

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

HAZING: THE FORMATIVE YEARS:

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The United States Military Academy's Corps of Cadets is an organization steeped in tradition. Each class of cadets view change as a weakening of their link to the classes that have preceded them. Rites of passage, such as hazing, linger because they are part of the folklore and tradition associated with attendance of the military academy. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, the academy staff implemented various disciplinary and regulations changes in an attempt to eliminate the practice of hazing. But, to exact effective change in the Corps of Cadets, the cadets must be involved in and support the change. If not, the unspoken code of toleration or "cooperate and graduate" stifles the process of change. It was not until the last years of the century that the academy staff empowered the cadets to police themselves. This action opened the door to the possibility of ending the practice of hazing.

The current definition of "hazing", as stated in *Regulations, United States Military Academy* is: The wrongful striking, laying open hands upon, treating with violence or offering to do bodily harm by one cadet in a superior-subordinate relationship to another cadet with the intent to punish or injure

the subordinate cadet, or other unauthorized treatment by such cadet of another cadet of a tyrannical, abusive, shameful, insulting, or humiliating nature. The current policy is to curb the use of the term "hazing"<sup>1</sup>. This is not to sweep it under the carpet, but to avoid the connotations that result from the misuse of the term. The term has become a part of the West Point language and in many cases is used to describe "impositions" that are in no way in violation of the regulation. When the term is used in public forums it conjures up images of past practices that have resulted in the current definition. Violations of the regulations, as they pertain to hazing are forbidden and will result in punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or dismissal from the Corps of Cadets.<sup>2</sup> This definition and policy are the result of a one-hundred and ninety-two year struggle to ensure the just application of discipline within the Corps of Cadets.

Hazing had become a common practice at the academy by 1830.<sup>3</sup> At this time hazing was little more than the bedevilment of fourth class guards and sentinels. This was evident in statements of both plebes and upperclassmen during the 1832 encampment. The plebe explained, " when at first us new cadets stood guard the old

<sup>1</sup> USMA, "Use of the Term 'Hazing'," 12 September 1988, Dean Memorandum.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Walter Scott Dillard, "The United States Military Academy, 1865-1900: The Uncertain Years" (Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1972), 89-90.

cadets used to come round at nights and try to fool us in trying to cross our post, and to frighten us at night", and the upperclassmen reports, " I wish you could be here one night when I am on guard to visit with me some of those raw plebes on post. I can assure you I have some rare sport with them".<sup>4</sup>

Hazing was an expected rite of passage and was, in many cases, enjoyed by both the upperclassmen and the plebes.<sup>5</sup> Referring to hazing when he arrived at the academy in 1958, Morris Schaff writes, "it was running full tide, and while it made life sufficiently miserable for me, yet, as I look back over it all, smiles rather than frowns gather".<sup>6</sup> The upperclasses only subjected the new cadets to hazing during the summer encampment. Ulysses S. Grant, Class of 1843, lauded the transition to the academic year, recalling, "The encampment which proceeded the commencement of academic studies was very wearisome and uninteresting. When the 28th of August came - the date for breaking camp and going into barracks - I felt as though I had been at West Point always".<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> USMA, *Cadet Life Before the Mexican American War*, (West Point, NY: USMA Library), 9-10.

<sup>5</sup> Joseph Pearson Farley, *West Point in the Early Sixties: With Incidents of the War* (Troy, NY: Paefrates Book Company, 1902), 46.

<sup>6</sup> Morris Schaff, *The Spirit of Old West Point, 1858-1862* (Boston and New York: Houghlin Mifflin Company, 1907), 27.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 60.

