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West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [3]

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	7	06/01/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;
002	Speech	Remarks to Welfare-to-Work Graduates	3	05/04/2002	P5; P6/b6;
003	Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	8	06/01/2002	P5; P6/b6;
004	Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	7	06/01/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;

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Speechwriting, White House Office of

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FOLDER TITLE:

West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [3]

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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A Brief History of the Academy

West Point's role in our nation's history dates back to the Revolutionary War, when both sides realized the strategic importance of the commanding plateau on the west bank of the Hudson River. General George Washington considered West Point to be the most important strategic position in America. Washington personally selected Thaddeus Kosciuszko, one of the heroes of Saratoga, to design the fortifications for West Point in 1778, and Washington transferred his headquarters to West Point in 1779. Continental soldiers built forts, batteries and redoubts and extended a 150-ton iron chain across the Hudson to control river traffic. Fortress West Point was never captured by the British, despite Benedict Arnold's treason. West Point is the oldest continuously occupied military post in America.

Several soldiers and legislators, including Washington, Knox, Hamilton and John Adams, desiring to eliminate America's wartime reliance on foreign engineers and artillerymen, urged the creation of an institution devoted to the arts and sciences of warfare.

President Thomas Jefferson signed legislation establishing the United States Military Academy in 1802. He took this action after ensuring that those attending the Academy would be representative of a democratic society.

Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, the "father of the Military Academy," served as Superintendent from 1817-1833. He upgraded academic standards, instilled military discipline and emphasized honorable conduct. Aware of our young nation's need for engineers, Thayer made civil engineering the foundation of the curriculum. For the first half century, USMA graduates were largely responsible for the construction of the bulk of the nation's initial railway lines, bridges, harbors and roads.

After gaining experience and national recognition during the Mexican and Indian wars, West Point graduates dominated the highest ranks on both sides during the Civil War. Academy graduates, headed by generals such as Grant, Lee, Sherman and Jackson, set high standards of military leadership for both the North and South.

The development of other technical schools in the post-Civil War period allowed West Point to broaden its curriculum beyond a strict civil engineering focus. Following the creation of Army post-graduate command and staff schools, the Military Academy came to be viewed as the first step in a continuing Army education.

In World War I, Academy graduates again distinguished themselves on the battlefield. After the war, Superintendent Douglas MacArthur sought to diversify the academic curriculum. In recognition of the intense physical demands of modern warfare, MacArthur pushed for major changes in the physical fitness and intramural athletic programs. "Every cadet an athlete"

WEST POINT HISTORY

A Timeline of

1800 1900

FACT SHEET

• Notable Gra

ARTICLES:

"Impact of an Institution"
By CPT Bruce W

EXHIBITS:

"Timeless Tre
West Point Mus

became an important goal. Additionally, the cadet management of the Honor System, long an unofficial tradition, was formalized with the creation of the Cadet Honor Committee.

Eisenhower, MacArthur, Bradley, Arnold, Clark, Patton, Stilwell and Wainwright were among an impressive array of Academy graduates who met the challenge of leadership in the Second World War. The postwar period again saw sweeping revisions to the West Point curriculum resulting from the dramatic developments in science and technology, the increasing need to understand other cultures and the rising level of general education in the Army.

In 1964, President Johnson signed legislation increasing the strength of the Corps of Cadets from 2,529 to 4,417 (more recently reduced to 4,000). To keep up with the growth of the Corps, a major expansion of facilities began shortly thereafter.

In concert with the increasing role of minorities and women in society and the military over the past three decades, greater numbers of minorities and the first women were brought to the Military Academy and the Corps of Cadets. Their presence has enhanced the quality and maintained the traditional representativeness of the institution.

In recent decades, the Academy's curricular structure was markedly changed to permit cadets to major in any one of more than a dozen fields, including a wide range of subjects from the sciences to the humanities.

Academy graduates are awarded a bachelor of science degree and a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, serving a minimum of five years on active duty.

As the Academy approaches its bicentennial in 2002, the institution continues to ensure that all programs and policies support the needs of the Army and nation now as well as in the foreseeable future. The Academy, with its long and noble history, remains an energetic, vibrant institution that attracts some of the best and brightest young men and women. It offers a challenging and comprehensive array of opportunities while retaining its enduring commitment to Duty, Honor, Country.



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MacArthur
Bradley
Patton



West Point Graduation Remarks on NATO Enlargement

**THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(West Point, New York)**

For Immediate Release

May 31, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
COMMENCEMENT

Michie Stadium
West Point, New
York

10:20 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated, relax. Thank you, General Christman, for those kind introductory remarks and for your truly extraordinary service to your nation throughout your military career. Here at West Point, and before, when we had more opportunities to work together on a daily basis, I have constantly admired your dedication and your ability.

General Reimer, Secretary West, Senator Reed, Chairman Gilman, Congressman Shimkus, Congresswoman Kelly, Congressman Sessions, former Congressman Bilbray, parents and families and friends of the cadets, and especially, to the Class of 1997, I extend my heartfelt congratulations.

This has been a truly remarkable class. As General Christman said, you wrote an unparalleled record of academic achievement in the classroom. I congratulate you all, and particularly your number one honor graduate and valedictorian, Adam Ake. Congratulations to all of you on your accomplishments. (Applause.)

Now, General Christman also outlined the extraordinary accomplishments of your athletic teams, and he mentioned that I had the privilege of seeing Army win its first 10-

win season in football and reclaim the Commander in Chief's Trophy in Philadelphia. And he thanked me for that. But, actually, as a lifelong football fan, I deserve no thanks. It was a terrific game, and I'm quite sure it was the first time in the field of any endeavor of conflict where the Army defeated the Navy not on land, but on water. (Laughter and applause.)

I know that in spite of all of your achievements as a class and in teams, a few of you also upheld West Point's enduring tradition of independence. It began in 1796 when President Adams' War Department ordered the first classes in fortification. And the troops here thought they already knew all about that, so they burned the classroom to the ground, postponing the start of instruction by five years. (Laughter.)

Today, I am reliably informed that though your spirits are equably high, your infractions are more modest. Therefore, I hereby exercise my prerogative to grant amnesty for minor offenses to the Corps of Cadets. (Applause.) The cheering was a little disconcerting -- now, the operative word there was "minor." (Laughter.)

Men and women of the Class of '97, today you join the Long Gray Line, the Long Gray Line that stretches across two centuries of unstinting devotion to America and the freedom that is our greatest treasure. From the defense of Fort Erie in the War of 1812 to the fury of Antietam, from the trenches of Argonne to the Anzio in Okinawa, to Heartbreak Ridge, the Mekong Delta, the fiery dessert of the Gulf War, the officers of West Point have served and sacrificed for our nation.

In just the four years since I last spoke here, your graduates have helped to restore democracy to Haiti, to save hundreds of thousands of lives from genocide and famine in Rwanda, to end the bloodshed in Bosnia. Throughout our history, whenever duty called, the men and women of West Point have never failed us. And I speak for all Americans when I say, I know you never will.

I'd like to say a special word of appreciation to West Point and a special word of congratulations to the students in this class from other countries. We welcome you here; we are proud to have you as a part of our military service tradition. And we wish you well as you go back home. We hope you, too, can advance freedom's cause, for in the 21st century that is something we must do together.

Two days ago I returned from Europe on a mission to look back to one of the proudest chapters in America's history and to look forward to the history we all will seek to shape for our children and grandchildren. This week is the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, what Winston Churchill described as the most unsordid act in all history.

In 1947, Americans, exhausted by war and anxious to get on with their lives at home, were summoned to embrace another leadership role by a generation of remarkable leaders -- General George Marshall, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, President Harry Truman -- leaders who knew there could be no lasting peace and security for an America that withdrew behind its borders and withdrew from the world and its responsibilities. They provided the indispensable leadership to create the Marshall Plan, NATO, and the first global financial institutions. They, in effect, organized America and our allies to meet the challenges of their time -- to build unparalleled prosperity, to stand firm against Soviet expansionism until the light of freedom shown all across Europe.

The second purpose of my journey was inextricably tied to the first. It was to look to the future, to the possibility of achieving what Marshall's generation could only dream of -- a democratic, peaceful and undivided Europe for the first time in all of history; and to the necessity of America and its allies once again organizing ourselves to meet the

challenges of our time, to secure peace and prosperity for the next 50 years and beyond.

To build and secure a new Europe, peaceful, democratic and undivided at last, there must be a new NATO, with new missions, new members and new partners. We have been building that kind of NATO for the last three years with new partners in the Partnership for Peace and NATO's first out-of-area mission in Bosnia. In Paris last week, we took another giant stride forward when Russia entered a new partnership with NATO, choosing cooperation over confrontation, as both sides affirmed that the world is different now. European security is no longer a zero-sum contest between Russia and NATO; but a cherished, common goal.

