camp Buckner.

(3) Off-post installations were increased by the addition of unit exchanges serving Headquarters, "B" and "C" Batteries, of the 5th Missile Battalion on sites at Tappan, Orangeburg, and Spring Valley, New York.

(4) Preliminary plans were completed for the construction of a new Main Exchange, Cafeteria, Office, and Warehouse, totalling 24,000 square feet, which are to be a part of the proposed shopping center.

10. West Point Museum.

a. The Fiscal Year 1959 has, for the West Point Museum, been dominated by its move from its home for the past fifty years in the Administration Building to new areas in Thayer Hall, and the installation there of new public exhibit galleries. The second floor galleries were opened to the public in a small ceremony on 28 March. These galleries are minutely planned and professionally installed on an up-to-date basis. Color, variation of form, and fabricated exhibits like dioramas and full-scale reproductions have been lavishly employed, so that the impact on the visitor is both more dramatic and more esthetically pleasing than was the case in the old Museum.

b. Planning was begun on the first floor of the Museum, but no work had been undertaken there at the end of the fiscal year.

c. All attempts to secure an increase in the Museum's force of guards in order to handle larger areas and far larger crowds than were handled last year have been unsuccessful. Until more guards have been secured, it will be impossible to open the first floor to visitors, and it soon may become necessary to close the Museum on Monday's to permit the current force adequately to clean the new areas.

d. All support to the academic program, except direct loans to cadets and instructors, had to be curtailed during the year. The degree to which this responsibility can be reassumed next year is as yet unknown.

e. The number of visitors for the year totalled 274,505, of which 127,397 visited the Museum between the time it was reopened on 28 March and 30 June 1959. This figure includes 181 groups and social clubs and 34 parties of distinguished visitors who were personally conducted through the Museum by the Director or a member of the staff.

f. The Museum staff handled 1,954 reference requests, initiated by letter, telephone calls, or personal visit. A total of 234 accessions was made during the year, which figure represents at least three times the number of individual items. The total number of items loaned was 1,514.

g. The Museum continues to have the use of the \$5,000 annual gift fund generously provided by Mr Christian A. Zabriskie. In addition, it has received during the fiscal year \$700.00 from Daughters of US Army. During the same period, it has spent \$29,618.67 from its gift funds, primarily on exhibits and fittings for the new areas.

h. Significant accessions during the year were a US Military Academy diploma of Hartman Bache, Class of 1818, the earliest known, transferred from the US Military Academy Library; Prussian General Staff uniform of 1870, purchased through Gift Fund; uniform of the Old Guard of the City of New York, presented by Lt Colonel George Rosenblum; revolver worn by Reichsmarschall Goering, presented by Major General Arthur A. White; oil painting "Memories" by Charles A. Meurer, presented by Mr Elmer G. Engel; suit of pikeman's armor, English, 17th century, presented by The Armouries, H.M., Tower of London, London, England; collection of pencil and water-color sketches, by James Scott, Sgt A.E.F., purchased from the artist; diorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, 1863, purchased through Gift Fund; clothing and weapons of a Turkish Janizary, presented by Turkish Army; diorama of the Battle of Saratoga, 1777; reconstruction of a Roman Eagle Bearer, purchased through Gift Fund; full scale European man-at-arms on horseback, 14th century, purchased through Gift Fund; US Light Artillery and Dragoon Uniforms, transferred from US National Museum; oil portrait of Lt General J.C.H. Lee, USMA, 1909, presented by Association of Graduates, USMA, on behalf of the staff officers of European Theater of Operations, US Army; set of six Military Service Crosses, presented by United Daughters of the Confederacy; and Nazi Reichsminister Wilhelm Frick's Uniform Coat, presented by Major Kenneth Miller.

i. The Director continued to administer requests for cadet awards, class and other memorials, and all offers of fine arts. The 1859-1959 memorial windows in the Cadet Chapel were installed in May.

j. Staff responsibility for the Museum has been transferred from the Dean to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Administration.

11. Army Aviation Officer.

a. Mission. To advise the Superintendent on all matters pertaining to Army Aviation; to command the 2d Aviation

Detachment (USMA); to instruct the Corps of Cadets in the tactical use of Army aircraft; to provide operational aircraft support in furtherance of accomplishment of the mission of the US Military Academy.

b. Organization. Organized under TOE 29-500D, the 2d Aviation Detachment (USMA) is now authorized seven officers, 12 enlisted men, and five aircraft. The aircraft consist of two L-23D command-type airplanes, one U-1A light transport airplane, one TL-19D observation airplane, and one H-34C light cargo helicopter.

c. Activities.

(1) The conduct of 24 hours classroom instruction to the Corps of Cadets involving the organization, function, and tactical employment of Army Aviation. A helicopter-borne operation was conducted during Phase II of the Third Class Field Exercise at Camp Buckner; 12 instructional hours were devoted to this operation.

(2) In supporting the US Military Academy with Army Aircraft, a total of 1,188 hours were flown on 368 flights, carrying 450 passengers a total of 280,526 passenger miles. An additional 140 hours were flown on 60 training flights.

(3) In supporting Airborne and Sky-Diving activities, 295 parachutists were dropped from the U-1A aircraft.

(4) Thirteen hours were flown on Search-Rescue and Medical Evacuation missions.

12. United States Air Force Liaison Officer

a. Mission. To co-ordinate requirements for Air Force tactical instruction to the US Corps of Cadets; to co-ordinate Air Force airlift requests for senior staff officers at the US Military Academy; to give guidance and indoctrination to those cadets being commissioned in the Air Force; to supervise the flying activities of rated Air Force officers assigned to the US Military Academy; to act as Superintendent's pilot in C-117 type aircraft.

b. Activities.