The first cadet dismissed from the academy for hazing was 3rd classman John Tammany. He was dismissed by the order of a General Court Martial for the ill-treatment of a new cadet in July 1846.<sup>8</sup> The regulation at this time read that any cadet who shall, by any means whatever, traduce or defame another, shall be dismissed, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature of his offense.<sup>9</sup> Theodore J. Crackel states in his book, *An Illustrated History of West Point*, that until 1860 the practice of hazing was the execution of harmless pranks limited to the period of the summer encampment.<sup>10</sup> This is supported by the fact that the academy, after fifty-two years of operation and 1846 cadets graduated, dismissed only two cadets for hazing before 1860.<sup>11</sup> There was no significant change to the regulation concerning hazing from 1802 to 1857.<sup>12</sup> However, there is an indication of a changing opinion about hazing in 1857, as

<sup>8</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>9</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1832), 30.

<sup>10</sup> Theodore J. Craekel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 162.

<sup>11</sup> Association of Graduates, USMA, *Register of Graduates and Former Cadets, 1986* (Chicago: Donnelley and Sons Company, 1980), 302. USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives). John Tammany and George P. Kline were separated in 1846 and 1847 respectively. See the appendix at the end of the paper for further information.

<sup>12</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1802-1857).

evidenced by the 1857 revision of the Academy Regulations states that violations of paragraphs 120 and 121, defaming and striking, warrant dismissal at the discretion of a General Court Martial.<sup>13</sup> The previous versions of the regulation also punished such violations with dismissal, but did not require the convening of a General Court Martial.

The decade from 1860 to 1869 saw only one cadet separated from the academy for hazing.<sup>14</sup> Third classman John R. Kennedy was allowed to resign from the academy instead of facing a General Court Martial for interfering with a new cadet in 1863.<sup>15</sup> This may imply that the hazing practiced in the 1860 was no different from that practiced in the preceding decades. Craekel though states that hazing took on a sinister air in the 1860's.<sup>16</sup> I cannot support or refute this statement, but there is evidence that the tolerance of hazing was diminishing. Even the old graduates, mentioned earlier as having fond memories of their tribulations under the system of hazing, agreed that the system could no longer be tolerated.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1857), 46.

<sup>14</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Theodore J. Craekel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 162.

<sup>17</sup> Joseph Pearson Farley, *West Point in the Early Sixties: With Incidents of the War* (Troy, NY: Paefrates Book Company, 1902), 46.

Cadet actions alone were not the sole reason for the increase in the frequency and severity of hazing during this period. Several administrative actions taken by the academy staff set the stage for an increase in the practice of hazing. Actions taken by George W. Cullum, Superintendent from 1864 to 1866, contributed to intensifying the practice of hazing. Cullum segregated the plebes from the upperclassmen by not formally accepting them into the Corps of Cadets during the summer encampment and unknowingly drew the line for confrontation.<sup>18</sup> The segregation resulted in recognition of the plebes, by the upperclass, not occurring until completion of the plebe year.<sup>19</sup> The net effect was the exposure of the plebe class to an additional ten months of hazing.

The 1866 revision of the Academy Regulation rescinded the requirement for convening a General Court Martial proceeding for violations of the regulations pertaining to hazing.<sup>20</sup> This regulation change and the fact that the academy dismissed no cadets for hazing from 1866 to 1869 indicate that the administration preferred to resolve cases involving hazing by disciplinary means less severe than dismissal and convening of a

<sup>18</sup> Theodore J. Crackel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 162.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, 162.

<sup>20</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1866), 42.

General Court Martial.<sup>21</sup> These circumstances led the Corps of Cadets to question the administration's position on the severity of offenses involving hazing.

At the recommendation of Cullum, the Inspector General of the Army ordered cadets at West Point to sign an oath pledging not to participate in the practice of hazing.<sup>22</sup> The pledge read that "all cadets shall sign a written pledge, on his honor, that he will not in any manner improperly interfere with, harass, violate or injure new cadets, nor compel or permit them to perform menial services or do for him anything incompatible with their position as cadets and gentlemen".<sup>23</sup> The first classes signed the pledge in the summer of 1868.<sup>24</sup>

The trend of reluctance to dismiss cadets for hazing began to turn in 1870. In the final year of his superintendency, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher dismissed five cadets for their involvement in a hazing incident.<sup>25</sup> Colonel Thomas H. Ruger assumed the duties of Superintendent in September of 1871. President Grant personally selected him because of his reputation

<sup>21</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>22</sup> Walter Scott Dillard, *The United States Military Academy, 1865-1900: The Uncertain Years* (Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1972), 91-92.