In a little more than a month, I will join with other NATO leaders in Madrid to invite the first of Europe's new democracies in Central Europe to join our Alliance, with the consent of the Senate, by 1999 -- the 50th anniversary of NATO's founding.

I firmly believe NATO enlargement is in our national interests. But because it is not without cost and risk, it is appropriate to have an open, full, national discussion before proceeding. I want to further that discussion here today in no small measure because it is especially important to those of you in this class. For, after all, as the sentinels of our security in the years ahead, your work will be easier and safer if we do the right thing -- and riskier and much more difficult if we do not.

Europe's fate and America's future are joined. Twice in half a century, Americans have given their lives to defend liberty and peace in world wars that began in Europe. And we have stayed in Europe in very large numbers for a long time throughout the Cold War. Taking wise steps now to strengthen our common security when we have the opportunity to do so will help to build a future without the mistakes and the divisions of the past, and will enable us to organize ourselves to meet the new security challenges of the new century. In this task, NATO should be our sharpest sword and strongest shield.

Some say we no longer need NATO because there is no powerful threat to our security now. I say there is no powerful threat in part because NATO is there. And enlargement will help make it stronger.

I believe we should take in new members to NATO for four reasons. First, it will strengthen our Alliance in meeting the security challenges of the 21st century, addressing conflicts that threaten the common peace of all.

Consider Bosnia -- already the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, the Baltic nations and other Central European countries are contributing troops and bases to NATO's peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. We in the United States could not have deployed our troops to Bosnia as safely, smoothly and swiftly as we did without the help of Hungary and our staging ground at Tazsar, which I personally visited. The new democracies we invite to join NATO are ready and able to share the burdens of defending freedom in no small measure because they know the cost of losing freedom.

Second, NATO enlargement will help to secure the historic gains of democracy in Europe. NATO can do for Europe's East what it did for Europe's West at the end of World War II -- provide a secure climate where freedom, democracy and prosperity can flourish. Joining NATO once helped Italy, Germany and Spain to consolidate their democracies. Now the opening of NATO's doors has led the Central European nations already -- already -- to deepen democratic reform, to strengthen civilian control of their military, to open their economies. Membership and its future prospect will give them the confidence to stay the course.

Third, enlarging NATO will encourage prospective members to resolve their differences peacefully. We see all over the world the terrible curse of people who are imprisoned by their own ethnic, regional and nationalist hatreds, who rob themselves and their children of the lives they might have because of their primitive, destructive impulses that they cannot control.

When he signed the NATO Treaty in 1949, President Truman said that if NATO had simply existed in 1914 or 1939, it would have prevented the world wars that tore the world apart. The experience of the last 50 years supports that view. NATO helped to reconcile age-old adversaries like France and Germany, now fast friends and allies; and clearly has reduced tensions between Greece and Turkey over all these decades. Already the very prospect of NATO membership has helped to convince countries in Central Europe to settle more than half a dozen border and ethnic disputes, any one of which could have led to future conflicts. That, in turn, makes it less likely that you will ever be called to fight in another war across the Atlantic. (Applause.)

Fourth, enlarging NATO, along with its Partnership for Peace with many other nations and its special agreement with Russia and its soon-to-be-signed partnership with Ukraine, will erase the artificial line in Europe that Stalin drew, and bring Europe together in security, not keep it apart in instability.

NATO expansion does not mean a differently divided Europe. It is part of unifying Europe. NATO's first members should not be its last. NATO's doors will remain open to all those willing and able to shoulder the responsibilities of membership, and we must continue to strengthen our partnerships with non-members.

Now, let me be clear to all of you, these benefits are not cost- or risk-free. Enlargement will require the United States to pay an estimated \$200 million a year for the next decade. Our allies in Canada and Western Europe are prepared to do their part; so are NATO's new members. So must we.

More important, enlargement requires that we extend to new members our Alliance's most solemn security pledge, to treat an attack against one as an attack against all. We have always made the pledge credible through the deployment of our troops and the deterrence of our nuclear weapons. In the years ahead, it means that you could be asked to put your lives on the line for a new NATO member, just as today you can be called upon to defend the freedom of our allies in Western Europe.

In leading NATO over the past three years to open its doors to Europe's new democracies, I weighed these costs very carefully. I concluded that the benefits of enlargement, strengthening NATO for the future, locking in democracy's gains in Central Europe, building stability across the Atlantic, uniting Europe, not dividing it -- these gains decisively outweigh the burdens. The bottom line to me is clear: Expanding NATO will enhance our security. It is the right thing to do. We must not fail history's challenge at this moment to build a Europe peaceful, democratic, and undivided, allied with us to face the new security threats of the new century. A Europe that will avoid repeating the darkest moments of the 20th century and fulfill the brilliant possibilities of the 21st.

This vision for a new Europe is central to our larger security strategy, which you will be called upon to implement and enforce. But our agenda must go beyond it because, with all of our power and wealth, we are living in a world in which increasingly our influence depends upon our recognizing that our future is interdependent with other nations, and we must work with them all across the globe; because we see the threats we face tomorrow will cross national boundaries. They are amplified by modern technology,

communication, and travel. They must be faced by like-minded nations, working together. Whether we're talking about terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, or environmental degradation.

Therefore, we must pursue five other objectives. First, we must build a community of Asia Pacific nations bound by a common commitment to stability and prosperity. We fought three wars in Asia in half a century; Asia's stability affects our peace, and Asia's explosive growth affects our prosperity. That's why we've strengthened our security ties to Japan and Korea, why we now meet every year with the Asian Pacific leaders, why we must work with and not isolate ourselves from China.

One of the great questions that will define the future for your generation of Americans is how China will define its own greatness as a nation. We have worked with China because we believe it is important to cooperate in ways that will shape the definition of that great nation in positive, not negative, ways. We need not agree with China on all issues to maintain normal trade relations, but we do need normal trade relations to have a chance of eventually reaching agreement with China on matters of vital importance to America and the world.

Second, we are building coalitions across the world to confront these new security threats that know no borders: weapons proliferation, terrorism, drug trafficking, environmental degradation. We have to lead in constructing global arrangements that provide us the tools to deal with these common threats: the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Nonproliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and our efforts to further reduce nuclear weapons with Russia.

Now our great task is also to build these kinds of arrangements fighting terrorism, drug traffickers and organized crime. Three weeks from now in Denver I will use the summit of the eight leading nations to press this agenda.

The third thing we have to do is to build an open trading system. Our security is tied to the stake other nations have in the prosperity of staying free and open and working with others, not working against them. In no small measure because of the trade agreements we have negotiated, we have not only regained our position as the world's number one exporter, we have increased our influence in ways that are good for our security. To continue that progress it is important that I have the authority to conclude smart, new market-opening agreements that every President in 20 years has had.

Some of our fellow Americans do not believe that the President should have this authority anymore; they believe that somehow the global economy presents a threat to us -- but I believe it's here to say, and I think the evidence is that Americans, just as we can have the world's strongest and best military, we have the strongest and best economy in the world --the American people can out-work and out-compete anyone given a free and fair chance. (Applause.)

Not only that, but this is about more than money and jobs. This is about security. The world, especially our democratic neighbors to the south of us, are looking to us. If we don't build economic bridges to them, someone else will. We must make it clear that America supports free people and fair, open trade.

Fourth, we have to embrace our role as the decisive force for peace. You cannot and you should not go everywhere. But when our values and interests are at stake, our mission is crystal clear and achievable -- America should stand with our allies around the world who seek to bring peace and prevent slaughter. From the Middle East to Bosnia, from Haiti to Northern Ireland, we have worked to contain conflict, to support peace, to give

children a brighter future, and it has enhanced our security.

Finally, we have to have the tools to do these jobs. Those are the most powerful and best-trained military in the world and a fully funded diplomacy to minimize the chances that military force will be necessary.

The long-term defense plan we have just completed will increase your readiness, capabilities, and technological edge. In a world of persistent dangers, you must and you will be able to dominate the conflicts of the future as you did the battlefields of the past.

Fifty-five years ago, in the early days of World War II, General George Marshall, the man we honored this week, spoke here at your commencement about the need to organize our nation for the ordeal of war. He said, we are determined that before the sun sets on this terrible struggle, our flag will be recognized as a symbol of freedom on the one hand and of overwhelming power on the other.