(1) Air Force tactics instruction consisted of a two-hour block to acquaint the cadet with the Air Force role in current Department of Defense plans as it applies to and/or affects the Army and, further, two hours of instruction on junior officer responsibilities in the Air Force for those graduates of Class of 1959 who chose the Air Force for assignment upon graduation.

(2) The Air Force Liaison Officer provided for the interviews, indoctrination lectures, and monitored the selections of initial assignments for those cadets that choose the Air Force for assignment upon graduation.

(3) The Air Force Liaison Officer supervised the flying activities in support of the cadet summer training exercises at Camp Buckner. Forty missions were flown by USMA pilots in T-33 type aircraft assigned for use of jet-qualified pilots at US Military Academy.

(4) A special staff study was made by the Air Force Liaison Officer and the Air Force Officer in the Tactical Department, US Corps of Cadets, for the purpose of determining the problem areas of recent graduates of the US Military Academy, commissioned in the US Air Force, who were performing at below-average standard while training at primary flying schools. Actions taken as a result of the recommended actions cited in the staff study resulted in greatly reducing the problem area in Primary Pilot Training, the ultimate result being a lower elimination rate for Academy graduates in future classes.

13. Book Department, USMA

a. See the Superintendent's letter of transmittal for details regarding the establishment of the Bookstore.

b. Personnel. In addition to the Officer-in-Charge, the Bookstore has one other full-time employee, a bookkeeper. When necessary, enlisted men are hired on an off-duty, part-time basis.

c. Merchandise. In addition to books, the store offers a limited stock of study guides, book covers, pens, and special quality stationery. These sidelines will be increased in the future in order to afford the store a greater margin of profit. The extent of the increase, however, will be limited by the floor space available to the store, the impracticability of competing with the USMA Exchange, and restrictions imposed by Army Regulations on types of merchandise which may be sold.

d. Sales. During the period 20 October 1958 - 30 June 1959 net sales of books totaled \$18,926.08, and of other merchandise \$695.71, for a total of \$19,621.79. Net profit from these sales totaled \$716.67.

e. Future operations. Since many cadets, officers assigned to the US Military Academy, and returning alumni have indicated a desire to utilize the Bookstore upon their departure, a wrapping and mailing service will be instituted.

Section IX. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

1. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics directs, coordinates and controls all logistical activities of the Command. Principal duties include the planning, coordination and supervision of the technical service activities of the Post Engineer, Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer, Engineer Supply Officer, Chemical Officer, Air Supply Officer, Transportation Officer, Signal Officer, the Army Medical Service activities of the Surgeon and the Dental Surgeon, and the miscellaneous service activities of the Treasurer, USMA, and Purchasing and Contracting Officer, and Self-Service

Supply Center.

a. Post Engineer. Activities of this Division encompassed the operation of utility plants and systems including the furnishing of utilities and fuels, maintenance and repair of real property, modification of facilities and minor new construction, furnishing of fire prevention and protection, and other services, the administration and management of repairs and utilities work, and the programming of deferred maintenance, essential minor improvements, minor construction, master planning and major construction.

(1) Among the more important maintenance, repair and modification items accomplished, or now in progress are:

Replacement of brine tank at Smith Rink, Bldg 1106.

Extension of central heat to TC Warehouse, Bldg 781.

Grading and paving of moat areas of Thayer Hall, Bldg 601.

Alterations to Bldg 632 to provide additional administrative space.

Alterations to former museum area in Administration Bldg 600 for cadet activities.

Alterations to accommodate Armament Engineering Laboratory, Thayer Hall.

Lawn construction and landscaping, Non-Commissioned Officers' Mess, Bldg 759.

Pruning and fertilizing of 537 elm trees, and the pruning of 533 other shade trees.

Interior painting and repairs to 49 sets of family type quarters.

Construction of parking area at Bldg 632.

Improvement of existing access road and construction of sidewalk from Washington Road to NCO Open Mess.

Improvement to Library, Bldg 1557, Camp Buckner.

Improvement of kitchens in 12 sets of NCO quarters.

Providing new cold rooms for the Cadet Mess in basement of Bldg 745.

Reroofing Post School, Bldg 705.

Replacement of deteriorated concrete curbs, gutters and walks.

Alterations to the north wing of Bldg 622 for bowling facilities.

Replacement of stair treads and landings in North Cadet Barracks, Bldg 737.

Replacement of lighting on Shea Stadium.

Replacement of three refrigerator compressors in Cadet Mess, Bldg 745.

Installation of a 5,000 pound per day ice cube maker in Cadet Mess, Bldg 745.

Removal of 3,600 elm trees on the Post and in outlying areas infected with the Dutch Elm disease.

Construction of 66 point pistol range with electrically actuated targets, superimposed on Range No. 8.

Installation of fluoridation equipment in Post water treatment plant.

Erection of three prefabricated steel buildings to replace deteriorated wooden structures at Camp Natural Bridge.

(2) Status of the Academy's MCA Program is as follows:

(a) The conversion of Riding Hall to an Academic Building was completed and classes were held in the new building starting 2 September 1958.

(b) Work continued on improvements to underground electrical distribution system. This project, which began in FY 1958, is scheduled for completion by 15 September 1959.

(c) Construction was started on the following projects:

1. Conversion of West Academic Building to Cadet Barracks. This conversion will provide housing for 318 cadets and will be ready for occupancy in August 1959.

2. Extension of storm sewers.

(d) Initiation of alterations to hospital is scheduled for this summer.

(e) Projects included in the DA FY 1960 Military Construction Program are:

Cadet Barracks (263 rooms).

Modernization of Camp Buckner (1st increment).

Family quarters - 156 units.