<sup>23</sup> War Department, Office of the Inspector of the Military Academy, Memorandum to the Superintendent, 25 November 1867.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

as a strict disciplinarian.<sup>26</sup> In his first annual report on the status of the Academy to Congress, Ruger requested the reinstatement of the Superintendent's authority to order courts-martial for violations of the academy regulations involving hazing.<sup>27</sup> Congress not only granted him the power to convene the General Court Martial, but also the authority to summarily dismiss cadets determined to be guilty of hazing. The 1873 revision of the academy regulation reflected the authority given to the Superintendent.<sup>28</sup> Unlike Superintendents George W. Cullum and Thomas G. Pitcher, Ruger exercised his authority and dismissed seven cadets for hazing during his tenure as Superintendent.<sup>29</sup>

Major General John M. Schofield replaced COL Ruger as Superintendent in September of 1876. Schofield continued the efforts to stamp out the practice of hazing and dismissed six additional cadets for involvement in hazing incidents from 1876 to 1879.<sup>30</sup> The practice of hazing so angered Schofield that he assembled the entire Corps of Cadets in August of 1879 to explain to them, in no uncertain terms, his opinion on the subject. In

<sup>26</sup> Theodore J. Crackel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 162.

<sup>27</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1871), 429.

<sup>28</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1873), 48.

<sup>29</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>30</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

his address he equated hazing to the practice of slavery in that it criminally robbed the victim of his natural rights. He also contended that the practice and toleration of hazing was an act of cowardice by the aggressor and the victim who allowed his or others rights to be violated.<sup>31</sup> This was the first official recognition of the responsibility of the Corps of Cadets to police themselves that I have found in my research. Schofield exhorted that, "Better, far better, that West Point be destroyed and its greatness exist hereafter in history than that such a standard of gentlemanly honor become the established standard of the Corps of Cadets".<sup>32</sup>

In his Superintendent's Report for 1879, Schofield reported , "while the practice of hazing had not been totally abolished it was yielding before the more enlightened and refined sentiments which govern the relations between young gentlemen of the present day and that he believed that this cause of reproach will soon disappear forever from the Military Academy".<sup>33</sup> This statement reflects the positive steps taken to curtail the practice of hazing during the 1870's, but in retrospect it probably overestimates the actual gain. A major reason for the

<sup>31</sup> Address by MG Schofield, Superintendent USMA, to the Corps of Cadets reference the practice of hazing, [11 August 1879], Special Collections, USMA Library, West Point, NY.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1879), 173.

diminishment of the efforts of Ruger and Schofield was the reinstatement of cadets dismissed for hazing by the President and Congress. The President and Congress readmitted eleven of the eighteen cadets dismissed for hazing during the 1870's, or sixty-one percent.<sup>34</sup> The message sent to the Corps of Cadets by the swift and harsh treatment of cadets involved in hazing was that the academy did not accept the practice nor toleration of hazing. But, when disgruntled parents gained the readmittance of the same cadets through appeals to the President and Congressman the Corps of Cadets questioned the validity of the message.