Marshall
flag as
freedom
+
power

Today, our flag of freedom and power flies higher than ever, but because our nation stands at the pinnacle of its power, it also stands at the pinnacle of its responsibility. Therefore, as you carry our flag into this new era, we must organize ourselves to meet the challenges of the next 50 years. We must shape the peace for a new and better century about to dawn so that you can give your children and your grandchildren the America and the world they deserve.

God bless you and God bless America. (Applause.)



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Columnists

May 28, 20

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HEADLINE

West Point cadet showed her grit early on

Her direction fixed as tight as a compass, Kathryn "Katie" Chilton aimed for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in the eighth grade. Five years later, on Pearl Harbor Day, she received her offer of admission to the prestigious Army training ground.



Kristi O'Harran
Herald Columnist

You don't think teen-agers set goals and follow through? We should revel in her accomplishments.

"This has been the biggest aspiration of my life, though I hope it is far from my last," said Chilton, now 18. "I want to serve my country."

She took the right path to West Point. The Rev. David Graham, co-state coordinator for the West Point admissions field force, said the fortunate ones are those who prepare early. Middle and high schoolers should develop themselves in three areas, including 60 percent academic, 30 percent leadership and 10 percent physical.

Inspired by Alex Moll, her eighth-grade science teacher at Lake Stevens Middle School, Chilton aspired to a military career. She said Moll was in the Navy and later attended college on the GI Bill. Several of her uncles and grandfathers proudly served their country.

"I researched it," Chilton said. "I wanted to be an officer."

Reading Chilton's resume should be a road map of inspiration for any middle school student. Chilton, who excelled at math and science at Cascade High School, kept top grades, played volleyball and tennis, served on the Honor Society cabinet, held student body offices, joined the Pep Club and Junior Statesmen of America, was an editor on the high school newspaper, sang with a select girl's choir, was a Bruin Buddy, Special Olympics coach and helper, attended Holy Cross Lutheran Church, was elected a senator at Girl's State 2001 and volunteered for community groups.

Along the way, she won a bucket of awards and held a job.

The prep work was only part of the battle. As Chilton ran the gantlet of

Local News
A day for remembrance

Opinions sought in Mukilteo

At-risk youths find artful expression

Massive Everett-Marysville sewer project advances

Bothell-area hiker in tumble off rock

Street Smarts
Right turns not fre Everett Mall

News Wire
We'll be back, Tali promise

Broccoli helps, if y can stomach it

Kidnapped couple jungle nightmare enters second yea

Fourth body recov in bridge collapse

A day to honor Se 11 victims

Suicide blast kills 2 Israelis

Hearings set on Medicaid plan

Snowslide closes North Cascades Highway

Prep Sports
Track and field Deaf athlete from Lakewood wins 30 hurdles at state

Kamiak's Bradley finishes 2nd in 200

Boys soccer Decatur airs it out, wins title in Everet

Fastpitch RALLY CRY! Lake Stevens takes 3rd

Archbishop Murph falls in champions game

The prep work was only part of the battle. As Chilton ran the gantlet of application tasks, she also sought a required nomination from a political figure. She was recommended by U.S. Sen. Patty Murray, D-Wash.

Girls tennis
South Whidbey wi
title

Chilton will join other local students currently at West Point, including Walter Jackson of Oak Harbor, Micah Jacobson of Lynnwood, Nicholas Maksim of Bothell, Daniel Schoelles of Everett, Jeffrey Silverman of Snohomish and Morgan Wolff of Arlington.

Baseball
Woodinville pitche
way to 4A crown

Sports
Golfing buddies

I contacted Wolff at West Point, who also decided in the eighth grade that he wanted to attend a military academy. You need that early start to get an edge on the competition, he said.

Snohomish County
Amateur scores

Business
Convention cravin

"It sounds a little heartless, but to get into USMA, you have to beat out a lot of people. You are literally competing for precious few appointments. If you know what it takes and what the academy is looking for, you can focus your energy on those areas."

Supply slide

Get the headlin
in your e-ma

Chilton reports July 1. Wolff sent her some advice.

"Now that I'm here, the work hasn't ended," he said. "It's actually a lot harder than high school ever was. It's not much fun being a plebe, but every West Pointer has to do it when they start out. The commitment you had in high school and your desire to be here will carry you through."

} Plebe

Chilton will no doubt meet Wolff after she reports. She mentioned the ratio of males to females there is 8 to 1. But she won't have much time to socialize.

Young students should examine the exemplary accomplishments of West Point plebes, then set and meet their own lofty goals.

Kristi O'Harran's column appears Tuesdays and Fridays. If you have an idea for her, call 425-339-3451 or e-mail oharran@heraldnet.com.

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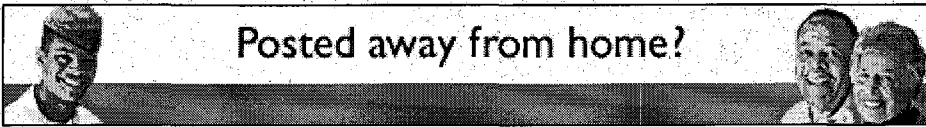
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Army Football--From A to Z...

ALMA MATER

The most beloved of all West Point songs, "Alma Mater" had its beginnings as a furlough song in 1908. It was sung at the Baccalaureate Service on June 9, 1912 and took its place as a musical expression the feelings of every West Pointer toward his alma mater. It is sung by the football and Corps of Cadets at the conclusion of every football game.

ARMY-NAVY

One of the most revered rivalries in all of sports will be revisited on Dec. 4, 1999 w Army and Navy clash in the service academies' historic 100th grid battle. A host of festivities surrounding the event is planned with a special Web site dedicated to the classic at: [www. Army-Navy100.com](http://www.Army-Navy100.com)

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

Rick Greenspan, who served as athletic director at Illinois State University the pas years, was named to succeed retiring Al Vanderbush as West Point's director of athletics on April 22. Greenspan has also served tenures at the University of New Hampshire, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Miami and the University California-Berkeley.

BLAIK, EARL "RED"

Credited with elevating Army's football program from the "pit to the pedestal" durin 1940s. In 18 years at the Cadet helm, Blaik compiled a 121-33-10 record and rema the winningest grid coach in West Point history. Three of his teams captured nation championships and seven were crowned Lambert Trophy titlists.

BLANCHARD, FELIX "DOC"

"Mr. Inside," Felix "Doc" Blanchard, teamed with "Mr. Outside," Glenn Davis, to for of the most heralded backfields in the history of college football. A three-time All-America selection, Blanchard captured the Heisman Trophy in 1945, one year b Davis copped the honor.

BOWLS

Army sports a 2-2 record in four postseason bowl appearances. The Cadets made first-ever postseason appearance in the 1984 Cherry Bowl, defeating Michigan Sta 10-6.

BYRNE, EUGENE

Cadet Eugene Byrne was one of 30 players nationally to die while playing football 1909. Byrne suffered a broken neck in a 9-0 loss to Harvard. As a result, the "flying wedge" was outlawed and freer substitution was allowed.

CADET COLORS

There is great significance to the Cadet colors of black, gold and gray. The compon of gunpowder are charcoal, saltpeter (potassium nitrate) and sulphur, which are bla gold and gray in color.

CAGLE, CHRIS

Chris "Red" Cagle gained All-America honors three times during the 1920s, the firs

Army player to achieve that feat during his career.

CAPTAINS

For the fifth consecutive season, head coach Bob Sutton has named co-captains for the 1999 campaign, as voted by team members at the conclusion of spring practice. For 1995, Army had utilized game captains for several years, choosing to select captains the year at season's end. Senior tight end Shaun Castillo and senior linebacker Nathaniel Hunterton will serve as the Cadets' team captains this fall.

CHERRY BOWL

Army made its first-ever postseason appearance in the 1984 Cherry Bowl in Pontiac, Mich. The Cadets defeated Michigan State 10-6.

CINCINNATI

Following 1,011 non-conference games, Army played its first-ever league contest in Cincinnati on Sept. 19, 1998. The Cadets spent 108 years as a Division I-A Independent before joining the ranks of Conference USA.

CIVIL WAR

Best-selling author John Feinstein (right) chronicled Army and Navy's 1995 campaign culminating with the season-ending battle between the two schools, in a novel titled "Civil War." The book is widely regarded as the pre-eminent work in providing an in-depth look at the storied service academy rivalry.

