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Gordon, Jack – West Point, 1933-1937

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UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO GENERAL CONGRESSIONAL DESIGNATION
EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

Under the terms of an Executive Order issued September 7, 1932, the U. S. Civil Service Commission will conduct examinations for candidates designated by Senators and Representatives in Congress who desire to utilize its services in connection with filling their vacancies in the United States Military and Naval Academies. The Commission prepares the questions, attends to the printing and shipping of papers, arranges the time and place for examinations, assigns its examiners to preside over the examination rooms, rates the papers resulting from the examinations and transmits the results to the interested Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Dates of Examination: Examinations will be conducted during the months of January and October in each year, the respective dates thereof to be announced in connection with each examination.

Places of Examination: Examinations will be conducted in cities where the Commission generally conducts its regular Civil Service examinations. A list of examination points will be furnished upon request.

Time for Filing Lists: Lists containing the number of candidates and places where examinations are desired to be held should be filed with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., at least fifteen days prior to the examination date, in order that the required number of examination papers may be printed and all arrangements completed for the holding of the examinations. If examinations are requested to be held outside of the United States, the names and addresses of such candidates should be furnished; otherwise, it is not necessary to furnish names and addresses of candidates.

Method of Admitting Candidates to Examination Rooms: The nominating Senator or Representative in Congress notifies his own candidates when and where to appear for examinations. Such notification constitutes a candidate's credential for entering the examination room, and should be presented by the candidate to the examiner when appearing for examination.

Physical Requirements: Because of the exacting physical requirements for appointment to the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, it is advisable that candidates nominated for these examinations appear before a qualified physician and undergo a thorough physical examination, as such action may eliminate the possibility of a candidate being nominated and passing the written examination, only to be rejected by the medical officer of the War or Navy Department because of physical condition.

Age: Candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy must have reached their sixteenth birthday on April first, but must not have reached their twentieth birthday on March thirty-first of the year of entering the Academy. Candidates for the U. S. Military Academy must have reached their seventeenth birthday, but must not have reached their twenty-second birthday on the date of entrance to the Academy.

Subjects and Scope of the Examinations: A circular (Form 2569) containing general information as to the scope and character of the examinations accompanies this notice. An additional number of circulars will be furnished upon request for distribution among prospective candidates.
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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Dear Mr. Allen:

I am writing as you requested to inform you of my progress thus far in obtaining an appointment to Annapolis.

I graduated from Boys High School in June, 1933. On July 2nd, I enlisted to attend the West Point Preparatory School at Fort McPherson. A competitive examination was given to one hundred and fifty boys over the Corps Area, and the thirty-five or forty boys that passed were kept in the school. I made the school and remained until the third cut on January 10th, when the school was cut down to thirteen boys.

On January 8th, I took a competitive examination given by Senator Russell. This exam was given to boys all over the state who wished to go to West Point or Annapolis. On the examination for Annapolis I stood third, and consequently received a first alternate appointment to the Naval Academy.

I took the entrance examination for Annapolis on April 18th, and was informed just last week by the Bureau of Navigation that I had passed. Also, I have passed the preliminary examination for physical standing given at Macon a short while ago. Therefore, I feel that I am fully qualified to enter the Academy.

However, my principal, James Payne, has also passed both the physical and mental examinations, and as I have only an alternate appointment, this eliminates me. My only hope now is to obtain a principal appointment from some other source. Should one of the other principals have failed in his examinations, perhaps it would be possible for me to obtain his appointment.

I shall appreciate very much anything that you might do to help me. I am sure your influence will aid me greatly in getting an appointment.

Thank you very much for the interest that you are showing in my behalf.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Major John S. Cohen,
Atlanta Journal,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Major Cohen:

In line with my conversation with you over the phone - I am enclosing letter from Philip M. Breitenbucher which gives his school record.

We will greatly appreciate anything you can do toward his securing an appointment to Annapolis.

As stated - we have just learned that Emmett Owens - of the Fourth District - had his three principals fail to pass the examinations.

The only congressman I have contacted is Congressman Wood of the Ninth District - and his appointment has been filled.

Philip is nineteen now, will be twenty in January of 1935, and this is his last chance to get in Annapolis.

Thanking you for your courtesy and any assistance you are able to give us ---

Sincerely yours,

Scott W. Allen
April, 1935

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SUBJECTS AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATIONS

1. Algebra
   Time (2) Plane Geometry
   3½ hours (3) English Composition and Literature
   (Intermission - one-half hour)
   Time (4) United States History
   2 hours (5) Ancient History
   Time (6) English Grammar
   1 hour (7) Physics
   (Two hours allowed if both subjects are taken)

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(a) U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the Military Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(b) U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the Naval Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(c) BOTH ACADEMIES: Candidates for designation to both Academies are required to take all the above subjects. Time allowed, 7½ hours.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS

1. ALGEBRA: Fundamental laws, fundamental operations, viz: Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; factoring; highest common factor, lowest common multiple; fractions, simple and complex; simple or linear equations with two or more unknown quantities; graphical representation; involution; binomial theorem with positive integral exponents; evolution, including the extraction of the square and cube roots of polynomials and numbers; exponents, positive, fractional, and negative; radicals, including reduction and fundamental operations; operations with imaginary numbers; quadratic equations; equations of quadratic form; simultaneous quadratic equations; ratio and proportion; arithmetical and geometrical progressions.
   Candidates will be required to solve problems involving any of the principles or methods contained in the foregoing subjects.

(Over)
2. **PLANE GEOMETRY:** Definition of terms; demonstration of any proposition of plane geometry as given in the ordinary textbooks; solution of simple geometrical problems, either by construction or by application of algebra. Each competitor should bring ruler and compass to the examination room.

3. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE:** In Composition, candidates will be required, by the writing of a short theme on one of several assigned subjects, to prove (a) their ability to spell, capitalize, and punctuate; and (b) their mastery of the elementary principles of composition, including paragraphing and sentence structure. In addition, incorrect sentences will be given for correction.

The questions in Literature will be based on the books prescribed by the College Entrance Examination Board. The questions of a general character offering some choice among books will aim to discover the extent and accuracy of a candidate’s knowledge of the history of English and American Literature, his acquaintance with the more prominent authors and the names of their principal works. For example: Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Steele, Keats, Pope, Scott, Burns, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Goldsmith, George Eliot, Dickens, Carlyle, Tennyson, Browning, Stevenson, Burke, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln, Prescott, Mark Twain, Parkman, and other noted authors. An intelligent understanding of Shakespeare’s Merchant of Venice, Henry V, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Julius Caesar is recommended, and other masterpieces of English and American Literature.

4. **UNITED STATES HISTORY:** Early discoveries and settlements; forms of government in the Colonies; causes, leading events and results of wars; and important events in the political and economic history of the Nation since its foundation. Questions on current events will not be asked.

5. **ANCIENT HISTORY:** Special attention will be given to Greek and Roman History, but the examination will also include a brief survey of the more ancient nations and the chief events of the early Middle Ages down to the death of Charlemagne, A.D. 814.

6. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR:** The questions in Grammar will cover definitions; parts of speech; inflections, including declension, conjugation, and comparison; number, gender, and case of nouns and pronouns; statement and application of ordinary rules of syntax; correct use of English; parsing and analysis.

7. **PHYSICS:** The examination in Physics will require a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Physics and ability to apply this knowledge in the solution of simple problems. Questions may be asked on the following: Metric system; density, specific gravity; moments; Newton’s laws of motion; acceleration; gravity; electricity and magnetism; simple questions on heat and light; hygrometry; characteristics of musical notes; wave length; frequency and speed of sound; resonance. No laboratory work will be required, but some of the questions will be based on subject matter of which the candidate has better knowledge from having performed experiments. Simple problems will be included in the examination.