In defense of President Grant, he was aware of the impression that these actions would have on the Corps of Cadets. When he readmitted Cadet George P. Scriven, he included this message to the Corps of Cadets, "The President takes this occasion to reiterate the determination previously expressed by himself and the Secretary of War, to deal summarily with all Cadets found guilty of the offense for which Mr. Scriven was dismissed, and warns the Corps of Cadets against confusing his action in restoring Mr. Scriven to the Academy, as a precedent of which any cadet, hereafter guilty of hazing cadets, may hope to take advantage".<sup>35</sup> In this case the President was convinced that other

<sup>34</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>35</sup> War Department, Military Academy Order #12, 12 August 1875, "Restoration of dismissed Cadet George P. Scriven", USMA Archives, West Point, NY.

cadets, who were not dismissed, were just as guilty of hazing as Cadet Scriven.<sup>36</sup> It is questionable that the readmittance of all cadets dismissed for hazing were for such justifiable reasons.

In his final report as Superintendent in 1880, Schofield reported that, "the practice of hazing, even in the mild form in which it formerly existed in the Corps of Cadets, has at length been so far suppressed that no case worthy of notice occurred in more than a year".<sup>37</sup> This report lost some of its promise in light of the Whittaker incident.

The case of Cadet Johnson Chestnut Whittaker was unique. The mistreatment of black cadets seldom resulted in physical abuse. It was normally manifested in abusive language or the failure recognize the existence of the black cadets, a form of silencing. Whittaker's case did involve his being beaten and cut. A two year investigation determined that Whittaker had feigned the attack. President Chester A. Arthur criticized the findings, but did nothing further.<sup>38</sup> The significance of this case was that it had brought the topic of hazing to the attention of the nation for the first time.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1880), 225.

<sup>38</sup> Theodore J. Crackel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 166-167.

Except for the Whittaker incident, the 1880's were free from major reported occurrences of hazing at the academy. Colonel W. Merritt, Superintendent from 1882 to 1887, dismissed the only three cadets accused of hazing during the decade in 1883 and none gained reinstatement to the Corps of Cadets.<sup>39</sup> The academy revised the regulation in 1883, but there was no change to the existing regulation pertaining to hazing.<sup>40</sup> The Superintendents' Reports from the period reflected that hazing was still an issue, but that current regulations and policy in conjunction with increased officer involvement were sufficient to deal with the occurrences.<sup>41</sup> The reports did call for the War Department to send a clear message to the Corps of cadets that there would be no leniency in cases involving hazing.<sup>42</sup> This request seemed to have been honored in light of the fact that none of the cadets dismissed during this period were reinstated.

The first seven years of the 1890's were similar to the 1880's with respect to the issue of hazing. Superintendent's Reports from 1890 to 1897, again reflect that while hazing was still an issue of concern, current measures were adequate to

<sup>39</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>40</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1883), 45.

<sup>41</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1881 and 1883), 6 and 191.

<sup>42</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1883), 191.

enforce discipline.<sup>43</sup> There were no revisions to the existing regulation involving hazing.<sup>44</sup> Superintendent Ernst dismissed two cadets for hazing in 1896 and neither cadet was reinstated.<sup>45</sup> One of these cadets appealed his case to President Cleveland, but was denied readmittance. President Cleveland wrote that, "It was naturally impossible, following my concept of fidelity to the path of duty, to do less than approve his dismissal".<sup>46</sup>

In 1898, First Lieutenant Albert L. Mills became the Superintendent.<sup>47</sup> Upon his arrival he observed that the practice of hazing was flourishing at the academy and that the previous reports of the decline of hazing were naive and premature. In his first Superintendent's Report, he declared that discipline in the Corps of Cadets was still not at an acceptable level. He attributed this to past administrations mildness of punishment related to the most severe breaches of discipline including hazing. He asserted that this gave the cadets the wrong

<sup>43</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1893 to 1897).

<sup>44</sup> USMA, *Regulations, United States Corps of Cadets* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1894), 51.

<sup>45</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>46</sup> U.S. President, *Personal Letter Reference Hazing at West Point*. Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass (File Hazing, Special Collections. United States Military Academy Library, West Point, New York, Grover Cleveland, 1896).