CLASS THE STARS FELL UPON

West Point's Class of 1915 is affectionately known as the "Class the Stars Fell Upon." There were 164 graduates that year at West Point and an incredible 61 (or 37.2%) went on to attain the rank of general officer. Thirteen cadets in the Class of 1915 earned varsity "A" in football and of those, nine went on to become general officers (69.2%). Some of the country's most influential leaders of the 20th century were contained in this class, names like Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, James Van Fleet, Vernon Prichard, Leland Hobbs, Walter Hess, Thomas Larkin, Hubert Harmon and Roscoe Woodruff. All earned at least one varsity letter on West Point's gridiron.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S TROPHY

Named in honor of the President of the United States as commander in chief of the armed forces, the Commander in Chief's Trophy is awarded annually to the winner of the round-robin football competition between Army, Navy and Air Force. The three-sided structure weighs 170 pounds, stands 2 ½ feet tall and is engraved with the seal of the academy.

CONFERENCE USA

After 108 years as a Division I-A Independent, Army became a member of Conference USA in 1998.

DAVIS, GLENN

"Mr. Outside," Glenn Davis, teamed with "Mr. Inside," Felix "Doc" Blanchard, to form one of the most heralded backfields in the history of college football. A three-time All-America selection, Davis captured the Heisman Trophy in 1946, one year after Blanchard copped the honor.

DAWKINS, PETE

Pete Dawkins, who served as Brigade Commander of the Corps of Cadets, became the third West Pointer to win the Heisman Trophy when he earned the award in 1958.

DOMES

In its long, illustrious history, Army has played just six games in domed stadiums. The Cadets have not experienced a great deal of success indoors, winning just one of the six contests--a 10-6 victory over Michigan State in the 1984 Cherry Bowl at the Pontiac Silverdome. Army is 0-2 in the Louisiana Superdome, a place it now visits regularly to face Conference USA foe Tulane.

DRAMATIC ARMY-NAVY FINISHES

Six of the last seven Army-Navy contests have been decided by a TOTAL of 14 points. Army has captured each of those six verdicts, with the outcome not decided until the game's final moments in each case.

"DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY"

Three attributes of paramount importance to a soldier are Duty, Honor, Country. Each

equally important. Together these words form the motto of the U.S. Military Academ

EAST CAROLINA

The first of Army's three Conference USA home contests this fall will be against the Pirates of East Carolina on Oct. 2.

EISENHOWER, GEN. DWIGHT

Lettered on the gridiron for Army in 1912 before graduating in 1915 as a member o "Class the Stars Fell Upon." Following a distinguished military career, Eisenhower elected President of the United States in 1952 and served two terms in office.

FIREWORKS

A special fireworks presentation will follow Army's game against Louisville on Oct. will mark the first-ever fireworks display to accompany a West Point home football game.

FORWARD PASS

Notre Dame quarterback Gus Dorais and end Knute Rockne used the forward pas help the Fighting Irish upset a heavily favored Army team in 1913. The game helpe popularize the forward pass and showed how it could be integrated with rushing in complete offense.

FOUR-THREE

Army has adopted a 4-3 defensive scheme this season, shifting from the multiple 5 look it has utilized in recent years.

FOX SPORTS NET

Conference USA is in the midst of a five-year national agreement with Fox Sports televise games involving member schools each Saturday throughout the season. A appeared on Fox Sports Net three times last fall.

FRONTRUNNERS

Army is 30-10 (.750) in games it has led at halftime under head coach Bob Sutton.

GROUND FORCES

Army has ranked no lower than seventh nationally in rushing since installing the wishbone offense in 1984. During that span, the Cadets have copped four national rushing titles.

GTE ACADEMIC ALL-AMERICAS

Sixteen different Army players have earned district or national recognition through GTE/CoSIDA Academic All-America program.

HALL, DALE

The impossible task of replacing legendary Earl "Red" Blaik at the Army helm fell o shoulders of Dale Hall. Hall served as the Cadets' mentor from 1959 through 1961

HALL, LEAMON

A strong-armed right-hander, Leamon Hall established virtually all of Army's passin records on game, season and career levels before graduating in 1978. He passed 5,502 yards during his West Point career on 426 completions, 38 of which went for touchdowns.

HALL OF FAME

Twenty-five different players and coaches with West Point ties have been inducted the National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame, located in South Bend, Ind

HEISMAN TROPHY

Since the inception of the Heisman Trophy in 1935, three Army players have game the award. Only three other schools--Notre Dame (7), Ohio State (6) and Southern California (4)--have had more winners.

HOLLEDER, DON

In a desperate move to find a quarterback in 1955, Army head coach Earl "Red" Bl deftly slid All-America end Don Holleder to signal caller. Despite heavy criticism, B stuck with Holleder through early season struggles. Holleder rewarded Blaik's cour with a 6-3 record and a 14-6 season-ending win over arch-rival Navy. Holleder wou killed in action during the Vietnam conflict. The building that houses both Army's intercollegiate basketball and hockey arenas is named in his honor.

HUMANITARIAN BOWL

Conference USA is in the second year of an agreement with the Humanitarian Bowl to send one of its league members to the postseason contest. The Big West champion serves as the host school for the game, slated for Dec. 30 in Boise, Idaho.

HUNDRETH GAME

Arch rivals Army and Navy will collide for the 100th time on Dec. 4 in Philadelphia, where a bevy of festivities to commemorate the event is planned.

INDEPENDENCE BOWL

Army capped a record-setting 1996 campaign with a December trip to the Poulan/Walter Independence Bowl. After establishing a school record for victories, the Cadets' furious fourth-quarter rally fell just short, losing to heavily favored Auburn 32-29, with a potential game-tying 27-yard field goal sailed wide right in the final minute.

INDEPENDENT

For its first 108 years, Army's football program battled as an Independent, winning national championships and forging one of the richest football traditions in the land. Army Cadets initiated a new chapter in their vast football lore last year when they embarked upon their first campaign as a member of Conference USA.

INSTANT REPLAY

In the fourth quarter of Army's 21-15 loss to Navy in 1963, NBC utilized the first television "instant replay" on a touchdown run by quarterback Rollie Stichweh. Hall of Fame broadcaster Lindsay Nelson made the call for NBC.

INTERVIEWS

Outside the Conference USA Monday Teleconference and his regular Tuesday pre-conference in the Army "A" Room, Bob Sutton is available for interviews by appointment only. Please direct all interview requests for Sutton through his administrative assistant Laura Dayton, at (914) 938-2323. Also, please make arrangements for all player interviews through the Army sports information office.

JARVIS, CHARLIE

In a 58-25 romp over Boston College on Nov. 9, 1968, Charlie Jarvis carried the ball 253 yards and two touchdowns, setting an Army single game rushing record that remains in place today. He finished the year with 1,110 ground yards, an Academy record at the time.

KEYSTONE STATE

The state of Pennsylvania has long been fertile recruiting ground for the Army football program. Eight players (discounting freshmen) listed on this year's roster hail from Keystone State.

KICKING MULE

The familiar "Kicking Mule" was adopted as Army's official intercollegiate athletic logo during the mid-1970s.

LAMBERT TROPHY

Symbolic of Eastern football supremacy, the Lambert Trophy has resided along the banks of the Hudson on seven different occasions, but not since 1958.

LIBERTY BOWL

Conference USA is in the fourth year of a multi-year agreement with the AXA/Equi Liberty Bowl to send its regular season champion to the Memphis-based postseason classic.

LOGO

The U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy athletic departments contract New York-based SME Design, a nationally renowned brand building firm, to develop a special logo commemorating the 100th Army-Navy football game.

LONELY END

In 1958, Army head coach Earl "Red" Blaik introduced a formation that famed sportswriter Stanley Woodward described as "the lonely end." Bill Carpenter earned an illustrious assignment during spring practice. When the formation was first installed, Carpenter would break from the huddle and rush to his spot, split 15 yards wide of the offensive line. After six or seven plays he required a break. Blaik developed signals

Carpenter remained out of the huddle by himself. The new formation caught the imagination of football fans throughout the nation.

LOMBARDI, VINCE

A host of future National Football League coaches cut their respective coaching tee along the banks of the Hudson. In addition to the likes of Bill Parcells, John Macko and Frank Gansz, Vince Lombardi served a coaching stint at West Point. Lombard an assistant under Army head coach Earl "Red" Blaik from 1949 to 1953.

MacARTHUR, GEN. DOUGLAS

A 1902 West Point graduate who served as football team manager in 1903, Douglas MacArthur became General of the U.S. Army in 1944. During his tenure as USMA Superintendent, MacArthur initiated an intramural sports program that was to become a model for both Army posts and colleges all over the country. Included among his most famous quotes are the following:

"From the Far East, I send you one single thought, one sole idea, written in red on beachhead from Australia to Tokyo. There is no substitute for victory!"

and

"Upon the fields of friendly strife,
Are sown the seeds
That, upon other fields, on other days,
Will bear the fruits of victory."