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**NOTE:** FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF MIDSHIPMEN TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3½ hours</td>
<td>1. Algebra</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Plane Geometry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. English Composition and Literature (Intermission - one-half hour)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4. United States History</td>
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<td></td>
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(Two hours allowed if both subjects are taken)

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(a) U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Military Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(b) U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Naval Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(c) BOTH ACADEMIES: Candidates for designation to both Academies are required to take all the above subjects. Time allowed, 7½ hours.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS

1. ALGEBRA: Fundamental laws, fundamental operations, viz: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; factoring, highest common factor, lowest common multiple; fractions, simple and complex; simple or linear equations with two or more unknown quantities; the graph and graphical representation; involution; binomial theorem with positive integral exponents; evolution, including the extraction of the square and cube roots of polynomials; exponents, positive, fractional, and negative; radicals, including reduction and fundamental operations; operations with imaginary numbers; quadratic equations; simultaneous quadratic equations; ratio and proportion; arithmetic and geometric series; logarithms.

Candidates will be required to solve problems involving any of the principles or methods contained in the foregoing subjects.
2. **PLANE GEOMETRY**: Definition of terms; demonstration of any proposition of plane geometry as given in the ordinary textbooks and of original propositions; solution of geometrical problems, either by construction or by application of algebra.

EACH COMPETITOR SHOULD BRING RULER AND COMPASS TO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

3. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE**: In Composition, candidates will be required, by the writing of a short theme on one of several assigned subjects, to prove (a) their ability to spell, capitalize, and punctuate; and (b) their mastery of the elementary principles of composition, including paragraphing and sentence structure. In addition, incorrect sentences will be given for correction.

The examination in Literature will consist of questions of a general character. No list of books upon which preparation should be made is prescribed.

It is recommended that the candidate read and study works of recognized excellence in drama, prose, narrative, poetry, essays, biographies, and miscellaneous prose. He should be familiar with traditionally great literature and recognized literary types. An extensive list of books recommended for reading and study in secondary and college preparatory schools has been published by the College Entrance Examination Board, 451 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

4. **UNITED STATES HISTORY**: Early discoveries and settlements; forms of government in the Colonies; causes, leading events and results of wars; and important events in the political and economic history of the Nation since its foundation. Questions on current events will not be asked.

5. **ANCIENT HISTORY**: Special attention will be given to Greek and Roman History, but the examination will also include a brief survey of the more ancient nations and the chief events of the early Middle Ages down to the death of Charlemagne, 814 A.D.

6. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**: The questions in Grammar will cover definitions; parts of speech; inflections, including declension, conjugation, and comparison; number, gender, and case of nouns and pronouns; statement and application of ordinary rules of syntax; correct use of English; parsing and analysis.

7. **PHYSICS**: The examination in Physics will require a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Physics and ability to apply this knowledge in the solution of simple problems. Questions may be asked on the following: Metric system; density, specific gravity; moments; Newton's laws of motion; acceleration; gravity; electricity and magnetism; simple questions on heat and light; hygrometry; characteristics of musical notes; wave length; frequency and speed of sound; resonance. No laboratory work will be required, but some of the questions will be based on subject matter of which the candidate has better knowledge from having performed experiments. Simple problems will be included in the examination.

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SUBJECTS AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATIONS

Time

1. Algebra

2. Plane Geometry

3. English Composition and Literature
   (Intermission - one-half hour)

4. United States History

5. Ancient History

6. English Grammar

7. Physics

(Two hours allowed if both subjects are taken)

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(a) U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Military Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(b) U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Naval Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Time allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

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Candidates will be required to solve problems involving any of the principles or methods contained in the foregoing subjects.
2. **PLANE GEOMETRY**: Definition of terms; demonstration of any proposition of plane geometry as given in the ordinary textbooks and of original propositions; solution of geometrical problems, either by construction or by application of algebra.

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3. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE**: In Composition, candidates will be required, by the writing of a short theme on one of several assigned subjects, to prove (a) their ability to spell, capitalize, and punctuate; and (b) their mastery of the elementary principles of composition, including paragraphing and sentence structure. In addition, incorrect sentences will be given for correction.

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2. Plane Geometry
3. English Composition and Literature
   (Intermission - one-half hour)
4. United States History
5. Ancient History
6. English Grammar
   (Two hours allowed if both subjects are taken)
7. Physics

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(a) U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Military Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Time allowed for this examination, 61/2 hours.

(b) U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Naval Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Time allowed for this examination, 61/2 hours.

(c) BOTH ACADEMIES: Candidates for designation to both Academies are required to take all the above subjects. Time allowed, 71/2 hours.

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7. **PHYSICS**: The examination in Physics will require a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Physics and ability to apply this knowledge in the solution of simple problems. Questions may be asked on the following: Metric system; density, specific gravity; moments; Newton's laws of motion; acceleration; gravity; electricity and magnetism; simple questions on heat and light; hydrometry; characteristics of musical notes; wave length; frequency and speed of sound; resonance. No laboratory work will be required, but some of the questions will be based on subject matter of which the candidate has better knowledge from having performed experiments. Simple problems will be included in the examination.

**NOTE:** FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF MIDSHIPMEN TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CONGRESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS
FOR DESIGNATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

Under the terms of an Executive Order issued September 7, 1932, the United States Civil Service Commission will conduct examinations for candidates designated by Senators and Representatives in Congress who desire to utilize its services in connection with filling their vacancies in the United States Military and Naval Academies. The Commission prepares the questions, attends to the printing and shipping of papers, arranges the time and place for examinations, assigns its examiners to preside over the examination rooms, rates the papers resulting from the examinations and transmits the results to the interested Senator or Representative in Congress.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS: Two examinations of this character will be conducted each year, the respective dates thereof to be announced in connection with each examination. If it is desired to utilize this service in filling vacancies in these Academies it is respectfully requested that complete arrangements be made to have all candidates examined at one of the regular scheduled dates, as it will not be possible for the Commission to conduct special examinations for designation of candidates to the United States Military and Naval Academies.

PLACES OF EXAMINATIONS: Examinations will be conducted in cities where the Commission generally conducts its regular Civil Service examinations. A list of examination points will be furnished upon request.

TIME FOR FILING LISTS: Lists containing the number of candidates and places where examinations are desired to be held should be filed with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., at least fifteen days prior to the examination date (excluding Sundays and holidays), in order that the required number of examination papers may be printed and all arrangements completed for the holding of the examinations. If examinations are requested to be held outside of the United States, the names and addresses of such candidates should be furnished; otherwise, it is not necessary to furnish names and addresses of candidates.

METHOD OF ADMITTING CANDIDATES TO EXAMINATION ROOM: The nominating Senator or Representative in Congress notifies his own candidates when and where to appear for examinations. Such notification constitutes a candidate's credential for entering the examination room, and should be presented by the candidate to the examiner when reporting for examination.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: Because of the exacting physical requirements for appointment to the U. S. Military and Naval Academies it is advisable that candidates nominated for these examinations appear before a qualified physician and undergo a thorough physical examination, as such action may eliminate the possibility of a candidate being nominated and passing the written examination only to be rejected by the medical officer of the War Department or Navy Department because of physical condition.

AGE: Candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy must have reached their sixteenth birthday on April first, but must not have reached their twentieth birthday on March thirty-first, of the year of entering the Academy. Candidates for the U. S. Military Academy must have reached their seventeenth birthday, but must not have reached their twenty-second birthday, on the date of entrance to the Academy.

SUBJECTS AND SCOPE OF THE EXAMINATION: A circular (Form 2569) containing general information as to the scope and character of the examinations accompanies this notice. An additional number of circulars will be furnished upon request for distribution among prospective candidates.
March 11, 1936

Mr. J. B. Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Gordon:

Your letter of March 9th relative to the desire of your son, Jack Gordon, to secure an appointment to West Point in 1937 or 1938, has been received.

I am enclosing herewith a pamphlet that gives information about the requirements and methods of appointment to the Military Academy. Under existing law, each Congressional District is allowed to have three Cadets at the Academy all the time. As one graduates or is discharged, another may be appointed in his place. You will readily understand that this means there are three appointments every four years, if the boys go through in regular order.

The situation in the Fifth District is, that two boys were appointed in 1933, and one in 1935. If they stay the full four years, the next vacancies will occur in 1937, (when there will be two) and 1939. My present term of office expires on January 1, 1937, and, while I hope and expect to be reelected, you understand it is impossible to make any sort of commitment beyond that date.

On account of the small number of appointments and the numerous applications I get for them, I have always used the civil service designation examination to determine the academic qualifications of the boys who apply to me. There is attached here-to a mimeographed sheet giving information about this. If you or your son will come by my office in Atlanta this fall and talk to me or my Secretary, full information will be furnished as to how these applications are handled through my office.
If I am still in Congress in 1937, I shall be delighted to have your son's application, and will give him every possible consideration along with the other boys who apply to me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A.