Expansion and rehabilitation of heating systems.

(f) The Academy's FY 1961 construction program consists of the Cadet Activities Building. Since the cost of this project exceeds the Department of the Army imposed ceiling, an alternate program consisting of the following items has been submitted in the event the Activities Building cannot be approved:

- Modernization of Camp Buckner (2d increment).
- Post Exchange.
- Post Exchange Gas Station.
- Athletic Fields.
- Water line to Camp Natural Bridge.
- Conversion of electric distribution system.
- Increase capacity of Stilwell Reservoir.
- Hotel Thayer rehabilitation.
- Improve roads and parking.

Scaled models and descriptive brochures have been completed for three buildings in the Academy's Secondary Construction Program for which it is hoped funds for construction can be raised by donation or grant from alumni and friends. These buildings are a modern Library, an Officers' Open Mess, and a modern Ice Skating Rink. Models and brochures have also been completed for two additional buildings as a supplement to the Secondary Construction Program; namely, a Varsity House and a Graduate Memorial Building.

(g) Company B, 87th Engineer Construction Battalion, from Fort Belvoir, on temporary duty at this installation since February 1959 will complete work on Train Fire I ranges prior to their return to home station in August.

b. Quartermaster.

(1) The activities of the Post Quartermaster include the Post Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant, Issue and Sales Commissary, supply and repair of Quartermaster property, Clothing Sales Store, Food Service Supervision, interment of remains in the Post Cemetery and Property Disposal.

(2) A Quartermaster Composite Unit from Fort Lee, Virginia, was made available by the The Quartermaster General, DA, to assist in providing QM support and instruction to the Third Class, USCC, during its summer training at Camp Buckner.

c. Ordnance Officer.

(1) General.

(a) During the past year the Ordnance service

and support available to the Military Academy continued to meet all of its objectives.

(b) After completion of summer training in 1958. the assistance of an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squad was obtained from FUSA, to clear the target ranges. Seven hundred and eighteen duds were located and destroyed.

(2) Maintenance.

(a) Approximately one-hundred additional items of Post Engineer equipment were assigned to the Post Field Maintenance Shop for field maintenance support. Two additional personnel spaces were authorized for this shop to compensate for this additional workload.

(b) The mission of the Ordnance Armament Shop has been expanded to include the field maintenance responsibility for 228 each Mechanism, target holding, train-fire, M31, now being installed on USMA target ranges.

(c) The Machine Shop and Carpenter Shop continued to be responsible mainly for fabrication of training aids and equipment for the Academic Departments. Work orders for all shops during the year numbered 3,382, of which 457 pertained to the Machine Shop and Carpenter Shop.

(3) Supply.

(a) No major supply mission change was made during the year, the Ordnance Division being responsible for the stock record accounts pertaining to Ordnance, Signal, Chemical, Engineer Troop and Air.

(b) Supply items to support the mission of the Military Academy were furnished in the dollar amounts indicated below:

TECHNICAL SERVICE	DEPOT SUPPLY	LOCAL PURCHASE	TOTAL
Ordnance	\$401,378.00	\$50,809.00	\$452,188.00
Signal	79,945.00	59,343.00	139,288.00
Chemical	1,388.00	7,831.00	9,219.00
Engineer	82,152.00	91,177.00	173,329.00
Air		44.00	44.00
TOTAL	\$564,863.00	\$209,204.00	\$774,067.00

(c) Several new pieces of equipment were requisitioned and received. Notable among these were the following items for the Armor Section, 1st Battle Group:

3 ea Tank, Combat, Full-Track, 90-mm, M48A2

1 ea Carrier, Personnel, Full-Track, Armored, M59

(4) Improvements.

(a) A new spray painting booth was constructed in the Post Field Maintenance Shop. The old paint-spray booth was removed in order to utilize the area for vehicle

repair bays.

(b) In the Armament Shop, existing machines were relocated to provide for a more efficient work area and excess machine tools were turned in.

d. Chemical Officer.

(1) A demonstration team was made available by the Chief Chemical Officer, DA, to assist the US Corps of Cadets in the summer training program. The Team presented a CBR demonstration for the Third Class at Camp Buckner in August. The Team is an element of the US Chemical Corps School, Chemical Corps Training Command, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

(2) A Radiological Instruction Team, from the Chemical Section, Headquarters, First US Army, conducted training of Radiological Survey Teams in the 1st Battle Group, on 4 December 1958.

e. Post Signal Officer.

(1) The Telephone System.

(a) The Dial Central Office was increased by 400 lines, bringing the total in the telephone system to 2200.

(b) Two hundred eighty (280) telephone numbers were reassigned to utilize the new telephone central office equipment and to better the quality of dial telephone service on the Post.

(c) Within several departments Secretarial Telephone Answering Equipment has been installed to centralize all telephone answering by one person.

(2) Electronic Systems.

(a) The capacity of the public address systems within the auditoria of Thayer Hall was doubled.

(b) Public address equipment was procured and installed for control on the Train Fire Ranges.

(c) Tactical Radio Sets were provided and installed in vehicles for use in the Camp Buckner training.

(d) A closed circuit TV system was installed in Thayer Hall.

(3) Film Equipment and Photography. The Photographic Laboratory produced transparencies for briefings and for use by the Academic and Tactical Departments in cadet instruction

f. Transportation Officer.

(1) The Transportation Motor Pool operated and maintained 359 General Transport Administrative vehicles. In addition, the Maintenance Section maintained 47 vehicles satellited on the Transportation Motor Pool for maintenance support. No new or replacement equipment was received during the year.

(2) Special transportation furnished for June Week, 1959, operated 14,255 miles, transported 7,004 passengers and 36½ tons.