MARSHALL, GEN. GEORGE C.

"I want an officer for a secret and dangerous mission. I want a West Point football player." Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, uttered this most famous phrase during World War II.

MASCOTS

Since 1899, mules have served as the mascots for the Corps of Cadets. The choice of the mule as a mascot reflects the long-standing usefulness of the animal in military operation--transporting guns, supplies and ammunition. Strong, hearty and perseverant, the mule is an appropriate symbol for the Corps of Cadets.

MAYWEATHER, MIKE

Army's career rushing leader with 4,299 yards, Mike Mayweather established the Academy's single season mark as well with 1,338 ground yards in 1990. The St. Louis native finished 10th in the Heisman Trophy balloting that year.

MEYER, CHARLES R. "MONK"

Charles R. "Monk" Meyer played an instrumental role in Army's success during the 1935 and 1936 seasons. Although small by most standards at 143 pounds, Meyer was an exceptional runner, solid kicker and impressive passer. He lettered two seasons and earned All-America honors in some quarters.

MICHIE, DENNIS MAHAN

Dennis Mahan Michie is credited with introducing the sport of football at the U.S. Military Academy. Michie Stadium is named in his honor.

MICHIE STADIUM

Splendid in its scenic beauty and long recognized as one of the more popular stadiums in the country, Michie Stadium has been labeled the nation's top college football venue by more than one national publication in recent years.

MOBILE ALABAMA BOWL

College football's newest bowl game, the Mobile Alabama Bowl, will make its debut on Dec. 22, 1999. The contest will be televised nationally by ESPN2 and pits the top selection from Conference USA against the second selection from the Western Athletic Conference. Officials from C-USA signed a multi-year deal with the postseason bowl in May.

MUSCO LIGHTS

With the lighting system at Michie Stadium insufficient for night contests, Army has enlisted the services of Musco Mobil Lighting Ltd. of Oskaloosa, Iowa, when television networks have wanted to broadcast evening contests from West Point. The Cadets played beneath the portable Musco lights four times, beginning with a game against

G.
Marshall
Quote
Want a
football

Force in 1984. Army is 3-1 in such contests.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Army teams captured consecutive national championships in 1944, 1945 and 1946 under head coach Earl "Red" Blaik.

NATIONAL EXPOSURE

Five of Army's games last season were broadcast live to a national television audience. In the last three years, 12 Army games have been telecast nationally, four via network television.

NATIONAL RANKINGS

Army closed the 1996 season ranked 24th nationally, the last time the Cadets have closed the year listed in the Top 25.

NATURAL GRASS

Army has not enjoyed a great deal of success on natural grass in recent years. In its last year's victory over Houston in Robertson Stadium snapped a five-game losing streak for the Cadets on grass. Since 1989, Army is just 2-18 (.100) on the natural surface.

NEW MEXICO STATE

Army begins a two-year, home-and-home series with New Mexico State this season. The Cadets and Aggies have never before met on the gridiron.

NICKNAMES

While "Cadets" is the preferred nickname for Army athletic teams, "Black Knights" accepted moniker as well.

NOTRE DAME

Next to Navy, Notre Dame stands as Army's most-played opponent. Last year's meeting in South Bend marked the 48th meeting between the storied grid programs. Series highlights have included Notre Dame's 1913 win that popularized use of the forward pass, the Irish's victory in 1924 that prompted Grantland Rice to write about the "Four Horsemen," and the famous "Win One for the Gipper" speech delivered by Knute Rockne in Notre Dame's 1928 triumph. The two powers were accorded national championship trophies eight times in the 35-season span between 1913 and 1947. The height of the classic rivalry came during the mid-1940s when the Cadets and Irish captured successive national titles from 1943 through 1947. The last two meetings (1995 and 1998) between Army and Notre Dame have been decided by a total of five points, with the Irish surviving scares in both outings.

OLIPHANT, ELMER

Elmer Oliphant authored one of the finest athletic careers in the history of the U.S. Military Academy. A two-time All-America selection on the gridiron, Oliphant earned varsity letters in baseball, three in football, three in basketball and one in track and while earning monograms in boxing, hockey and swimming before graduating in 1919.

"ON BRAVE OLD ARMY TEAM"

The most famous of West Point's athletic songs, "On Brave Old Army Team" ranks one of the nation's top fight songs.

ONLINE

The Army Athletic Association remains on the cutting edge of technology with its presence on the World Wide Web. Army Athletics Online can be reached at www.usma.edu/athletics. The award-winning production features thousands of Web pages and is designed and maintained by Army's sports information office.

OUTER, BOB

Now in his third decade as "The Voice of Army Football," Bob Outer steps behind the microphone once again, calling all the action as the Cadets enter their second year of the Conference USA.

PARADE

One of the time-honored traditions of a West Point football Saturday, a full-dress parade takes place on the "The Plain" three hours prior to kickoff (weather permitting) every home Army contest.

PARCELLS, BILL

Highly successful as a head coach in the National Football League, Bill Parcells has guided the New York Giants and New England Patriots to Super Bowl appearances. Last year, the upstart New York Jets advanced to the AFC Championship game under Parcells' tutelage. Parcells, an assistant under Army head coach Tom Cahill from 1969 to 1979, is among a host of NFL coaches who spent time along the banks of the Hudson, joining the likes of Vince Lombardi, John Mackovic and Frank Gansz.

PHILADELPHIA

With roots dating back to the 19th century, the storied Army-Navy football classic has been played somewhere in the city of Philadelphia 74 of the 99 times the two arch rivals have met. That will again be the case on Dec. 4 at Veterans Stadium when Army and Navy clash for the 100th time. It will also mark the 100th anniversary of the first Army-Navy game held in Philadelphia.

"PLAIN, THE"

"The Plain" remains one of the most famous lawns in the nation. Scenically tucked between Washington Hall and Trophy Point, it has been the site of thousands of full-dress cadet parades over the years.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Head coach Bob Sutton hosts a weekly press conference each Tuesday before a Saturday game. The luncheons and media sessions are held in the "A" Room at M. Stadium, beginning promptly at 1:30 p.m.

PUSH UPS

Members of the Corps of Cadets jump from the stands to do push ups following every Army score. Their push up total matches the Cadets' point total at the time.

QUILLER, JERRY

Jerry Quiller coaches Army's men's and women's cross country and track and field programs. Prior to his arrival at West Point, Quiller held the same positions at the University of Colorado, another institution that features black and gold as its primary colors. Quiller, a veteran in international coaching circles, has been tabbed as an assistant coach for the United States Men's Track and Field team at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.

RABBLE-ROUSERS

Army's cheerleaders, better known as "Rabble-Rousers," are all members of the Corps of Cadets.

RADIO

The Army Football Radio Network includes flagship station WBNR in Beacon, N.Y., WLNA in Peekskill, N.Y., WKIP in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and WALL in Middletown, N.Y.

RANGER

The oldest of the Army mascots, 25-year-old Ranger is considered the elder statesman among West Point's mules.

RANGER CLUB

Designed to honor players for extraordinary game performances, the Ranger Club was introduced by head coach Jim Young last decade. Players are selected to the Ranger Club on a weekly basis by the coaching staff. The cited players wear special "Ranger" jerseys in practice the following week along with a special helmet sticker signifying the accomplishment. Should a player be chosen to the Ranger club six times during the course of the season, he is selected to the "permanent" Ranger club for that given season.

REAL-TIME STATS

The latest service provided by the Army sports information staff, "real-time" statistics are available on the Army Athletics Web site during all home contests.

RETIRED JERSEYS

While Army has not officially retired any uniform numbers, numbers 12, 15, 24, 35 and 41 have not been issued in recent years. While numbers 24, 35 and 41 were worn by Heisman Trophy winners Pete Dawkins, Felix "Doc" Blanchard and Glenn Davis, respectively, number 15 was donned by Bob Blaik, son of legendary Army head coach Earl "Red" Blaik. Number 12 is "unofficially" retired due to the fact that it symbolizes the Corps of Cadets' 12th Man, better known as the Corps of Cadets.

RUSHING TITLES

Army has captured four national rushing titles since installing the wishbone offense in 1984. Three of those rushing crowns have come in the last six years (1993, 1996 and 1998). In fact, only Northern Illinois, Nebraska and Army have captured national rushing titles in the 1990s. Army and Nebraska are the only two schools that have garnered national rushing crown since NIU earned its first title in 1990.