Enc.
ALMA MATER

Hail, Alma Mater dear,
To us be ever near,
Help us thy motto bear
Through all the years.
Let Duty be well performed,
Honour be e'er unaltered,
Country be ever armed,
West Point, by thee.

Guide us, thy sons, aright,
Touch us by day, by night,
To keep thine honor bright,
For thee to fight.
When we depart from thee,
Serving on land or sea,
May we still loyal be,
West Point, to thee.

And when our work is done,
Our course on earth is run,
May it be said, "Well done.
Be thou at peace."
E'er may that line of gray
Increase from day to day,
Live, serve, and die, we pray,
West Point, for thee.

P. S. Reinecke,
Class of 1911

Graduation Exercises

Class of NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936
10:15 A.M.

1. Invocation by Chaplain R. E. Foust.
2. Address by the General of the Armies.
3. Presentation of Diplomas and Commissions.
5. Administration of the Oath by the Professor of Law.
THE CLASS OF NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX

Oliver Garfield Hayward, Jr.
Herbert Mills Cody
Charles Henry Waters
Ralph Dickason King
Raymond John Harvey
Bruce Palmer, Jr.
William Reaver Shuler
Roy Dean McCatty
John Herbert Kerckring
Cecil Edward Combos
Fayer Victor Kieffer, Jr.
Karl Theodore Kloek, Jr.
Richard Rawline Waugh
Arthur Milton Jacobs
Charles Barnard Stewart
Dwight Oliver Mountsell
Robert Warren Davis
Walter Alexander Parks
George Erwin White, Jr.
Carrell Kohler Biphy
Gilbert Medline Burdall
Thomas Beulen Conner
Thomas Jay Hayes, 3rd
Godfrey Henry Holmsman
George Alexander Finley
William Mallorn Conner, Jr.
Henry Jacob Katz
Wright Blatt
Arthur Kramer
Howard Allen Morris
Stephen Elliott Smith
Edgar Hall Thompson, Jr.
William David Mlen
John Keeler Neff
Eustace Oliver Davis, Jr.
James Benjamin Lamber
g
Reginald Joseph Beauregard Figo
Lawrence Edward Laurion
Wallace Bernard Bosley
Clarence Albert Cours
Andrew Davis Chaffin, Jr.
William Noit Board
John Lindsay Bower
John Edward Kelly
Stephen Walsh Holderness

James Emmett Goodwin
William Parrish Fickes
Paul Francis Osmul
Gordon Harrison Austin
Cecil Elson Susan, Jr.
Foster LeRoy Furphy
Jay Dean Ruhland, Jr.
Warren Smith Hall
Robert Frederick Fend
Howard Pinkney Perrons, Jr.
Clement Witt Crockett
Adam Stephen Burnnoki
John Daniel McIlhenny
Kenneth Elmer Maden
Eugene Roberts Patterson
Edwin Van Vanburen Suther
tland
Thos Lewis Lipscomb
Robert Dean Gopkin
Oren Swan
David McCouch, III
Robert Henry Keesler
Harry Edgar Mkhleben
William Henry Kinnard, Jr.
Eugene Everett Lockhart
Maxwell Morrow Kittman
Howell Marion Esten, Jr.
Ralph Richard Ganeski
Everett George Habney
Clifford Frederick Corder, Jr.
Robert Matthew Burnett
John Knox Arnold, Jr.
Clinton Dermott Yerfrent
Richard Henry Mattson
David Woodrow Hustler
Charles Dudley Hartman, Jr.
John James Pleban
Selwyn Drum Smith, Jr.
Raymond Leonid Cht
Irwin Walton Rogers
John Walter Romain
William Alfred Davis
William Charles Hoy
Edward Alexander Grove
Joseph Barry Yost
Reward William Hilde, Jr.
Richard Henry Carmichael

Robert Bruce Partridge
Edward Worthington Williams
Frenk Walter Gillespie
James Randall Gunn
Willmer Charles Laney
Hervey Bennett Whipple
Nicholas Tate Pickett
Elfred George Robbins, Jr.
Nepoleon Robertson Duffil
Howard McCrum Snyder, Jr.
Carl Kenneth Bowen, Jr.
Orville Newton Stotes
James Edward Landrum, Jr.
John Davis Tucker, Jr.
Albert Patton Chiz, Jr.
William Raymond Proctor
Eugene Violy Beene
Donald Gilkes, Oshaus
Neil Taylor Norris
William Childs Worthington
John Earl Ralof
John Richard Kelly
Kenneth Francis Daustw
Harold William Wolff
Norman Gbonter Spencer, Jr.
Benjamin Morgan Wayfield
Frederick Reynolds Terrell
Leonard Copeland Shaw
Charles Bernard Tyler, Jr.
Frederic Bell
Harold Roy Lov
Frederick Charles Beldwell, Jr.
Philip Cary Whitehead
Beverley Evans Powell
Donald Hen Brome
Charles Milton McCorkle
Edward Lawrence Parsons
Burks
Earl Franklin Holton
Ledan Rodman Drame
Richard Pansemon Smith, Jr.
Robert Hall Safford
Edward Clark Dams
Chester Victor Clifton, Jr.
William Johnson Raines
John Godfrey Brimmer
William Hamilton Jordan

William Maben Griffith
Langdon Andrew Jackson, Jr.
Willford Henry Teten
Joshua Asher Finkel
James William Twaddell, Jr.
William Russell Grobe
Henry David Land
Donald Paul Christensen
Charles Edward Gooding
Carl LaVerne Renkenhaub
William Swumon Shee
John Milton Bartella
Lord Kenneth People
William Charles Hanbke
James Tillman Willis
Karl William Schroening
Cludee Lee Crawford
Robert George Ferguson
Francis McDonald Oliver, Jr.
Robert Edward McCabe
John Joseph Janch
Lillian Clark Utterback
Turner Clower Bees
Robert Walter Brooks
William Loud Longue
Louis Frederick de Landisier
Frederick Harold Gasty, Jr.
Boy Whiston Cole, Jr.
James Rainier Weaver
George Paul Champion
Cari Rohrbe, Jr.
John Arnold Heinze
Charles Charles Berce
Harry Ripley Metten, Jr.
John Harold Daly
Jordan Reulz
Harley Holbrook
William John Quitin, Jr.
Edward Daniel Mahke
William Francis Money
Peter Wootie Goodman
Burtie Dinfield, Jr.
Nel Butler Broples
Bartholomew Kennesakes
Emler Willidor Grubs
Lawrence Frederick Frichard
Frederick Edwin Cornish, Jr.
George Weldon Childs
John Henry Chiles
Creighton Williams Abrams, Jr.

Samuel Edwin Bergs, Jr.
William Thomas Ryder
William Edward Nevers
Hilbert Schuyler Streeter
William John Pollock
Russell Victor Dolmar Janman
Alfred William Hess
Karl Anthony Stevens
James Latham Cranfield, Jr.
Thomas Worthington Cooke
William Garnett Lee, Jr.
McPherson Lankorne
Louis Stewart Chappelear
Lawrence John Ellert
Richard Wilbur Rupple
Robert Emmett O'Brien, Jr.
Philip Sheffield Green
Thurman Wests Morris
Albert Burnat Turner, Jr.
Clude Lafayette Layne
James Cyrus Davis, Jr.
John William Williams
David Henry Brown
Cari Theodor Goldberg
Jackson Holt Gray
Weslive Scowagh Ryder
Austin Glouwood Fisher
Charles Lee Simpson
Robert Thomas Crowder
Mali Leedz Perk
John Hersey Michaille
Franklin Rogers Shernet
James Michael Illig
Henry Kreiter Benen, Jr.
Augustus Herbert Bode, Jr.
John Presto Stune
Duncan Duvel Dowling, Jr.
Roy Von Emerle, Cai.
Nel Butler Broples
Bartholomew Kennesakes
Emler Willidor Grubs
Lawrence Frederick Frichard
Frederick Edwin Cornish, Jr.
George Weldon Childs
John Henry Chiles
Creighton Williams Abrams, Jr.