(3) Military bus transportation is furnished the Protestant Sunday School activities during the period September through May, and for Vacation Bible School during the first two (2) weeks in July. Also, military bus transportation is being furnished for the Catholic Catechism Class each Monday.

(4) General Transport Administrative vehicles of the Transportation Motor Pool received a rating of Superior during the annual Command Maintenance Inspection.

(5) The Division conducted six (6) repetitions of 7½ hours each, automotive instructions for new cadets. The purpose of this instruction was to teach cadets basic driving techniques, preventive maintenance, to administer written, psycho-physical, and road tests required in AR 600-55. Of the 811 cadets (Class of 1962), enrolled, 503 qualified and were issued driver permits to operate military vehicles to and including 1½ ton capacity. Lack of driving experience proved to be the major cause of failure to qualify.

(6) Six (6) 2½ hour blocks of instruction was presented to the Third Class (Class 1961). Purpose of this instruction was to familiarize cadets with the mission, capabilities, functions, and equipment of a Transportation Company, (Light Truck), to demonstrate water fording and field expedients by the use of equipment authorized in this type unit, and to give cadets actual convoy operation experience with tactical type vehicles.

(7) Post Taxi utilization resulted in a 1.78% decrease in number of passengers transported, and a decrease of 6.52% in miles travelled over previous year. Radio Taxi sedan service operated 75,805 miles and transported 71,928 passengers. Radio ½-ton delivery service handled 290 tons of cargo, 1,310 passengers and travelled a total of 10,196 miles. This is an increase of 68% more cargo handled than in previous year.

(8) The General Transport Administrative vehicles of the Transportation Motor Pool transported 748,982 passengers, 111,865 tons of cargo and travelled 2,154,705 miles. This is a net increase of 10% in passengers and 14.6% in tons with a 1.3% decrease in miles.

(9) During the year the Traffic Branch moved

13,260 passengers, including dependents, on 630 Government Transportation Requests. A total of 3,646 Government Bills of Lading were issued, received and forwarded; 2,719,550 pounds of carload freight received and forwarded; 3,606,110 pounds of truckload freight received and forwarded; and 88,820 pounds of Railway Express received and forwarded. In addition, 339 commercial van shipments totalling 1,502,225 pounds household goods were forwarded, and 122 commercial van shipments of household goods totalling 641,350 pounds were received at this installation. Total tonnage received and/or shipped by the Transportation Corps Receiving and Shipping Section was 9850 tons.

(10) Harbor Craft from 1 June 1958 to 1 June 1959, transported 5,270 passengers and made 296 cruises.

g. Army Medical Service.

(1) The health of the Command and general sanitation of the post during the reporting period were excellent. The Army Health Nursing Program which was initiated in 1956 has continued to progress in its activities. Results of the Program have been gratifying, and it has continued to enhance overall general health of the Command. Annual physical examinations of all cadets, officers, enlisted personnel over 40 years of age, and all adult dependents were continued, and all military personnel, including cadets, were given Asian flu immunizations. This protection was also given, on a voluntary basis, to all dependents and other persons eligible for medical care. The poliomyelitis immunization program was also continued for all post personnel. The mission of the hospital during the year remained the same, with responsibility for hospitalization and evacuation of 10 2/3 counties in the vicinity of West Point.

(2) It is anticipated that renovation will be instituted on or about 1 July 1959 to absorb the activities in the old north wing of the hospital, for the purpose of releasing that wing for demolishing and utilization of the space for construction of new cadet barracks. Projected planning for the conversion of decentralized ward food service to centralized service in the hospital has been accomplished.

h. Post Dental Service.

(1) An estimated \$350,353.00 of dental service was provided during FY 1959 at an estimated cost of \$234,135.00. Adequate space in which to operate, competent staff in proportion to the assigned mission, and increased salaries for civilian personnel developed as required.

(2) (a) The extreme limitations imposed by lack of space make impossible further improvements in operational efficiency and expansion. Location of an out-patient service on a 4th floor without good elevator service subjects patients to unwarranted inconvenience.

(b) Personnel shortages, first ancillary then professional, posed a perplexing problem during the

entire year. Although authorized staffing was increased, inability to fill spaces curtailed by 33 1/3% the operational capacity.

(3) (a) In spite of handicaps, treatment objectives for the Corps of Cadets were attained. All but 16 First Classmen were graduated with no dental defects and all but 9 (3 in Class of 1961 and 6 in Class of 1960 with major defects were treated to at least Dental Class II (minor defects).

(b) The Fourth Class entered with 59% needing treatment and of this percentage 30% had major dental defects. Changes in dental standards for admission were effected in December 1958 to insure that candidates report without dental defects.

(c) Experience gained by operation of the Camp Buckner Clinic indicated that the services of a full-time dentist was not required.

(4) Of the assigned military personnel 58.4% need treatment and 299 have major defects.

(5) In prevention of dental disease some gain was made by providing oral prophylaxis and hygiene instruction for each enlisted person, and oral prophylaxis, hygiene instruction and stannous fluoride treatment (dental decay prevention) for each Fourth Classman, 1st Regiment. This program was conducted through the singular efforts of Mrs. Eleanor E. O'Brien, dental hygienist. The critical need for a vigorous dental hygiene program was apparent throughout the year.

(6) The most important equipment addition was three high-speed dental units. The enthusiastic response by dentists and patients justified requesting purchase of sufficient units for the entire clinic. Another innovation for reducing patient discomfort and providing greater patient protection against accidental breakage and the transmission of viral hepatitis was the use of sterile disposable needles for dental anesthetics.

(7) Dependent care was discontinued after disapproval of requested "remote status". The impact upon the morale of all military families cannot be minimized, and the need for a reasonable solution creates a problem that is sharply defined at local operating level.

i. Treasurer, USMA.