SAS CLUB

An offshoot of the Ranger Club, the SAS Club (Special Army Service) is designed to honor players for extraordinary efforts put forth during practice on the varsity scout team. The SAS Club was introduced by head coach Jim Young last decade. Players are selected to the SAS Club on a weekly basis by the coaching staff. The cited players wear special SAS helmet stickers signifying their accomplishment the week after they are selected to the team. One player is selected as "Scout Team Player of the Week" and is permitted to travel with the varsity squad and dress for that week's game. Should a player be chosen to the SAS club six times during the course of the season, he is selected to the "permanent" SAS club for that given year.

SASSAMAN, NATE

Quarterback Nate Sassaman, a converted defensive back, served as Army's triggerback when the wishbone offense debuted in 1984 under head coach Jim Young. Sassaman guided the Cadets to a national rushing title that year and their first-ever postseason berth.

SKYDIVERS

The pomp and pageantry of a West Point football Saturday is unmatched. One of the highlights of every Army home game takes place when the game ball is delivered by skydivers that jump into Michie Stadium, weather permitting.

SILENT AUCTION

A silent auction, featuring a wide array of Army, Navy and Army-Navy memorabilia, will be held online beginning Sept. 1 at the special Army-Navy Web site. The auction will culminate at the Army-Navy gala in Philadelphia on Friday, Dec. 3.

SIX HUNDRED

According to NCAA records, only 21 schools have won 600 or more games in their collegiate history. Army, which ranks 19th on the list, joined that prestigious fraternity in 1996, knocking off North Texas 27-10 in Irving, Texas.

SUN BOWL

Army's heartbreaking 29-28 loss to a heavily favored, Derrick Thomas-led Alabama squad in the 1988 John Hancock Sun Bowl marked the Cadets' third postseason appearance in five years. The setback was Army's first in three postseason bowl decisions.

SUTTON, BOB

In his ninth season as Army's head coach, Bob Sutton stands fourth on the Cadets' all-time coaches' victories list. Only Earl "Red" Blaik has served longer at the Army helm. Sutton has authored a sparkling 6-2 record (.750) versus Navy, boasting the winning percentage against the Mids by a West Point grid coach.

TAILGATE SHOW

Veteran Hudson Valley morning radio personality Joe Daily hosts a comprehensive "Tailgate Show" before each Army home game. The spirited 90-minute production originates live on the steps of Holleder Center two hours prior to kickoff. It features the pageantry of a West Point football Saturday, replete with appearances by the C Band and Rabble-Rousers.

TAILGATING

One of the most scenic tailgate sites in the country lies along the banks of the Hudson. The time-honored tailgate tradition at West Point begins at dawn of every home football game and runs well after darkness has set in.

TARBUCKET

The traditional headwear worn by cadets during a full dress review is known as a tarbucket. Cadet parades take place three hours prior to kickoff of every home Army contest.

TELEVISION

Army set a school record by appearing on regional or national television six times in

season. Five of those contests were broadcast to a national audience. In the last th years, 12 Army games have been broadcast nationally, four via network television. Acclaimed announcers Dick Vermeil (left) and Brent Musburger chronicled Army's victory over Air Force for ABC Sports in 1996. The Cadets are 14-12 in games tha been broadcast to a live regional or national television audience in the 1990s.

TIE-INS

Conference USA enters the 1999 season guaranteed of placing at least three team postseason bowl games should they qualify for postseason play under NCAA regulations. While C-USA's champion will serve as host team in the AXA/Equitable Liberty Bowl, the inaugural Mobile Alabama Bowl will receive the second choice fro league. Conference USA maintains an agreement with the Humanitarian Bowl to s member school to that postseason contest as well.

THREE

Michie Stadium stands third on the Sports Illustrated list of "Favorite Venues," pub in its June 7, 1999 edition. The magazine's selection committee wrote the following about its favorite venues: "There's something about being there. And where exactly would you be if you weren't on your couch? Where would you go to register the clic the turnstile, the feel of wooden slats beneath you, the whiff of stale beer? Wrigley, Wembley, Williamsport. Odd little cathedrals with strange rituals and sacraments (Dodger Dogs!). You'd be someplace that was engineered for sensory overload, no skybox revenue, the smell of peanuts on a summer breeze mingling with the roar o V-8s. You'd be someplace varnished in layers of history, the satiny armrest remind you that somebody else sat here and saw Babe Ruth hit his 60th. You might be in abomination of architecture, but you'd be someplace. So here's where we'd be if w could just take in a game some afternoon. We'd be in one of these places, hunch time-polished bleacher, humoring the ghosts in the outfield, trying to remember wh the hell we parked. Eating a Dodger Dog, probably. Years later, when pressed to e the unique drama of that afternoon--just smells and sights and sounds, really--we'd You had to be there."

THROW-BACK JERSEYS

As part of the Army-Navy game's centennial celebration, the teams will wear "throw-back" game jerseys. The Cadets will don replicas of the familiar uniform top worn by the Army teams of the 1940s and 1950s. Navy, meanwhile, will sport the uniform style of its teams from the 1960s. The Cadets wore a similar "throw-back" for their game against Rice in 1995. Army honored its national championship team 1944, 1945 and 1946 that day as the Cadets and Rice played to a 21-21 tie.

THURSDAY NIGHT

Army will host Louisville on Oct. 7 in the first-ever Thursday night contest at West P Michie Stadium. The game will be televised live nationally by Fox Sports Net with k time set for 7 p.m. Army suffered a 43-7 loss at Duke in the Cadets' Thursday nigh debut back in 1994.

"TOUCHDOWN TWINS"

Felix "Doc" Blanchard and Glenn Davis teamed to form one of the most prolific backfields in the history of college football. Dubbed the "Touchdown Twins," the du combined to score 97 touchdowns and 585 points from 1943 through 1946. The lat mark still stands as an NCAA record.

TRADITION

One is hard-pressed to find a football program steeped in more tradition than Army their 110th season of intercollegiate competition, the Cadets sport an overall record 614-356-51 (.627). Army teams have captured three national championships (1944 1945 and 1946) and seven Lambert Trophy titles. Three Army players have coppe Heisman Trophy and 25 players and coaches have been elected to the National Fo Foundation College Hall of Fame.

TWELFTH MAN

One of the most spirited student bodies in the nation, West Point's Corps of Cadets long been recognized as Army's 12th man on the field.

ULLRICH, CARL

Former Army Director of Athletics Carl Ullrich is widely regarded as the person responsible for returning Army's storied football program back to the national forefr In 1983, Ullrich turned the reins of the West Point grid program over to Jim Young, would engineer one of the greatest turnarounds in the history of the sport.

UNIFORMS

Army's familiar black and gold uniforms have gone unchanged for nearly two deca

VETERANS STADIUM

Army-Navy games have been contested at 13 different sites over the years, but Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium has hosted 15 of the last 19 classics. "The Vet," w first hosted the Army-Navy game in 1980, has been kind to the Army grid program. Cadets boast an impressive 10-4-1 record versus their arch rivals at Veterans Stad

WASHINGTON HALL

Framing "The Plain," majestic Washington Hall remains one the more scenic lands dotting the grounds of the U.S. Military Academy. Washington Hall houses the cad mess hall, as well as a myriad of classrooms and barracks.

WILLIAMS, BILL

The U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy athletic departments commissioned noted sports artist Bill Williams to paint a commemorative still life illustration celebrating the 100th meeting between Army and Navy. Limited edition lithographs of the piece, titled "Army-Navy Classic," are available at both academy shops and at www.Army-Navy100.com.

WISHBONE

The Army football program's fortunes turned upward after head coach Jim Young installed the wishbone offense in 1984. Since that time, the Cadets have captured national rushing titles and made the only four postseason bowl appearances in sch history.

WESTWOOD ONE

Continuing an age-old tradition, Westwood One/Mutual Radio will once again provi national radio coverage of the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia, Pa. Veteran play-by-play man Tony Roberts and color analyst Fran Curci are scheduled to call action as the two arch rivals clash for the 100th time on Dec. 4. Armed Forces Rad and Television will also carry Westwood One's broadcast.

XYLOPHONE

The xylophone is one of a host of musical instruments utilized by the USMA Band the years while performing its renowned halftime shows at Michie Stadium. The Ba patriotic musical renditions and rousing performances have repeatedly thrilled Arm of all ages.

YANKEE STADIUM

Some of the most famous games ever to be played by an Army football team have place at New York's Yankee Stadium. The majestic "House That Ruth Built" served the site for many of the storied battles between Army and Notre Dame earlier this century. Included on the list is the 1944 contest, pictured above.

YOUNG, JIM

The latest West Pointer to be elected to the National Football Foundation College H Fame is former head coach Jim Young. Young, credited with resurrecting a moribu Army football program last decade, stands as the third-winningest coach in the program's history. He also served head coaching terms at the University of Arizona Purdue University.