James Kenwick Hughes
Leonard Clement Goffray
William Hartman Hendrickson
Howard Franklin McKausman
Robert John Trought
Raymond Moree Tiffany
John Charles Goldbrey
John Bogn Van Dickson
John Roland Snigflyar, Jr.
William Barret Sullivan
Glen Austin Siles
William Maurice McKeel
Godfrey Arthur Fowler
Clark Lewis Hamner
Donald Wallace Naake
William Wesley Jones
David Lincoln Edwards
Benjamin Otto Turnage, Jr.
Thomas James Lawlor
William Etham Yarborough
Alonzo Elliott Cormick, Jr.
Joseph James Nasser
Charles Morgan Presser, Jr.
Frank Edward Shena
Charles Billingslea
Benjamin Franklin Evans, Jr.
Louis Shepard
James Bibly Lee
Edmale Whitmer Miles
William Leever Kibboll
Robert Scott Blodgett
Leon Panshall Y Flores
Henry Andrew Mucci
Thomas Walker Chandler
Frederick Caesar Augustus Kellman
John Matthew Lynch
Charles Mandy Pack
Erausdun Daniel Holmes
Thomas Rayll Davis
William Francs Miley
Theodore Jasper
Frank Pattilo Norman, Jr.
Conrad Francis Newman
Victor Herrman Wagner
William Arthur Joyce
FAIR ENOUGH
By WESTBROOK PEGLER

While Paul Mellon Is on Vacation
Westbrook Pegler Will Fill This Column

BEAST BARRACKS

West Point, N. Y., July 22.—This season at West Point is the year of known as beast barracks at the United States Military Academy. The origin of the term is lost but the meaning is hard not to arrive at, for the season is devoted to the preliminary education of the new class of cadets, 365 of them at this time. The cadet handbook, "Bagel Notes," defines a beast as a new cadet and a term so harsh it undoubtedly originated back in the days of strenuous physical haging when the pressure on the bewildered plebes was at its peak. The new plebes come in July, in civvies, to begin a year of discipline and work so exacting that some of them, as always happens, will put by their uniforms, choose back the tragedy of failure and check out of the military academy without ever having been recognized by the upper classmen. Recognition comes at the end of the plebe year and is given with a bit of ceremony. Just after the graduation parade the corps marches into the central area, the front ranks are given an about face, and the upper classmen extend their hands to the plebes who then achieve the status of human beings with human feelings.

PLEBES ARE TAUGHT

The beasts are now largely in the hands of upper classmen, who are teaching them squads east, the hows and whys of the musket and something about the code and traditions of the corps. The lessons also include some impersonal suggestions regarding knife-and-fork etiquette, for West Point cadets are well known for their wild surounds and it is part of the routine to instruct those who need it, by example and suggestion, in the approved official method of conveying food from the plate to the countenance. At the table throughout his first year the plebe speaks only when an upper classman addresses him or when it is necessary for him to ask for something such as the butter or the salt. His back must not be turned to the back of his chair at any time in the plebe year and he must not lift his eyes from his plate except to face a superior who has spoken to him. For the purposes of table conversation he must memorize several small pages from "Bagel Notes," largely nonsense, which he will be called on to recite from time to time at the whim of any upper classman at the table. For example, an upper classman may say out, "Mr. Ducrot," to which a general answer is plebe, "At your service, Mr. Ducrot," to which the plebe answers, usually in a flat, strong voice, "If the fresh skin of an animal, cleaned and dissected of all fat, and when such a fresh matter, is immersed in a solution of tannin and a chemical combination ensues, the gelatinous tissue of the skin is converted into a non-pareible substance, impervious to and insoluble in water; this, sir, is leather!"

COW WALKS OR TALKS

"How is the cow?" To which the plebe replies, he has learned his lessons, "Sir, the walk is fine, she talks, she's full of chalk, the liquid extract from the femoral of the bovine species is highly prolific to the plebe degree!"

Such matter seems handy necessary in the making of an officer and it is doubtful that General Pershing or General Grant, at a critical moment in the making of an officer, would be so concerned regarding the cow which walks and talks and is full of chalk. But they say this phase of the course teaches the new cadet right at the start of his mission. The first need is to concentrate on a book and to retain a mental picture of the text. They are crowded hard at study and they must eat it the first time around.

Many of the beasts these years are surprisingly bright at drill and that is explained by experience in the militsia and in school cadet corps. The average, nevertheless, is almost innocent of such knowledge and the average physique, though necessarily sound and healthy, is rather weedy, judged at a glance. But given a few months of drill and athletic activities in their more or less provisional status as beasts, the young men fill out, change shape and posture and become the picture cadets of the West Point model. For that reason the uniforms which are issued on the day of arrival are not tailored precisely to the beasts, but issued in sizes off the shelves.

BAGBY

If they had been tailored on July 1, their uniforms would not fit them on September 1, when the academic year begins. Consequently, the poor beast, if present, is only a rather baggy caricature of the cadet he will be by the time he gets off with the rest of the corps to the football games in the fall indicating to them that from the first classmen except by the stick on his arm.

The upperclassmen are very superior persons now, but some of them, the yearenders, or sophomores, were plebes themselves as recently as June. The new plebes will catch hell from them when they move into camp a few weeks later to spend the rest of the season under canvas with the recently emancipated.

SILHOUETTES

By RALPH T. JONES.

For two decades, testimonies from the beaches and a conceptions of Varna, aware that a wrecked minurion, recently discovered in the Black Sea coast drift of the harbor, famous as a ground, is also one of a range of eastern despair and a vessel to the washing of the Baltic, the Natural Science.

In ages of fearless glory, that have been the eastern terminus of travel, destined to Istanbul, has often complete the through silence.

Suffered

Again, varna, as an important city of the southern part of Baja, is perfect for those who need it, by example and suggestion, in the approved official method of conveying food from the plate to the countenance. At the table throughout his first year the plebe speaks only when an upper classman addresses him or when it is necessary for him to ask for something such as the butter or the salt. His back must not be turned to the back of his chair at any time in the plebe year and he must not lift his eyes from his plate except to face a superior who has spoken to him. For the purposes of table conversation he must memorize several small pages from "Bagel Notes," largely nonsense, which he will be called on to recite from time to time at the whim of any upper classman at the table. For example, an upper classman may say out, "Mr. Ducrot," to which a general answer is plebe, "At your service, Mr. Ducrot," to which the plebe answers, usually in a flat, strong voice, "If the fresh skin of an animal, cleaned and dissected of all fat, and when such a fresh matter, is immersed in a solution of tannin and a chemical combination ensues, the gelatinous tissue of the skin is converted into a non-pareible substance, impervious to and insoluble in water; this, sir, is leather!"

Good

"Where the usual visits added to the Bug hotel and some 7500 patients winter visitor travel night brilliant in Varna, popular city, mad hotel offer excellent man, Hungarian and Russian.

"The resort is a vacation city to which no may fly there from across central. May and down the Danube river, the country's 183 miles to the north five hours by train from Sofia.

"From a plateau blue harbor, watch a steam and smoke boats. Please have dancing in the cool sea air. Head into the city's time park to watch life, good. "The beach is with vegetables, especially as far east as the of Burgas. In lower lamps are miles miles no and the sea..."
Mr. James W. Setze  
Masonic Temple  
Atlanta, Georgia  

Dear Jim:

Mr. Jack Gordon, 1102 St Charles Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, has presented your letter, and I have talked to him and his parents about his desire to go to West Point. You may be assured that I shall cooperate with him in any way I can, and that his application will be given careful consideration along with the other boys who have applied.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. Jack, I thought we hadn't heard from you. I wish you all the luck.
Atlanta, Georgia
August 15, 1936

Commanding Officer
Fort McPherson
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

This letter will be presented by Mr. Jack Gordon, 1102 St. Charles Place, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. This young man has applied to me for an appointment to West Point, and I expect to consider him.

Please give him a preliminary medical examination and furnish me a report of whether it is thought he is qualified physically.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1936.

Mr. Jack Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

The Civil Service Commission will hold a designation examination on Saturday, October 17th at 9 AM, for all the boys who have applied to me for appointments to West Point and Annapolis for 1937.