(1) The Treasurer, USMA, is charged with the management of Cadet funds and Cadet Mess, Store and Restaurant funds. This involves collection, disbursement and investment. The Treasurer prepares annually the Fixed Account Cadet budget; he supervises the operation of the Cadet Store, Cadet Mess and Restaurants, and the US Hotel Thayer.

(a) Cadet Mess.

To minimize over-preparation of food, efforts were strengthened to obtain accurate estimates of cadet attendance at meals during weekends and holidays.

(b) Cadet Sales Store.

1. Significant to the Cadet Store during the year have been the various uniform and accessory changes:

a. White duck blouse redesigned along conventional military styling.

b. Adoption of an additional uniform - officer style, semi-dress, tropical worsted.

c. Cadet gray garrison cap to replace service cap with khaki cover and helmet liner when khaki is worn.

d. Stand up fatigue cap to replace helmet liner when field uniform is worn.

e. Officer's convertible cap with white cover to replace existing cap frame with white and khaki covers.

f. Redesigned white blouse fabricated in dacron/vicose gabardine to be field-tested during summer 1959 and adopted, if satisfactory, in lieu of one duck uniform.

2. Impact of these changes and the experimentation incident thereto on Cadet Store manufacturing capability necessitated temporary employment of 12 additional personnel for a 6-month period. Short and long-range shop capability is currently under study and will be determined during FY 1960.

3. Project for maximizing self-service operations was two-thirds complete by end of FY 1959. Conversion will provide better service and management control.

4. Four jewelry, one military and two civilian clothing displays were sponsored for the Corps. Forty-four civilian firms participated.

(c) U.S. Hotel Thayer. The 43-room Annex was completely redecorated and refurbished to include wall-to-wall carpet. This will enable the hotel to use these rooms for group business as well as for their original intended purpose. New carpeting was installed in the main dining room.

j. Contracting Officer.

(1) The Purchase and Contract Division processed 11,471 purchase actions with dollar value of \$4,416,610.00. Of the total purchase actions, 8,423 were "negotiated", 510 were "formally advertised", and 2,661 resulted from "Inter-governmental" procurement.

(2) Small business concerns were awarded 6,949 purchase actions representing 60.6% by volume.

(3) This report is based on actual statistics from 1 July 1958 to 31 May 1959, with a forecast for the number of actions and dollar value for the month of June 1959.

Section X. COMPTROLLER.

1. FY 1959 marked the second full year of operation under the Army Command Management System. Under this concept, the Comptroller serves as Program Coordinator for the Command, and as Major Activity Director for the Financial Services Program.

2. The application of ACMS (integrated programming, budgeting, accounting, manpower utilization, and performance analysis) to the particular needs of USMA necessitated that certain modifications be made to the system. These changes were designed to enhance the local value of the system within the framework of Department of the Army requirements and guidance. Among the more significant improvements effected were:

a. The elimination of decentralized recording and reporting of unfunded costs (military labor and free issue supplies) by USMA agencies. The decision to eliminate such unfunded costs was predicated on the following factors:

(1) The USMA Operating Program and Operating Budget for FY 1960 was prepared on a funded cost basis only in accordance with DA instructions.

(2) Quarterly Cost and Performance Reports to DA require funded costs only, and

(3) The Superintendent has no control over unfunded costs since the actual funds which finance unfunded resources are programmed and budgeted at DA level.

b. The redesign of internal Cost and Performance Reports to simplify reporting requirements, to expedite submission of reports, and to satisfy additional manpower reporting requirements imposed by DA.

c. The initiation of a formal quarterly Review and Analysis presentation to the Chief of Staff by Major Activity Directors and the Comptroller. These presentations cover such topics as progress against programmed cost and

performance, procurement status, inventory and undelivered orders status, status of funds, and related items of significance. They have proved useful as a means of pointing out deficiencies requiring corrective action and in planning future operations.

d. The presentation of a series of ACMS orientation lectures to newly assigned personnel who are actively engaged in the conduct of ACMS by virtue of their assignments. These lectures are of a continuing nature and serve to apprise operating officials of procedures, requirements, changes, etc.

e. The development, and submission to the Department of the Army, of an integrated Operating Program/Operating Budget for FY 1960. In prior years, the Budget Execution Plan and the Operating Program Document were prepared and submitted separately. An integrated Operating Program/Operating Budget document provides a reliable statement of costs, performance, objectives, priorities, policies, and functions which were not available under the old system of budget preparation.

3. In the area of ACMS, a study is now in progress with a view toward establishing uniform procedures and records in both the consumer and technical service areas for the management of procurement funds. Procurement funds comprise almost 30% of the annual funding program at USMA, hence, proper attention must be given to the development, control, and management of procurement ceilings. Implementation of the recommendations resulting from this study are scheduled for 1 July 1959.

4. Audit services were provided for eighty-one (81) appropriated and non-appropriated fund accounts during the year, with forty-nine (49) formal reports of audit and/or examination having been issued as of 10 June 1959. A fifteen (15) man team from the Army Audit Agency conducted an installation audit of the command during the period from 10 June 1958 to 7 October 1958. This audit covered the two and one-half year period from 1 January 1956 to 30 June 1958 and revealed no significant deficiencies. The annual Inspector General inspection of USMA was conducted between 14-18 October 1958. No significant irregularities in the audit area were reported by the inspection team.