<sup>47</sup> Association of Graduates, USMA, *Register of Graduates and Former Cadets, 1986* (Chicago: Donnelley and Sons Company, 1980), 9.

impression of the gravity of such offenses.<sup>48</sup> In his first year as Superintendent, he dismissed one cadet for hazing.<sup>49</sup>

In his 1899 report, Mills addressed the problem of upperclass commitment to the practice of hazing. He claimed that a spirit of resistance towards the abolishment of hazing was apparent in some members of the first class and that this was not creditable to proper discipline.<sup>50</sup> Mills also recognized that while the harsh punishment of those committed to hazing would control the practice it would not completely stop it. This he realized could only happen through the commitment of the members of the Corps of Cadets to end hazing. Mill's plan to end hazing included the harsh punishment of offenders and the increased involvement of the officer staff, just as the plans of the past. But there was a new element in his plan. Mills was prepared to use the upperclass cadets to enforce the regulation. Cadet involvement in the past had only been as informers. Now they were to be placed in positions of leadership responsibility, bound by the oath of duty to assist the administration to enforce the

<sup>48</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1898), 16.

<sup>49</sup> USMA, *Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915* (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>50</sup> *Annual Report of the Superintendent* (West Point, NY: USMA Archives, 1899), 6.

regulation.<sup>51</sup> One cadet was dismissed for hazing in 1899 under this new plan.<sup>52</sup>

The true impact of Mill's idea though cannot be determined because of the advent of the Booz Case. This case involved the death of Oscar L. Booz from ailments supposedly resulting from hazing while at the academy. At the demand of his family, Congress initiated an investigation into the events leading up to Cadet Booz's resignation from the academy. The investigation once again brought the topic of hazing into the national headlines.<sup>53</sup> The result of the investigation was the passing of federal legislation forbidding hazing on March 2, 1901. This legislation defined in exacting detail the definition of hazing and the punishment for such offenses.<sup>54</sup> However, the legislation did not unnecessarily dictate to the academy administration how to enforce the regulation, that was left to the Superintendent and he continued to use the plan discussed above.

It is interesting to look at the effect of the legislation on the dismissal rate for hazing. In the decade following the

<sup>51</sup> Ibid, 24.

<sup>52</sup> USMA, "Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915" (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

<sup>53</sup> Theodore J. Crackel, *The Illustrated History of West Point* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990), 163-164.

<sup>54</sup> Congress, Senate, *Senator Sewell speaking on the subject of hazing at West Point and the Military Academy Appropriations Bill of 1901*, 56th Cong., 2nd sess., *Congressional Record*, vol 34, pt 3 (19 February 1901).

legislation, 1901 to 1909, the academy separate fifteen cadets hazing. Six of these cadets gained reinstated.<sup>55</sup> There are many possible explanations for the increase in hazing dismissals. Hazing may have increased, but this does not seem likely in light of the national coverage that the issue warranted during this time. The administration at the academy may have been conducting a witch-hunt to identify hazing infractions. The increased numbers of separations may have been a result of the newly empowered leadership of the Corps of Cadets demonstrating its nontolerance of hazing.

For over a century, the Military Academy tried numerous disciplinary measures and regulation changes in an effort to put an end to the practice of hazing by the Corps of Cadets. The statistics indicate that as the means to control or eliminate hazing changed so did the numbers of cadets dismissed for hazing. This is not an accurate depiction of the truth, because as the means of enforcing regulations change so do the willingness of cadets to report offenses.

Hazing is a creation of the Corps, only to be governed and moderated by the Corps. The administration can attempt to regulate hazing, but without the concurrence of the Corps the practice will continue unchecked guarded behind the impenetrable shield of an unspoken code of toleration. This research

<sup>55</sup> USMA, "Casualties of the Corps of Cadets, Vol. 1, 1802 to 1915" (West Point, NY: Office of the Adjutant, USMA Archives).

underlines the power of the unspoken code of toleration. As a Tactical Officer, serving the role of regulation enforcer I must strive to develop a respect for the regulations in my cadets or there will be no hope for compliance. Duty cannot be force fed it must be internalized.