My files indicate that you are interested in an appointment, and I shall expect you to take this examination if you wish your application to be considered further.

I am enclosing herewith a blank form which you will please fill in and return to me as soon as possible.

You may present this letter at the Civil Service Commission office in Atlanta (New Post Office Building) and the officials will allow you to take the examination.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

A
Enc.
Oct 2nd, 1936

Mr. Robert Ramspeck
Federal Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Ramspeck,

Jack Gordon, son of J. B. Gordon, 1102 14th Charles Place, Atlanta, and a senior in this school, informs me that he is presenting himself to you as a candidate for appointment in 1937 to the United States Military Academy.

In his high school course, Jack Gordon has shown himself to be a good student, popular with teachers and students, a good mixer and possessed of good qualities of leadership.

I am pleased to recommend him to you without reservation.

Very truly yours,

H. O. Smith
Principal
Expect to see you Jack on one of these cards some day. Let me know how you made out. The country is beautiful. Am getting along well. Love to Aunt Silver.

Messrs. S. L. Jack

1102 St. Claude

N. E.

Atlanta, Ga.
THE COLOR GUARD, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

Hon. Walter F. George,
U. S. Senator,
Vienna, Ga.

Dear Senator:

My son, Jack Gordon, is seeking an appointment to West Point. He is a senior in Boys' High School, Atlanta; an officer in the student R. O. T. C., and rates near the top in his scholastic work and student activities.

I would greatly appreciate if you will advise how my son may present his qualifications for your consideration. Do you have a competitive examination, and when will you have a vacancy available for appointment?

Yours very truly,

J. E. Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My son Jack B. Gordon, is a candidate for a Presidential appointment to the U.S. Military Academy.

Please give me all particulars and information, regarding examination and other qualifications leading to an appointment.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

1 Received A. G. O. Oct 27, 1936
Mr. J. B. Gordon,  
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I have your letter of October 26 with reference to an appointment to West Point for your son, Jack Gordon.

I would be happy to offer your son an appointment to West Point but all places available to me during my present term have been promised. I do not give competitive examinations for these appointments. I usually promise the appointments as far ahead as possible in order that the appointee may qualify.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Walter F. George, GA., Chairman
IN REPLY TO

Mr. J. B. Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

November 2, 1936.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 29th, requesting an appointment to the United States Military Academy for your son as a Presidential at Large candidate.

The few appointments made by the President from the United States at Large have, for many years, been reserved by him for the sons of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps who are either still in service or have died or retired while a member of one of these services.

As no record is found that you are a member of one of the three regular services, your son is not eligible for the appointment desired.

Inclosed is a pamphlet showing the various sources of appointment and the mental and physical requirements for admission. A list of Congressional vacancies for 1937 is also inclosed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Major General,
The Adjutant General.
Dear Friend:

This will thank you for your letter of October 29, which has been forwarded to me here from Winder, with reference to your son’s desire to secure an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

When I became a member of the Senate, I adopted the policy of awarding such appointments as I might have to the service schools on the basis of a competitive examination, held through the facilities of the Civil Service Commission, in which I permit a number of worthy young men to compete. The principal appointment is given to the applicant attaining the highest general average, and alternate appointments to those next in line. I have found this to be the fairest and most satisfactory method from every standpoint.

I have an appointment to West Point in 1938, and shall be glad to designate your son as a candidate. The examination will be held in December, 1937, or January, 1938, and full notification and instructions will be sent to him sometime before the date of the examination.
I am enclosing herewith certain literature on this subject, outlining the nature of the examinations offered and the requirements for entrance, which will doubtless be helpful to Jack in preparing for my examination.

I have placed his name on file, and he will be notified at the proper time as to the exact time, place, etc., of the examination.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
November 25, 1936,

Honorable Robert Wenspeck,
Member of Congress,
P. O. Box 1116,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Bob:

I am advised that Mr. Jack B. Gordon, 1102
St. Charles Place, N. E., Atlanta, is an applicant
for appointment at West Point.

I have known Jack and his family for a
number of years. He stands well in school and is a
fine boy. Anything you can do for him will be very
much appreciated not only by me but his many friends.

Sincerely yours,

L. F. Livingston.
Major Philip T. Fry
Reserve Officers Training Corps
Public High Schools
Drawer A, Station C
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Major Fry:

Your letter of December 1st in behalf of Mr. Jack Gordon, who has made application for an appointment to West Point, has been received.

I am glad to know of your interest in this young man, and you may be assured that he will have careful consideration along with the others who have applied to me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

S.
Following is a list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for which the respective Senators and Representatives in Congress have been requested to nominate candidates for the entrance examination to be held beginning March 2, 1937, with a view to admission to the Military Academy as cadets on July 1, 1937.

Then nominations to fill these vacancies are crossed from the list by a red mark. This Department has no information concerning selections that may have been made by the Senators or Representatives to fill the vacancies prior to the receipt in the War Department of their nominations.

The law requires that each person appointed to the Military Academy shall be an actual resident of the State, District, or Territory from which he purports to be appointed. One asterisk (*) indicates two cadetships. Two asterisks (**) indicate three cadetships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Senators and Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Senator Bankhead and Senator Black and 1st, 2d, 3d*, 4th and 7th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Delegate Dinand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Senator Caraway and 3d*, 6th and 7th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Senator Maedoo and Senator Johnson and 1st, 3d, 5th*, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>5th district and Representative-at-large Citron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Senator Hastings* and Senator Townsend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>D.C. Commissioners*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3d and 4th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2d*, 3d*, 5th*, 7th, 9th and 10th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>2d district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Senator Dieterich** and Senator Lewis and 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th*, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 25d, 24th* and 25th districts and Representative at Large-------*(Number deceased).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>1st, 3d*, 4th*, 5th**, 6th*, 10th and 11th districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Senator Dickinson and 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th*, 6th, 7th and 8th** districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Senator Capper and 2d* and 3d* districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1st, 2d*, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th* and 9th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Senator Overton and 2d and 8th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Senator White* and Senator Hale and 2d district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Senator Radcliffe and 1st*, 3d, 4th*, 5th and 6th* districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 15th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Senator Vandenberg and Senator (deceased) and 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th**, 7th*, 9th, 12th, 13th*, 14th**, 15th*, 16th** and 17th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Senator Shipstead* and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th* districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Senator Bibbo and Senator Harrison and 3d, 4th and 5th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Senator Truman* and 1st, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th**, 10th,11th* and 13th districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Senator Murray* and 2d* district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Senator Norris and 2d and 5th districts.
Representative-at-Large Scrugham.*
Senator Brown and Senator Keyes and 1st and 2d* districts.
Senator Moore and 1st, 3d*, 4th*, 5th, 6th*, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th districts.
Senator Hatch.
7th, 8th*, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th*, 17th*, 19th, 22d*, 29th**, 30th, 32d*, 35d, 34th, 36th*, 37th, 39th* 41st, 42d* and 43d* districts.
Senator Reynolds and 3d, 4th*, 5th*, 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th* districts.
Senator Frazier and Representative-at-Large Burdick and Representatives-at-Large Lenke.
Senator Bulkley* and Senator Donahay and 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th*, 6th*, 7th, 9th, 15th, 16th and 21st* districts and Representative-at-Large Young* and Representative-at-Large--------* (Member deceased).
1st, 4th and 5th districts.
Senator Steilwe and 2d and 3d districts.
1st*, 2d, 4th*, 5th, 7th*, 8th*, 9th, 10th, 11th*, 14th*, 15th, 16th*, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th*, 30th, 31st* and 33d* districts.
Senator Gerry and Senator Metcalf and 1st* district.
1st and 5th districts.
Senator Bachmann and 1st, 4th*, 5th, 6th and 7th districts.
Senator Connally* and 1st, 3d*, 5th, 7th, 10th*, 16th 20th and 21st districts.
Senator Thomas and 2d district.
Senator Gibson.
Senator Byrd and 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th* districts.
2d, 4th, 5th and 6th** districts.
Senator Holt and 2d, 3d*, 4th districts.
1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th* districts.
Senator Carey.

War Department,
The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D.C.

NOV 3 1936
January 26th, 1937.

Jack Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. Robert Ramspeck,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

The above person is very desirous of getting an appointment to West Point.