5. The Comptroller provided management assistance to the Command when requested, and furnished personnel to serve as members of committees and study groups. In June 1958, USMA was made subject to DA reporting requirements under the Management Improvement Program per Change 5, AR 1-60, dated 9 June 1958. While this office has carried out active management improvement in the form of surveys, advisory service, and work simplification training, a formalized Management Improvement Program had not been established. Management Improvement accomplishments were first reported to DA for the period ending 31 December 1958. A comprehensive Manage-

ment Improvement Plan has now been established and will become effective for FY 1960.

6. A four volume publication entitled "Management Guide - United States Military Academy" is currently under development. Volume I, Organization, depicting the organizational structure of USMA, responsibilities, and relationships between and among the various elements of USMA, will be published in the relatively near future. Subsequent volumes of the Management Guide will cover the Army Command Management System, Manpower Control, and Miscellaneous Management Programs (Reports Control, Forms Control, et.al).

7. An Office Machine Program has been established to monitor the relocation of available equipment in an effort to minimize the purchase of new equipment. A cyclic program has been initiated to replace all uneconomically repairable over-age typewriters during a three-year period. A similar program is now being extended to other office machines (e.g., duplicating machines, reproduction equipment, recording and transcribing units, etc.).

8. The possible installation of an Electronic Data Processing System at USMA has received considerable attention during the past year. Because of its unique position in the military establishment, USMA has an obligation to pursue the benefits to be gained in this field. In September 1958, an exploratory project was initiated to determine the benefits to be derived, the areas to be considered for conversion to EDPS, the preliminary changes to procedures necessary to facilitate such a conversion, and the Academy's status incident to progress in this area as compared with other institutions of higher education. Efforts are being made to provide the opportunity for each cadet to become familiar with electronic data processing equipment. Orientation lectures have already been given to USMA staff and faculty personnel by DA technical personnel. These orientations have been supplemented by presentations of technical representatives from commercial concerns dealing in electronic data processing equipment.

9. In the area of Manpower Utilization, surveys were conducted on a curtailed schedule during early FY 1959 since DA had just completed a full-scale survey in March 1958. Emphasis in other management fields further precluded the conduct of an intensive survey program. However, in February 1959, DA imposed a reduction of thirty-seven (37) civilian spaces to be effected by the end of FY 1959. This reduction came at a time when increased facilities (i.e., Thayer Hall and East Cadet Barracks) and increased demands on support activities (i.e., Printing Plant, and Library) necessitated our request for forty-one (41) additional spaces. This requirement had not yet been recognized by DA when the reduction of 37 spaces was ordered. This has created a critical situation here at the Academy which may be further compounded by a possible reduction of an additional twenty (20) spaces in early FY 1960 as a result of a reduced funding program. An accelerated manpower survey program was

initiated in March 1959 as the most effective means of implementing the reduction and evaluating the Academy's additional requirements. Twenty-five surveys embracing 478 military and civilian positions have already been conducted. The remaining 2800 positions will be reviewed as they arise to assure that only essential positions are filled. Continued efforts and emphasis in pursuing this approach are the only means whereby the DA imposed reductions can be absorbed without seriously hindering the mission of the United States Military Academy.

10. The new military pay voucher system was implemented as of 1 January 1959 and, in May 1959, the withholding of New York State Income Tax from the salaries of civilian employees was initiated. In compliance with the provisions of ARs 35-301 and 735-60, centralization of Financial Inventory Accounting in the Finance and Accounting Division will take place on 1 July 1959. Detailed studies dealing with procedures, forms, feeder reports, etc., necessary to establish a feasible and economical machine accounting system were conducted to facilitate the conversion from the decentralized-manual accounting system to a centralized-mechanized FIA system.

Section XI. SPECIAL STAFF

1. Information Officer. The Information Officer continued his mission of making the American people aware of the nature of West Point, its value to the nation, and the nature of the program it offers to young men from all walks of life. This program of dissemination of information has utilized all media. An additional function of the office has been the administration of visits to USMA, both official and unofficial.

a. Community Relations. The importance of community relations continued to be recognized with principal emphasis being given to cooperation in community celebrations and providing speakers for various civic and educational groups.

b. News and News Features, Radio and Television Activities. Approximately 1400 news stories, features, and hometown releases, plus 3800 photographs, were sent out directly by the News Media Division. An additional 1800 hometown stories and photographs were disseminated through the US Army Hometown News Center, and about 25 special stories and pictures were distributed through the US Information Agency. Five articles concerning West Point appeared in national magazines, including LIFE (two articles), PAGEANT, SATURDAY EVENING POST, and McCALL's Magazine. In addition, seven house organs utilized USMA material for articles. These included PURE OIL NEWS, SPERRYSCOPE, ELKS MAGAZINE, THE BLADE (Gillette Razor Co.), PERSONS AND PLACES (Chrysler Corp.), ARMY RESERVIST, and ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST. In the field of television cadets were featured in 11 nationwide television

appearances as well as numerous hometown interviews on radio. Television and theatre newsreel crews were assisted in covering special events at USMA, such as visits of foreign nationals, Navy game activities, presentation of the Pershing automobile, and June Week 1959. A German television crew visited West Point in Fall of 1958, during the annual SCUSA Conference, and exposed film footage and made recordings of cadet activities for use in German television, a project coordinated through the US Information Agency.

c. **Special Projects.** Major projects in this area included cooperation with the Gillette Razor Co and Office of Physical Education in preparation of film entitled **FITNESS FOR LEADERSHIP**, released in the fall of 1958; **YEAR OF HISTORY** film produced by New York Telephone Company; **MARCH OF DIMES** film featuring Cadet First Captain; **SCOUT TRAIL TO CITIZENSHIP** movie produced by the Boy Scouts of America and scheduled for release in fall of 1959; and cooperation in preparing the **SYLVANUS THAYER** film as part of the Department of Army "Big Picture" series.

d. **Visitors Division.** This unit continued to be charged with protocol responsibilities incident to formal and informal visits to the Military Academy. Duties included preparation of itineraries and the arrangements for such social functions as were deemed appropriate.

e. **Sports Information.** The Sports Information Officer continued his responsibility as publicity coordinator for all major athletic events. He functioned also in an advisory capacity to the Director of Athletics in matters pertaining to press coverage of intercollegiate athletics. The Sports Information Division produced and edited a weekly sports page circulated throughout the Military Academy and the Corps of Cadets, assumed responsibility for production of the annual football highlights reel, produced sports brochures and football programs as appropriate, and arranged for press coverage of home athletic contests. Complete records of the athletic program at West Point were maintained as part of the official athletic record of the Military Academy.