Table #1

CADETS SEPARATED FROM WEST POINT BETWEEN 1802-1830 FOR ACADEMIC  
AND CONDUCT DEFICIENCY

DISCHARGED	DISMISSED	TOTAL READMITTED	CONDUCT READMITTED
335	125	46	21
TOTAL % READMITTED	10.0%		
CONDUCT % READMITTED	16.8%		

Table #2

CADETS SEPARATED FROM WEST POINT BETWEEN 1850-1879 FOR CONDUCT  
DEFICIENCY

	1850-59	1860-65	1866-69	1870-79
DISCHARGED	20	21	2	12
DISMISSED	14	5	7	29
DISCHARGED READMITTED	2	2	0	1
DISMISSED READMITTED	4	0	2	13
TOTAL % READMITTED	17.6%	7.6%	22.2%	34.1%
% DISMISSED READMITTED	28.5%	0%	28.5%	44.8%

Table #3

## CADET SEPARATED FROM WEST POINT BETWEEN 1846-1909 FOR HAZING

YEAR	DISMISSED	RESIGNED	RETURNED
1846	1	0	0
1847	1	0	0
1863	0	1	0
1870	5	0	5
1871	5	0	0
1874	1	0	0
1875	1	0	1
1876	1	0	0
1877	1	0	1
1879	4	0	4
1883	2	0	0
1896	2	0	0
1898	1	0	1
1899	1	0	0
1900	1	0	0
1902	1	0	0
1908	6	0	6
1909	7	0	0
TOTAL	41	1	18

PERCENTAGE READMITTED 42.8%

Table #4

BY DECADE SUMMARY OF CADETS SEPARATED FROM WEST POINT BETWEEN  
1846-1909 FOR HAZING

DECADE	# SEPARATED	# READMITTED	% READMITTED
1840-49	2	0	0%
1850-59	0	0	0%
1860-69	1	0	0%
1870-79	18	11	61%
1880-89	2	0	0%
1890-99	4	1	25%
1900-09	15	6	40%

Summary of Cadets separated from West Point for hazing between  
1846 and 1909

Separated	Remarks
Jul 1846	John Tammany, 3rd Class; Deft and by order of General Court Marshall - ill treating a new cadet, dismissed.
Jan 1847	George P. Kline, 3rd class; General Court Marshall - harassing New Cadet Seabury, dismissed.
Nov 1863	John R. Kennedy, 3rd class; On account of interfering with new cadet, resigned.
Dec 1870	Frank E. Alphens, 3rd class; Interfering with new cadet sentinel in violation of his pledge of honor on the night of 16 November 1870, Inspector General Order 20 11/30, dismissed.  Also four new cadets dismissed.  All five individuals restored by the Secretary of War on 1 July 1871.
Oct 1871	John W. Wilson, 3rd class; Violation of paragraph 122 (Hazing), Regulations, USCC, 1866, dismissed.
Sep 1874	Joseph H. Martin, 4th class; Hazing New Cadet Carrow in violation of paragraph 135 (Hazing), Regulations, USCC, 1873, Military Academy Order #13, 24 September 1874, dismissed.
Aug 1875	George P. Scriven, 3rd class; Violation of paragraph 135 (Hazing), Regulations, USCC, 1873, Molesting a new cadet sentinel while on duty, dismissed.  Restored by President, United States, Military Academy Order #12, 12 August 1875.
Oct 1876	Charles B. Ewing, 4th class; Summarily, interfering with, harassing and striking a new cadet, dismissed.