I believe he stood physical examination a short time ago at Ft. McPherson and passed with a high average.

I know this young man personally and I do not believe that anyone could possibly be picked that would make a better record than young Gordon.

I believe you have all of the necessary information on this young man, however, I am attaching, hereto, some information in regard to his activities.

I trust it will be possible for you to secure appointment to West Point for this young man and it will be appreciated very highly by the writer.

Sincerely yours,

G. EVERETT MILLICAN
HURT BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

Encl.

Copy to Mr. Jack Gordon.
January 29, 1937.

Honorable C. Everett Millican
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Everett:

Your letter of January 26th in behalf of young Mr. Jack Gordon, 1102 St. Charles Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, who desires an appointment to West Point, has been received.

The Civil Service Commission held an examination for the boys who applied to me for these appointments last fall. The papers and ratings were returned to me several weeks ago, but I have had so much work to do in connection with the opening of this session, that I have not had time to even look at them. I expect to go into these applications within a few days, and you may be assured this young man will have careful consideration along with the others who have applied to me.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Cuba Family Archives
G. Everett Millican
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Ga.

January 30th, 1937.

Mr. Robert Ramspeck,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

With reference to my letter of several days ago in regard to Jack Gordon in which I stated he was Lieutenant Colonel of the R.O.T.C., Boys High School:

I am attaching, hereto, copy of letter from the Commandant at Boys High written to Mr. & Mrs. Gordon announcing this boy's promotion to the rank of Cadet Colonel which promotion has been concurred in by Major Philip T. Fry.

I feel that young Gordon deserves every consideration possible toward getting an appointment to West Point.

Sincerely yours,

GEM-HM
Encl.

Copy to Mr. Jack Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.
February 1, 1937

Honorable G. Everett Millican
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Everett:

I appreciate the further information contained in your letter of January 30 about young Jack Gordon. I hope to take action on these applications within a few days.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1937

Mr. Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr.
1102 St. Charles Place, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

The Civil Service Commission reports to me that you made a rating of 56.27 on the designation examination for the U. S. Military Academy that was held on October 17, 1936. In view of this rating, it will not be possible for me to give further consideration to your application for an appointment this year. If you desire to compete when the next examination is held, I shall be glad to have you do so.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr.
1102 St. Charles Place, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

THOMAS L. CAMP
SECRETARY

COMMITTEES:
LABOR
CLAIMS
CIVIL SERVICE (CHAIRMAN)
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Cuba Family Archives
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 3, 1937

Mr. J. E. Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Your letter of February 1st has been received with regard to your son, Jack. Doubtless he has received the letter I sent to him on yesterday by now. I regret that this matter has been delayed so long.

As stated in my letter to you son under date of February 2nd, the Civil Service Commission has reported to me that his rating on the examination for the U. S. Military Academy was 56.27. In view of that rating, I regret that it will not be possible for me to further consider his application for appointment. I shall be glad to have him compete when the next examination is held if he desires to do so.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
February 4, 1938

Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

Two or three of my good friends told Mrs. J. B. Gordon that I might be able to help her in securing an appointment for her son, Jack Gordon, to West Point. Mrs. Gordon came to see me last week and told me that you had given her son the privilege of taking a competitive examination and he wasn't successful in making the highest mark, and therefore did not get an appointment.

Mrs. Gordon understands that you have another appointment for June 1938 and asked me to write to you and see if this is true. She also wants to know would her son Jack be eligible for another try at an appointment through your competitive examination. She seems to have a lot of friends who are interested in getting her son an appointment, and his record in the high schools here is very outstanding. Any information that you desire to give me and I can tell Mrs. Gordon will be appreciated.

With best regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

Cobb C. Torrance

Cuba Family Archives
Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 6, 1937.

Hon. Robert Rampkeck,
Rep. 5th Ga. District,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Rampkeck:

I am very sorry that my average in your competitive exami-
nation for appointment to West Point was so low that I was elimi-
nated from further consideration for the vacancy you will fill
this year.

The poor showing I made, I attribute to inadequate coach-
ing, and the fact that I had only completed my second year at
Boys' High School. However, with additional experience and better
preparation I feel sure I will make a much higher mark next time.

I would like for you to enter my name on your records
for other tests you will give in the future, for I am keenly ambi-
tious to get to the Military Academy; and I feel I have the ability
to eventually attain my objective, by working diligently for a
successful conclusion.

If it is advisable for you to return my examination pa-
pers, I would appreciate the opportunity of studying the questions
and answers to the end that I may profit from my mistakes.

Thanking you for the many courtesies and respectful con-
sideration afforded me, with assurances of my high esteem and
kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
March 16th
1937

Mr. W. J. Vereen
Moultrie, Ga.

My dear Bill:

J. B. Gordon of Atlanta -- who is a friend of long standing, has a son named Jack who is graduating from high school and has ambitions for West Point. Jack Gordon feels that all you have to do is wink at some Georgia Congressman -- and his son will get the appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Do you think you will get a chance to wink for this fellow's son?

Assuring you of my personal appreciation and with kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

HR:RG
Harry Riemer
March 24, 1937

Mrs. J. B. Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Pl., N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mrs. Gordon:

We have been unable to locate any school in charge of Dr. Silverman. I am listing below several schools which are preparatory for West Point:

Sherwood School, 3618 Albemarle St., N.W.,

Devitt School, 2955 Upton St., N.W.,

Severn School, Severna Park, Md.
Rolland M. Teel.

Stanton Preparatory Academy, Cornwall, N.Y.
Col. H. G. Stanton.

Please let me know if I can be of further service to you.

Very truly yours,

Sabra W. Vought
Chief, Library Division
March 26, 1937

Dear Harry:

I have your letter of the 16th and also a letter from young Jack Gordon. I have written Senator George today and asked him if possible to please consider young Gordon for an appointment to West Point. I feel reasonably sure Senator George will help out if he has an opening but I am afraid his appointments have already been promised for a year or two ahead. They are very choice appointments these days and young men are asking for them a year or two ahead. Anyway, I hope to have good luck on this and will let you hear from me later about it.

With good wishes always,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Biemer,
The Daily News Record,
8 East 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.
wiv/ra
Dear Bill:

You will let me acknowledge your letter of March 26th with enclosure from Jack Gordon, who desires an appointment to West Point.

I regret to advise that all appointments available to me during my present term of office have been definitely promised; however, I shall be glad to place his application on file for consideration in case of an unexpected vacancy.

I am mailing a copy of this letter to Mr. Gordon.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

March 29, 1937

Hon. William J. Vereen
Moultrie, Georgia
March 31, 1937

Dear Harry:

I have your letter of the 24th about young Jack Gordon. I received a letter this morning from Senator George, which is enclosed. I am mighty sorry that he has nothing open.

My Congressman, Judge Cox, also has all of his places filled but I am writing Senator Russell and hope that he has an opening. There have been so many young men of late wanting to get in West Point or Annapolis that these places have been promised a good bit ahead of time. I will write you again after I hear from Senator Russell.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Riemer,
Daily News Record,
8 East 13th St,
New York, N. Y.

wjv/ra
Honorable William J. Vereen, Moultrie, Georgia.

Dear Will:

Your letter has been received, and I appreciate your advising me of your interest in Jack Gordon, of Atlanta, who desires to secure an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

When I entered the Senate, I adopted the policy of awarding such appointments as I had to the service schools on the basis of a competitive examination, held through the facilities of the Civil Service Commission, in which I permit a number of worthy young men to compete. The principal appointment is given to the applicant attaining the highest general average, and alternate appointments to those next in line. I have found this to be the fairest and most satisfactory method from every standpoint.

I am glad to be able to advise you that I have an opening at West Point in 1938, and shall be very glad to permit Mr. Gordon to compete for the appointment. The examination will be held in December or January for entrance in June, and he will receive notification and instructions when final arrangements have been made.

I was glad to have your fine recommendation of this young man.

I was certainly sorry to learn of your recent illness, but am glad you are in the running again. I know you enjoyed your visit to
the coast.

With every good wish and cordial regards, I am

Sincerely,

[Signature]
April 6, 1937

Mr. Jack Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I believe I wrote you the other day that Senator George had promised definitely all of his appointments to West Point, but I wrote Senator Russell and find that he has an opening at West Point for 1938 and I am sending you Senator Russell's letter.