2. Inspector General.

a. Four Annual General Inspections, twenty-six Special Inspections, and one hundred thirty-three non-appropriated fund inspections were conducted during the past fiscal year. The results of the inspections indicated the status of discipline and efficiency throughout the command was generally outstanding.

b. The following Department of the Army Special Subjects for Inspection were inquired into and found to be satisfactory:

(1) Elimination of Unessential Requirements Imposed on Company-Size Unit Commanders.

(2) Field Maintenance Performance.

(3) Effectiveness of the Army Mobilization Planning and Programming System.

(4) Documentation of Procurement Actions.

(5) Army Policies Regarding Civilian Employment.

c. Eleven complaints and fifty-three requests for assistance were processed and resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. Informal studies were conducted to assist various agencies and individuals of this installation.

3. Office of the Staff Judge Advocate.

a. **Military Justice Matters.** The high state of discipline within the command is reflected in the fact that during the fiscal year there were only one general court-martial, 10 special courts-martial and 29 summary courts-martial.

b. **Military Affairs.** Throughout the year the office rendered opinions as to the legal sufficiency of board proceedings and reports of investigation, interpreted the legal effect of statutes and regulations, rendered legal advice to subordinate agencies of the Command, commented upon proposed legislation affecting the Military Academy, and acted as chief liaison with the Department of the Army in legislative matters. During the fiscal year, action on legislative proposals of immediate concern to the Military Academy was as follows:

(1) Public Law 85-723 (HR 13170), providing for a permanent professor of Physical Education, was approved 21 August 1958.

(2) Public Law 85-600 (HR 7140), providing for the military position of Registrar, was approved 6 August 1958.

(3) DOD 86-55 a legislative proposal "to amend certain provisions of law relating to the methods of selecting candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies", was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget 9 May 1959. This proposal is a more comprehensive draft bill than DOD 85-3 which was returned by the Bureau of the Budget last year for further revision.

(4) DOD 86-107, a legislative proposal to provide increased pay for senior professors, has been sent to the Congress by executive communication. It was referred to the House Armed Services Committee 10 June 1959 but has not been introduced as a bill. This proposal supersedes DOD 85-203 which did not clear the Department of Defense last year because of passage of the Military Pay Act of 1958.

c. **Claims.** There were 123 claims processed, involving claims against the United States for tort liability of the United States Government and for damage to household goods on permanent change of station, and claims in favor of the United States for damage to Government property. The increase in the number of claims was due primarily to the

change in regulations authorizing local settlement of laundry claims under AR 25-25.

d. Legal Assistance. Advice and assistance to authorized personnel in regard to personal affairs were rendered in 2487 cases, including such diverse matters as adoption, change of name, affidavits, depositions, citizenship, contracts, notes, divorce or separation, estates, insurance, powers of attorney and releases, real property sales and leases, taxation, tort actions, wills, allotments, bastardy proceedings, civil criminal matters, guardianship, veterans' matters, copyrights and patents.

e. Procurement. During the fiscal year, there were over 323 procurement actions involving the review of government contracts and the examination of bonds for legal sufficiency and compliance with Armed Services Procurement Regulations and Army Procurement Procedures.

4. Director of Athletics.

a. Intercollegiate Athletics.

(1) The Military Academy was represented by varsity and plebe teams in 17 intercollegiate sports and by junior varsity in 4 intercollegiate sports.

(2) Approximately 6,317 young men came to the Military Academy as members of visiting teams and competed in 383 contests. Of this number of visitors 3,520 were furnished overnight accommodations in visiting team quarters, and approximately 15,343 meals were served in the Cadet Dining Hall.

(3) Throughout the year the Army varsity teams competed in 207 contests - won 133, lost 67, and tied 7 for a .643 winning percentage. In Army-Navy competition the cadets defeated the midshipmen in 8 events and lost 8.

(4) Outstanding individual and team accomplishments for the year 1958-1959 are listed below:

Cross Country - The cross country team was undefeated and was the 1958 Heptagonal champion.

Football - The football team won the Lambert Trophy, symbolic of the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship, with a record of 8 wins and 1 tie.

Cadets P.M. Dawkins, R.P. Anderson, and R. Novogratz were named to the first team All-America.

Cadet P.M. Dawkins was the recipient of the Heisman and Maxwell Trophies.

Cadet Novogratz was presented the Knute Rockne Award as the outstanding college lineman of the year.

Cadets P. M. Dawkins, W. G. Rowe, M. Hilliard, and H. Walters participated in the North-South All-Star football game in Miami, Florida. Cadet R. Novogratz participated in the East-West Shrine game in San Francisco, California.

150-lb Football - The 150-lb football team completed its second successive undefeated football season and again won the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-lb Football League Championship.

Gymnastics - Cadet J. Aaronsohn was the Eastern Gymnastic Champion on the flying rings.