ZOPELIS, JIM

The most recent football letterman at West Point whose last name begins with "Z" Zopelis. A 1996 USMA graduate, Zopelis lettered on the gridiron in 1994 and 1995

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Army Football

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FUTURE RELEASE

FUTURE RELEASE

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICECOMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY
ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA, MO.
June 6, 1946For Release
Upon Delivery:
10:00 A.M. (CST)
11:00 A.M. (EST)

If ever the world was faced with a time for decision, that time is now, and the decision is yours.

Today, in this rich countryside, the world that you see about you is thick with promise and wealth.

This abundance ends with the oceans.

Beyond those oceans, rusted and half buried in the beaches, there lies the wreckage of our landing craft. And beyond those craft, the graves of the men who sailed them.

Many of them came from these great plains of the west. Some were students here before you in the tragic decade that preceded their death.

Beyond their graves, lies the world they sought to reach.

One year after the war, it is a world that is thin with famine. It is a world where poverty has scourged the living. It is a world worn out from its struggle. It is a world where men grow sick with despair in the everyday struggle for life.

It is a world—in many places—almost destitute of hope.

It is this world to which you belong, as well as the one that you see about you.

It is this world with its open scars of war that confronts you with the crying need for decision.

If ever we shall learn anything from the struggle of these last ten years, we must have already learned this:

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Today, no people are safe from the suffering of war.

Today, no people—anywhere—can hope to escape the tragedies of war and poverty that spring from outlawry among nation states.

Here, then, is your choice.

You shall link all nations in an equitable peace while contributing the strength to sustain it. Or you shall risk yourselves and all your good works to disaster.

Your knowledge shall profit you nothing in a world darkened by atomic war. There is nothing your talents can produce that war cannot destroy.

From this day on, therefore, you are implicated in the destiny of a world from which you cannot escape.

Either you work for peace and prosper with it.

Or you abandon the world to aggression—and perish.

This is your decision.

It is the one your parents failed to make a generation before you. They failed because they retreated from the world when their strength was needed most. They failed because they feared war more than they valued peace.

In a morally bankrupt world that cried for leadership and strength, they chose isolation and weakness.

When war came—as it must to any nation that neglects the chance to avert it—it brought early and costly defeats that trebled the price of victory.

We survived in spite of our blindness.

We survived because there were allies to bleed the enemy while we rearmed. We survived because there were oceans to help safeguard our shores.

If, this time, timidity results in another failure, you cannot count on survival. We have nothing to fear but fear itself.

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Air war is sudden war. It does not wait for allies. Air war is long-range war. It does not stop for oceans. Air war is knock-out war. It aims its blows at the homefront.

For you, there is no assurance of security in isolated dependence on atomic bombs, stratospheric aircraft, two-ocean fleets, and airborne armies.

These are weapons of annihilation. If used by nations against each other in contests for power, they will result in disaster to both.

United Nations offers the best hope of survival by providing a pattern for cooperation among the peoples of the world. This union for peace can succeed only when nations meet in open discussion to anticipate and expose the causes of war. It will succeed only when nations reveal their interests by plain statements of their intentions. It will succeed only when nations bring their policies into line with principles to which they are pledged.

Yet, until we stand behind our agreements with strength, aggressors can violate those agreements at will. Peace cannot be secured unless nations will promptly and forcibly array their strength against those aggressors.

While we contribute leadership, we must also stand by with strength. At this critical juncture, we can accomplish more as a securely-armed champion of cooperation than we can as an unarmed believer.

As we look about us in the search for security, our most dangerous enemy today is fear. It is fear that has caused suspicion; and suspicion, distrust.

It is distrust that incites vicious talk of another war.

It is distrust, more than anything else, that stands in danger today of crippling the structure for world cooperation on which we have pinned our hopes for peace.

This distrust appears in many guises.

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It shows itself among those persons who foresee war as the inevitable result of political and economic contests between rival ideologies.

It lurks among those who view a nation's avowal of world cooperation as a mask to conceal its selfish ambitions.

It exists among nationalists who fear that international order may threaten their sovereignty.

It thrives among the faint-hearts who cry out that the machinery of peace is beginning to break.

If we are to find peace—we must first keep faith—in peace. We must bolster that faith with strength.

It is time we broke through the doubts and fears of the cynics with the strong conviction that peace can be achieved if only we are willing to work for it.

There are those who maintain that war and anarchy among nations are inevitable.

They explain that there is no precedent for peace.

On this day, my thoughts turn back to another effort for which there was no precedent. Two years ago, on June 6, 1944, an Allied Army struggled ashore to the armored coast of France.

Only four months before invasion, skeptics were surpassing the enemy in predicting the extent of our losses. At one time it was declared by arm-chair alarmists that we could expect a quarter of a million casualties in landing. They pointed to the difficulties of the Normandy shore. They spoke of the strength of German defenses.

They said that invasion on this huge scale had never succeeded before.

In that respect they were right.

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But they went wrong on their guesses when they underrated the American soldier. They had forgotten that he was trained and equipped for victory.

From the outset in planning the invasion, we banked everything on success. There was no alternative to success. When assault troops reached the coast of France, they clung to the beachhead and crawled inland. They had confidence in their ability to win; faith in the staying-power of their forces.

Today we need as strong a faith in the staying forces for peace.

It is this faith that you can give us.

Youth is too bold for fear. It is too strong for easy discouragement. It will fight off disillusionment when others surrender. That is why we look to you.

Peace will come not simply from the desire for peace. More important is the willingness to work for it; the readiness to pay its costs.

It is infinitely more difficult to avert war than to secure a beachhead in Normandy. In some respects the costs—if not in lives—are almost as severe. Peace will not come cheaply. It will not come easily.

The machinery we have built for peace is new and, in a measure, untested.

It will suffer setbacks, breakdowns and walkouts.

Unless we have the staying power to stick with it, unless we have the strength to defend it forcibly, vigorously, and intelligently, we shall lose it. If we lose this foothold in peace, the results will be more disastrous than they might have been in a retreat from the Omaha beachhead.

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- 6 -

This time our generation shall leave you with no illusions of what the war has won. It has not brought peace; wars never do. But it has destroyed our enemies and has given us a better than even chance to build peace.

First, let us remember: We fought this war to save ourselves. Our peacetime withdrawal from world affairs encouraged aggressor nations. Our preoccupation with national interests blinded us to world commitments. We substituted weakness for strength at a time when strength was needed.

Without means to prevent the outbreak of war, we rallied almost too late to win it. That we did is a tribute to the resiliency of our people and the vigor of our democracy.

While victory brought relief from war, in itself, it brought no peace.

It has cleared the way for the achievement of peace. But it has not secured it.

It has destroyed the peoples who turned to war for the realization of their goals. It has given no assurance that others shall not turn to war again.

Peace cannot be fashioned from the destruction of war.

It must be constructed by sacrifice, by courage, by realism among people who value it highly enough to defend it. It must be secured by leadership, by adherence to principle, and by the maintenance of strength for enforcement.

We may find security in compromise, but not in appeasement. In cooperation but not in weakness.

We shall never find it in isolation. There are no longer boundaries behind which we can hide.

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- 7 -

This air age has brought the world into your own back yard.

It has made the state of the world as important to you as the state of the nation. Together, they shall limit or widen your future.

Education has equipped you with the capacity to think for yourselves and to fashion your lives. Your freedom to do both is dependent upon the freedom and health of the nation. The freedom and health of the nation will reflect the peace and unity of the world.

Their welfare shall in a measure affect your own. If by your example and leadership, you can help point the way to peaceful development of the limitless resources of the world, you shall benefit from it in enriched lives.

As students, many of you sat on the sidelines during our nation's most perilous years. Still others served in the forces. You sensed how near we came to disaster.

With the atomic bomb, the threat of disaster is greater. It is greater unless you can grasp the urgent need for securing a workable peace. Greater unless you will devote a part of your personal life in leadership that will better your chance for survival.

We can no longer ignore the world. Unless we take part in its quest for peace, we shall perish in its wars.

Some of you may think it's a shabby world that I've held out today. This is because I've pointed to its dangers rather than to its hopes.

While part of the world seems down at its heels, the world is still rich with promise.

With the defeat of our enemies, with the establishment of United Nations, this is not a time for despair, but a time for hope. It is not a time for fear, but instead a time for boldness.

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Never have we had as good a chance to achieve peace. And with it an opportunity for youth.

The choice is a plain one and the choice is yours.

If you value freedom you must value a world in which freedom can endure. It can endure only with peace. Peace will be kept by those people who care enough to work for it—and in the last resort—to risk their safety and very lives in its defense.