I am delighted there is a chance for you to get this appointment in 1938 and from what I have heard of you I feel sure you will be able to make the highest general average in this competitive examination.

I would suggest that you write Senator Russell promptly and thank him for this opportunity, and if I can be of any further assistance I hope you will let me know.

With best wishes and asking to be remembered very kindly to you father, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

wJV/ra
WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1937.

Mrs. Max Furman,
940 Grand Concourse
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, receipt is acknowledged of your letter to her under date of June 2d, in regard to a Presidential at Large appointment to the United States Military Academy for your nephew, Jack B. Gordon, jr.

The few appointments made by the President from the United States at Large have, for many years, been reserved by him for the sons of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps who ordinarily have no fixed place of residence and, therefore, no claim to preference from senators and members of Congress who may have vacancies in their quotas.

The inclosed pamphlet shows the various sources of appointment and the mental and physical requirements for admission. A list of Congressional vacancies for 1938 will be available the latter part of July, next, and one may be obtained at that time upon request.

Very truly yours,

1 incl.

[Signature]
Major General,
The Adjutant General.
Mr. J. B. Gordon, Jr.,  
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Jack:

In accordance with the promise I made you when you were in the office, we have taken up with Congressman Ramspeck the question of the examination for West Point admission and this morning we have a letter from him as follows:

"Under existing law, three Cadets are allowed at West Point from each Congressional district. As one graduates or is discharged, another is appointed in his place. Two appointments have been made this year, one was made in 1935, and if these boys go through in regular order, the next vacancies will be in 1939 and 1941.

While I hope and expect to be in Congress when the next vacancies occur, both of these dates are beyond my present term, and naturally no commitment of any kind can be made."

Unless one of the appointees should withdraw from the Academy, there will be no vacancy available for Mr. Ramspeck, but if you are prepared to stand a favorable examination early next year, Mr. Reid and I will be glad to canvass the situation with the other representatives and senators, and it is possible that you can get an appointment from some other source.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

MFG-T
June 29, 1937.


TO: Mrs. Jack B. Gordon, 1102 Saint Charles Place, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

1. The following is an extract of the preliminary physical examination of Jack B. Gordon, Jr., a prospective candidate for admission to the United States Military Academy made on August 19, 1936:

"PREVIOUS HISTORY:-- Measles, age 3; mumps, age 3; whooping cough, age 2; influenza, age 5; pneumonia, type not known, age 6; appendectomy, age 4; tonsillectomy, age 3; adenoidectomy, age 3; circumcision at birth. No other diseases, injuries, or operations since birth. No history of cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, or cardiorenal diseases in family.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:-- Eyes, normal; muscle balance, 5° esophoria. Vision: right 20/15, left 20/15, color perception, normal. Ears, normal; hearing: whispered voice right 20/20, left 20/20; watch right 85/85, left 85/85. Nose and throat normal. Teeth: missing UR-8; LR-8; UL-8; LL-8. General appearance, good; figure, medium. Weight 164 pounds; height, 71 inches; chest at inspiration, 37 inches; chest at expiration, 34 inches. Skin, bones, muscles, and joints, normal. Feet, pes planus 3° bilateral with eversion and rotation of astragalus. Hemorrhoids, hernia, varicose veins, varicocele, none. Respiratory and cardiovascular systems, normal. Heart, normal; blood pressure systolic 120, diastolic 70; pulse rate sitting 88, immediately after exercise 132, two minutes after exercise 88. Endocrine, nervous, digestive, and genito-urinary systems, grossly normal. Wassermann and Kahn reactions, negative. Urinary analysis: specific gravity, 1.015; albumin and sugar, negative.

Station Hospital,
Fort McPherson, Ga.
August 19, 1936."

(signed) H. L. C.
Major, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

AN EXTRACT COPY.

WM. S. DOW,
Major, Medical Corps,
Executive Medical Officer.
June 29, 1937.


TO: Mrs. Jack B. Gordon, 1102 Saint Charles Place, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

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Station Hospital,
Fort McPherson, Ga.
August 19, 1936."

(signed) H. L. C.
Major, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

AN EXTRACT COPY.

WM. S. DOW,
Major, Medical Corps,
Executive Officer.
FORM 2869
July, 1937

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS FOR DESIGNATION TO THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

These examinations will be held in towns and cities where the Com-
mission holds its regular Civil Service examinations. All examinations are
held in local Post Office Buildings, unless otherwise specified, and begin
at 9 A. M. o'clock (local time) on date of examination.

GENERAL INFORMATION: These preliminary mental tests given by the United
States Civil Service Commission are for the designation of candidates to the
United States Military and Naval Academies - not for their admission. They
are held upon request of those Senators and Representatives in Congress who
may desire to use this method in selecting their nominees for appointment.
Subsequent mental tests for admission are given by the War and Navy Depart-
ments, respectively, to candidates who have been nominated.

SUBJECTS AND SCOPE OF EXAMINATIONS

1. Algebra
   Time (2) Plane Geometry
   3½ hours (3) English Composition and Literature
   (Intermission - one-half hour)

   Time (4) United States History
   2 hours (5) Ancient History

   Time (6) English Grammar
   1 hour (7) Physics

   (Two hours allowed if both subjects are taken)

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(a) U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S.
    Military Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Time
    allowed for this examination, 6½ hours.

(b) U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY: Candidates for designation to the U. S. Naval
    Academy are required to take Subjects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Time allowed for
    this examination, 6½ hours.

(c) BOTH ACADEMIES: Candidates for designation to both Academies are
    required to take all the above subjects. Time allowed, 7½ hours.

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS

1. ALGEBRA: Fundamental laws, fundamental operations, viz: addition,
   subtraction, multiplication and division; factoring, highest common factor,
   lowest common multiple; fractions, simple and complex; simple or linear
   equations with two or more unknown quantities; the graph and graphical
   representation; involution; binomial theorem with positive integral ex-
   ponents; evolution, including the extraction of the square and cube roots
   of polynomials; exponents, positive, fractional and negative; radicals,
   including reduction and fundamental operations; operations with imaginary
   numbers; quadratic equations; simultaneous quadratic equations; ratio and
   proportion; arithmetic and geometric series; logarithms.
   Candidates will be required to solve problems involving any of the
   principles or methods contained in the foregoing subjects.

(Over)
2. **PLANE GEOMETRY:** Definition of terms; demonstration of any proposition of plane geometry as given in the ordinary textbooks and of original propositions; solution of geometrical problems, either by construction or by application of algebra.

**EACH COMPETITOR SHOULD BRING RULER AND COMPASS TO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.**

3. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE:** In Composition, candidates will be required, by the writing of a short theme on one of several assigned subjects, to prove (a) their ability to spell, capitalize, and punctuate; and (b) their mastery of the elementary principles of composition, including paragraphing and sentence structure. In addition, incorrect sentences will be given for correction.

The examination in Literature will consist of questions of a general character. No list of books upon which preparation should be made is prescribed. It is recommended that the candidate read and study works of recognized excellence in drama, prose, narrative, poetry, essays, biographies, and miscellaneous prose. He should be familiar with traditionally great literature and recognized literary types. An extensive list of books recommended for reading and study in secondary and college preparatory schools has been published by the College Entrance Examination Board, 431 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

4. **UNITED STATES HISTORY:** Early discoveries and settlements; forms of government in the Colonies; causes, leading events and results of wars; and important events in the political and economic history of the Nation since its foundation. Questions on current events will not be asked.

5. **ANCIENT HISTORY:** Special attention will be given to Greek and Roman History, but the examination will also include a brief survey of the more ancient nations and the chief events of the early Middle Ages down to the death of Charlemagne, 814 A. D.

6. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR:** The questions in Grammar will cover definitions; parts of speech; inflections, including declension, conjugation, and comparison; number, gender, and case of nouns and pronouns; statement and application of ordinary rules of syntax; correct use of English; parsing and analysis.