Lacrosse - The lacrosse team tied with the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University for the National Championship. The team's overall record in collegiate circles was 8 victories and 1 defeat. Cadet Don Tillar, defense, and Cadet Charles Getz, midfield, were named to the first team all-America. Five cadets represented the North in the annual North-South lacrosse game: Cadets Steve Fertig, Dwight Beach, Charles Getz, Don Tillar and Freeman Howard.

Pistol - Cadets C. P. Hutton and A. J. Barr were named to the United States Revolver Association All-America team. Cadet Hutton was also named the National Intercollegiate Pistol Champion.

The Pistol Team won the National Midwinter Championship at Tampa, Florida.

Track - Cadet E. Bagdonas was both the Indoor Heptagonal 35-lb Weight and the Outdoor Heptagonal Hammer Throw Champion. He set a new Cadet and Heptagonal record of 203 feet in the hammer throw.

Cadet H. T. Benz was the Heptagonal Indoor Mile Champion and Cadet R. M. Greene was the Heptagonal Two-mile Champion. Cadet R. Greene established a new meet record.

b. Personnel Changes.

(1) The First Class traveled by train to Notre Dame, Indiana, to witness the Army-Notre Dame football game.

(2) The Second Class traveled by train to Pittsburgh, Penn, to witness the Army-Pittsburgh football game.

(3) The entire Corps of Cadets traveled by train to Philadelphia, Penn, to witness the Army-Navy football game.

c. New Construction. Construction of three sets of coaches' quarters was completed in September.

d. The intercollegiate sports 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, including foreign colleges; opportunity for desirable publicity for the Army and the Military Academy through press, radio and television and visits to other cities by the Corps.

Section XII. BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS

1. Cadet Extra-Curricular Educational Activities Committee.

a. Cadet interest remained high in extra-curricular educational activities and there was a further expansion in certain endeavors. Except for conflict arising in a few cases of key debaters participating in critical debate tournaments, current Regulations, USCC, governing participation in extra-curricular activities and maximum authorized absences from classroom attendance and evening study periods provided an adequate regulatory framework for these activities. In special cases, ad hoc adjustments were made through established channels.

b. 146 cadets participated in Debate Council activities, engaging in 544 debates of which 296 were intercollegiate debates with 140 separate colleges and universities. The program was successful, cadet teams scoring some notable victories. The most outstanding was a sweep by two cadet teams of 1st and 2d places in the Heart of America Tournament at Kansas. Other wins included the Inter-Service Academy (Golden Gavel) at Kings Point, the Idaho State College and University of West Virginia Tournaments, and the Royal Military College of Canada debate. Teams placed second at University of Maryland and Purdue University. In addition, individual cadets won awards and certificates for superior debating. Cadet James F. Ray won the award as Best Speaker at the West Point National Debate Tournament, the first time a cadet has achieved this honor. In cooperation with the Admissions Office, USMA, the Debate Council expanded its program of intercollegiate debates before high school audiences. Cadets appeared before more than 18,000 high school students in debate against Pittsburgh, Stanford, San Francisco, San Jose State (California), Syracuse and Southern California.

c. The program of the Cadet Forum centered about seminars, home discussions, the Sunday Evening Lecture series, and participation and educational trips. The fall seminar program was primarily keyed to the Student Conference in December and was built around the theme of World Tensions Areas; spring seminars included Personal Finance, Philosophy, Christian Religions, Geomorphology, Elizabethan Drama and the Soviet Union. Only three Sunday Evening Lectures were presented: Alistair Cooke, Lt General James Gavin (Ret) and Thomas K. Finletter. Eight of ten Forum participation trips were to student conferences, including a first visit to McGill University (Montreal), and the first Air Force Academy Assembly. In addition to broadening the intellectual horizons of cadets, participation in student conferences have served the very useful function of establishing and furthering cadet contacts with students and faculty of approximately

200 civilian undergraduate institutions. The annual Far West and Washington, DC trips again proved stimulating and valuable experiences to cadet participants. A major change this year was the incorporation of two groups of debaters in the Far West trip for appearances before high school audiences.

d. The Student Conference on United States Affairs (SCUSA X) and the Invitational National Debate Tournament were both extremely successful. For SCUSA, 179 students from 86 colleges and universities of the United States and Canada joined with cadets at round tables considering the "Struggle for the Middle Billion". The keynote address was given by then-Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and the banquet address by Dr Henry Wriston. At the Debate Tournament, a cadet team reached the elimination rounds. Attending coaches again gave praise to the hospitality and efficiency of the Tournament. Both SCUSA and NDT act as major vehicles to enhance the reputation of the Military Academy as an educational institution.

e. The five language clubs continue their useful function of maintaining fluency and stimulating interest in languages during the years when formal instruction is not a part of the curriculum. All of these clubs made effective use of the proximity of New York by visiting the United Nations and various museums and securing the services of outstanding native lecturers.

f. The Astronomy Club, Hi-Fi Club, and Rocket Society greatly expanded their programs in response to growing cadet interest. Other Academic Group activities - the Mathematics Forum, Ordnance Club, and Radio Club, were active. The English Literature Seminar was de-activated this year but will be reconstituted next year.

2. Rhodes Scholarship Committee. The Academic Board accredited one member of the graduating class of 1957, five members of the class of 1958, and eleven members of the class of 1959 to compete for Rhodes Scholarships in sixteen different states. Six of these seventeen scholarship candidates were selected by their state committees as one of the two individuals sent forward by each state to their district competition. Five members of the class of 1959 were selected as Rhodes Scholars and will enter Oxford in the fall of 1959. These selections, the most in any single year for the Military Academy, increased to forty the number of West Point graduates who have won Rhodes Scholarships. Measured in number of graduates of the Military Academy who have become Rhodes Scholars since 1923 when the War Department first authorized competition, the Military Academy is fourth among US colleges and universities.