Separated	Remarks
Mar 1877	<p>John McDonald, 3rd class; General Court Marshall - Striking with his fist in the face Cadet J.C. Whittaker of the 4th class, dismissed.</p> <p>Dismissal revoked by Superintendent 8 June 1877 and Cadet McDonald suspended until 1 July 1877.</p>
Jul 1879	<p>William C. Langfitt, 3rd class; Walter Allen, 3rd class; William P. Stone, 3rd class; Henry M. Sherman, 3rd class; Violation of paragraph 121(Hazing), Regulations, USCC, 1877, hazing new cadets, Special Orders #172, Adjutant General's Office, 25 July 1879, dismissed.</p> <p>Restored 25 July 1880, Special Order #1/13, Adjutant Generals Office, 25 July 1880.</p>
Jul 1883	<p>Thomas L. Hartigan, 1st class; Impersonating the Officer of the Guard, Making use of the countersign and aiding and abetting in the abuse of a new cadet sentinel about 1100-1130 PM on 21 July 1883, dismissed.</p>
Sep 1883	<p>Arthur L. Biebe, 4th class; John T. Hamilton, 4th class; Interfering with a September member of the 4th class, in a manner unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman, dismissed.</p>
Aug 1896	<p>Giles Bishop, 3rd class; Harry I. Commager, 3rd class; General Court Marshall - hazing new cadets, dismissed.</p>
Aug 1898	<p>Phillip S. Smith, 3rd class; Hazing new cadets, dismissed.</p> <p>Dismissal suspended 17 September 1898.</p>
Sep 1899	<p>Phillip S. Smith, 2nd class; Summarily, for hazing Cadet U.S. Grant on the evening of 28 August 1899, dismissed.</p>
Aug 1900	<p>William F. Harrell, 2nd class; Harassing and annoying 4th classmen, dismissed.</p>
Aug 1902	<p>Alex G. Pendleton, 1st class; Hazing New Cadet Davenport on 10 July 1902, General Court Marshall Order #90, Adjutant General's Office 6 August 1902, dismissed.</p>

Separated	Remarks
Jul 1908	George W. Chase, 3rd class; James A. Gillespie, 3rd class; Byron Q. Jones, 3rd class; William Salle, 3rd class; William W. Prude, 3rd class; Isaac Spalding, 3rd class; Hazing new cadets in camp June-July 1908, dismissed.  Permitted to return to the Academy 1 February 1909 and join the 4th class by authorization of the War Department 28 December 1908.
Aug 1909	John H. Booker, 1st class; Albert E. Crain, 3rd class; Charmcy C. Devore, 3rd class; Earl W. Damron, 3rd class; Jacob S. Fortner, 3rd class; Richard W. Hocker, 3rd class; Gordon Lefebvre, 3rd class; Hazing or permitting it on New Cadet Sutton, hazing New Cadet Sutton on 20 June 1909 in violation of paragraph 143, Regulations, USCC, 1902, dismissed.

## Superintendents from 1846 to 1909

CPT Henry Brewerton	Aug 1845 - Sep 1852
CPT Robert E. Lee	Sep 1852 - Mar 1855
CPT John G. Barnard	Mar 1855 - Sep 1856
MAJ Richard Delafield	Sep 1856 - Jan 1861
CPT Pierre G. T. Beauregard	Jan 1861 - Jan 1861
MAJ Richard Delafield	Jan 1861 - Mar 1861
MAJ Alexander H. Bowman	Mar 1861 - Jul 1864
MAJ Zealous B. Tower	Jul 1864 - Sep 1864
LTC George W. Cullum	Sep 1864 - Aug 1866
COL Thomas G. Pitcher	Aug 1866 - Sep 1871
COL Thomas H. Ruger	Sep 1871 - Sep 1876
MG John M. Schofield	Sep 1876 - Jan 1881
BG Oliver O. Howard	Jan 1881 - Sep 1882
COL Wesley Merritt	Sep 1882 - Jul 1887
COL John G. Parke	Aug 1887 - Jun 1889
LTC John M. Wilson	Aug 1889 - Mar 1893
MAJ Oswald H. Ernst	Mar 1893 - Aug 1898
1LT Albert L. Mills	Aug 1898 - Aug 1906
MAJ Hugh L. Scott	Aug 1906 - Aug 1910

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