7. **PHYSICS:** The examination in Physics will require a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Physics and ability to apply this knowledge in the solution of simple problems. Questions may be asked on the following:

- Metric system; density, specific gravity; moments; Newton's laws of motion; acceleration; gravity; electricity and magnetism; simple questions on heat and light; hygrometry; characteristics of musical notes; wave length; frequency and speed of sound; resonance. No laboratory work will be required, but some of the questions will be based on subject matter of which the candidate has better knowledge from having performed experiments. Simple problems will be included in the examination.

---

**NOTE:** FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF Cadets TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF MIDSHIPMEN TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ADDRESS "THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."
July 21, 1937.

Mr. Jack Gordon,  
1102 St. Charles Place, Northeast,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Jack:

This has further reference to your interest in competing for an appointment to one of the service schools in 1938.

You will recall that it is my policy to make these appointments on the basis of a competitive examination held through the facilities of the Civil Service Commission, which has heretofore been given in either December or January before the entrance date. The Civil Service Commission, however, has found it necessary to set November 6 as the date for holding the examination this year, and I am giving you this information at this time to permit you to complete your preparation before the examination date.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Cuba Family Archives
Mrs. J. B. Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Gordon,

Have been out of town and found your letter when I returned. Will be glad to give you the information I can, though you may not find it encouraging, I think it still the best advice available.

My brother is at Annapolis, in the Naval Academy, and not at the Point, however, the procedure is the same for either.

Unfortunately, brains, honors, and individual ability are not the major consideration in getting the desired result. In fact, up to a certain point, that is getting an appointment, they do not count at all. I would say that it is about 50% political pull, 40% luck and the 10% brains. The first procedure is to get the appointment and that is where the politics and luck come in.

Each Senator and Representative from your state and district have so many appointments to both the Naval Academy and the Point. I believe this number is now four. This means that each can have four boys at each Academy at one time. If a Senator selects four boys, he is thru until one or more of these graduate, resign, are kicked out or die. A Senator may have three boys graduating this year, under which circumstances he will be able to appoint three boys next year. Then he may not have any more appointments for two or three years until the other boy graduates. Consequently, the first thing to do is to get the names of your two Senators, and the Congressmen in your districts, or at large, whom you might contact, and you are only interested in those eligible to grant your son an appointment by reason of your residence. Then, find out what year each will have appointments (by graduation). You then apply to these men for their appointments for those particular years. It is best to try for either Academy rather than pick out just the one, although you can state which you prefer.
When you have done this, then you begin with the politics. In my brothers case, I applied in July, and received the appointment the following July. You must remember that each Congressman gets from 100 to 150 applications, therefore it is necessary to keep your boys name in front of him constantly (however, without becoming a pest) so that if and when the opportunity arrives his name will not be new to him. This is accomplished by getting influential people to write to the Congressman and endorse and ask for favorable consideration of your boy's application. In Chesters case I made it a practice to get one letter off each day to each of the Congressmen from some influential person, such as the Mayor, City Commissioners, State legislators, leading citizens etc. I would get one person each day to write to these four men. This I kept up for over ten months. Of course eventually the list will run out and you have to start over again. Naturally the more people who write to the Congressman the better, and particularly those who know him and stand in with him. There are always a few men who are politically strong with certain Senators and Congressmen, and if they will help you, it will aid considerably. In Chesters case, after over nine months of such politics etc. I finally found an old school professor of mine, and having run out of names asked him to write—not that I thought that this would do much good. He wrote, and in addition, wrote to Senator Fletcher's daughter whom he taught. It so happened that she had been out of Washington, and after a years absence was returning to Florida. She spent one day in Washington, which happened to be the day his letter to her arrived. She asked her father and he granted the request that Chester be put on his list for competitive examination, which he won. You can therefore see where the luck came in, as this was four days before the exam, and she could have passed thru Washington the day before the letter arrived, or four days later and it would have been different. You must have to keep trying until something breaks. If you know anyone, fairly influential in Washington, have them work the other end.

Congressmen appoint as they see fit. Some give outright appointments to boys they favor. Others allow the ten or twelve they favor to take a competitive examination and the highest one goes (this is the way Chester got in). The third method is to allow everyone who applies to take the competitive exam and the highest man goes. Consequently you make the best effort you can as I explained above and if one of these appointments are secured, it would be in one of the three ways. They also appoint first and second alternates to the principal appointee, as very often they do not pass the mental examination or the physical exam., in this case the first alternate becomes the principal and the second alternate becomes first alternate behind him.
Therefore you see that until you get an appointment thru pull or luck etc. the brains have very little to do with it.

It is quite important to consider the fact that very few, regardless of how bright they were in high school, pass the mental examinations; and of those who do, very few are able to make the grade at the Academy. 90% of the boys at the Academy have had at least one year at a prep school, which trains them especially for this work. I can highly recommend Marion Institute, at Marion Alabama for this work. You can send your boy there and he can get this training in one year, and in the meantime if he is not able to get an appointment can go to college the second year as a sophomore, therefore he will not lose any time.

It is also quite important to have your boy examined thoroughly by a physician who is acquainted with the requirements of the Academies, because it is rather heart breaking to go thru all this for a year or two and when he gets to the Academy find out that he will not be allowed to enter. They are particularly strict on eyes and teeth.

The only way to enter either Academy in which brains will count is thru the National Guard, or Army, or Naval Reserve or Navy. If he joins the National Guard or Naval Reserve, each year they hold competitive exams and send one boy from each district to the Academy, according to the results of the examinations. These exams are fair and the highest wins. You can get this information from the War Dept. or Navy Dept. at Washington, or by applying at your local National Guard or Naval Reserve.

That's about the whole story, so from that you can see that the chances are slim, and just sending in an application is no better than putting it in the waste basket. You will find that joining the National Guard though is a good possibility, as most of the boys who take the exam thru this method are poorly qualified, and most any boy who is well prepared and studies can come out high on this exam.

I hope the above information will be of some help to you. As I told you it would be discouraging, but it is better to be surprised than disappointed.
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1937

Mr. Jack Gordon
1102 St. Charles Place, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gordon:

This has reference to your desire to secure an appointment to one of the U. S. service schools, West Point or Annapolis.

I am writing to advise that one appointment from the 5th Congressional District will be made to Annapolis in 1938. As you know, it is my practice to use the Civil Service designa­tional examination to determine the academic qualifications of the boys who apply to me for these appointments, and this plan will be followed again this year. If you are interested in this appointment and wish to take the examination, it will be held on Saturday, November 6th, at 9 AM at the Civil Service office in Atlanta. In the event you plan to be away from Atlanta on that date, if you will let me know where you expect to be, arrangements will be made for you to take the examination at some point near you. Only those who take the examination will be considered for appointment.

Please notify me at 1534 House Office Building at the earliest possible date whether or not you desire to take the examination, because I must advise the Civil Service Commission not later than October 20th the number who will take it and the places they will be.

This examination has nothing whatever to do with entrance to the Academy, but is to be used solely for determining those who shall be considered for appointment as principal and alternates. Those appointed must later properly qualify through the regular procedure.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Robert Ramsey
November 30, 1937

Mr. J. B. Gordon,
1102 N. Isles Bk.
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Gordon:

I just returned from a short vacation and found your letter of November 19.

Your son needs preparation in English, History, and Mathematics; my school has specialized in Mathematics only, where every student is given highly individual instruction.

So, I do not know whether you want me.

If so, we shall come to terms.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

J. R. Silverman, Ph.D.

West Point Preparatory School
1699 Clay Ave. --- New York City
December 21, 1937.

Mr. Jack Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Jack:

Enclosed herewith are the papers covering your examination of November 6 for designation to the Military Academy. You placed tenth among the participants.

It is a matter of regret to me that all of the fine young men who took the examination could not be appointed, but I trust your efforts in this direction will not go for naught.

With the Season's greetings and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

[Signature]

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, JR., GA., CHAIRMAN

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

JOSEPH J. CHAPPELL, CLERK

JOE B. WATSON, ASST. CLERK
December 30, 1937.

Mr. Jack Gordon,
1102 St. Charles Place, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Jack:

Your letter of December 27 has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the following are the six highest grades made by those who took my examination for designation to West Point in 1938:

80.83
89.43
87.21
83.33
82.67
81.70

I think that you made a splendid showing to stand number ten among the seventy-three that competed, and I regret that your mark was not somewhat higher, so that I could recommend you for an appointment.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]