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● Anne E. Campbell

05/24/2002 11:14:34 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeannette B. Reilly/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: West Point speech - minor change

FYI

----- Forwarded by Anne E. Campbell/WHO/EOP on 05/24/2002 11:14 AM -----



Benjamin T. Domenech
05/24/2002 11:12:25 AM

Record Type: Record

To: John P. McConnell/OVP/EOP@EOP

cc: Anne E. Campbell/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: West Point speech - minor change

I've been able to confirm everything in my portion of the West Point speech except for one thing: the George C. Marshall quote on the front page. While Bill Kauffman's "The West Point Story" in *American Enterprise* has the quote as it is in the speech ("I have a secret and dangerous mission. Send me a West Point football player."), it seems that the article was actually misquoting Marshall. ESPN and the Official Army Athletics site both have a slightly different quote, so I called West Point. According to their public affairs office, the quote is: "I want an officer for a secret and dangerous mission. I want a West Point football player."

A slight difference, but since it's engraved in stone on the entrance to Michie Stadium, it's probably important to make sure it's accurate. Just a minor change; let me know if you have any questions.

BTW: you wanted me to meet some high schoolers out front at 4 pm, right? Are they coming to the 17th & G entrance?

Thanks,

Ben

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	7	06/01/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Speechwriting, White House Office of

SERIES:

Reilly, Jeannette

FOLDER TITLE:

West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [3]

FRC ID:

1031

OA Num.:

2075

NARA Num.:

1987

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0555-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Speech	Remarks to Welfare-to-Work Graduates	3	05/04/2002	P5; P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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Speechwriting, White House Office of

SERIES:

Reilly, Jeannette

FOLDER TITLE:

West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [3]

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FOIA IDs and Segments:

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*See
p. 2*



Welcome

About The Academy

Since its founding two centuries ago, the Military Academy has accomplished its **mission** by developing cadets in four critical areas: intellectual, physical, military, and moral-ethical - a four-year process called the "West Point Experience." Specific developmental goals are addressed through several fully coordinated and integrated programs.



today's Army.

A challenging **Academic Program** that consists of a core of 31 courses provides a balanced education in the arts and sciences. This core curriculum establishes the foundation for elective courses that permit cadets to explore in greater depth a field of study or an optional major. All cadets receive a Bachelor of Science degree, which is designed specifically to meet the intellectual requirements of a commissioned officer in



The **Physical Program** at West Point includes both physical education classes and competitive athletics. Every cadet participates in an intercollegiate, club or intramural level sport each semester. This rigorous physical program contributes to the mental and physical fitness that is required for service as an officer in the Army.



Cadets learn basic military skills, including leadership, through a demanding **Military Program** which begins on their first day at West Point. Most military training takes place during the summer, with new cadets undergoing Cadet Basic Training - or Beast Barracks - the first year, followed by Cadet Field Training at nearby Camp Buckner the second year. Cadets spend their third and fourth summers serving in active Army units around the world; attending advanced training courses such as airborne, air assault or northern warfare; or training the first and second year cadets as members of the leadership cadre. Military training is combined with military science instruction to provide a solid military foundation for officership.

Moral-ethical development occurs throughout the formal programs as well as a host of activities and experiences available at the Military Academy. These include formal instruction in the important values of the military profession, voluntary religious programs, interaction with staff and faculty role models, and a vigorous guest speaker program. The foundation of the ethical code at West Point is found in the Academy's motto, "Duty, Honor, Country." Cadets also develop ethically by adhering to the Cadet Honor Code, which states "A cadet will not lie, cheat, steal, or tolerate those who do."

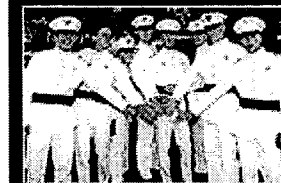
Admission is open to all young men and women, and is extremely competitive. Candidates must receive a nomination from a member of Congress or from the Department of the Army. They are then evaluated on their academic, physical and leadership potential. Those candidates who are fully qualified receive appointments to the Academy.



The life of a cadet is demanding, but leisure time does permit recreational activities such as golf, skiing, sailing, and ice-skating, Intramural clubs include a cadet radio station, orienteering, rock climbing, and Big Brother-Big Sister. A wide variety of religious activities are available to cadets from virtually all religious backgrounds.

More information

- USMA mission
- Notable graduates
- A brief history
- Online tour



Firsties show off their class rings on Ring Weekend

The Academy is located approximately 50 miles north of New York City on the Hudson River. The campus and central post area comprise only a small portion of the nearly 16,000 acre reservation.

To be considered for admission to West Point, a candidate must be at least 17 but not yet 23 years old on July 1st of the year of admission, be unmarried, and have no legal obligation to support children. Candidates must be qualified academically, medically, and physically, and must receive a nomination from an approved source, such as a member of Congress.

The 4,000 members of the Corps of Cadets represent every state in the U.S. and several foreign countries. About 1,200 New Cadets enter the Academy on Reception Day each year (about July 1st).

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West Point, N.Y. 10996

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religious activities are available to cadets from virtually all religious backgrounds.



From the day of its founding on March 16, 1802, West Point has grown in its size and stature, but it remains committed to the task of producing commissioned leaders of character for America's Army. Today, the Academy graduates more than 900 new officers annually, which represents approximately 25 percent of the new lieutenants required by the Army each year. The student body, or Corps of Cadets, numbers 4,000, of whom approximately 15 percent are women. (See [USMA History](#))



A favorite expression at West Point is that "much-of the history we teach was made by people we taught." Great leaders such as Grant and Lee, Pershing and MacArthur, Eisenhower and Patton, Westmoreland and Schwarzkopf are among the more than 50,000 graduates of the Military Academy. Countless others have served society in the fields of medicine, law, business, politics, and science following their careers in uniform. (See [Notable Graduates](#))



Ever mindful of its rich heritage, West Point continues to prepare its graduates to serve as commissioned leaders of character in America's 21st Century Army. 2002 marks the bicentennial of this American "national treasure." Guided by its timeless motto, Duty, Honor, Country, the Military Academy is poised confidently to provide the Army and the Nation with its third century of service.



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Classes

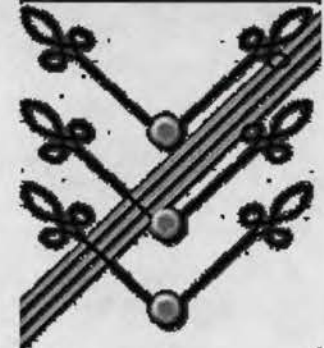
In addition to a core curriculum, balanced in the arts and sciences, and a required five-course engineering sequence, cadets may select from 31 fields of study and 19 optional majors. Classes are small, usually less than 18, and the faculty to student ratio is 1:8.

Activities

Over 100 extracurricular activities are available, including religious, hobby, and sports clubs.

Graduation

Upon graduation, cadets are awarded Bachelor of Science degrees and commissions in the U.S. Army. They serve on active duty for a minimum of five years. West Point graduates have served our country in a variety of capacities over the last 200 years, as military leaders, engineers, explorers on land and in space, and as leaders in business and government.



**NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003**

(NGRER FY 2003)

(In Accordance with Title 10, United States Code, Section 10541)

February 2002

**Prepared by
Department of Defense
Office Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs
(Materiel and Facilities)**

Colonel Bette R. Sayre, Editor

Washington, DC 20301-1500

Major Item Inventory and Requirements

NOTE: This table provides a comprehensive list of selected major items of equipment. It provides the quantity on-hand (QTY O/H) projected to be in the inventory at the beginning/end of the selected fiscal year (FY). It also provides the quantity required (QTY REQ) needed to meet full wartime requirements of the Reserve component. In accordance with Title 10, the QTY REQ number provides the recommendation as to the quantity and type of equipment which should be in the inventory of each Reserve component. Note: Cost figures are in dollars.

NOMENCLATURE	EQUIP No.	Beginning FY 2003 COST	Beginning FY 2003 QTY O/H	Beginning FY 2004 QTY O/H	Beginning FY 2005 QTY O/H	Ending FY 2005 QTY O/H	Ending FY 2005 QTY REQ
HELICOPTER,OBSERVATION,OH-58D (KIOWA)	A21633	4,075,800	16	16	16	16	29
AIRPLANE,CARGO,TRANSPORT,C-12D	A29812	1,967,301	10	10	10	10	2
AIRPLANE,CARGO,C-23	A29880	7,424,158	43	43	43	43	48
AIRPLANE,CARGO,C-12	A30062	3,068,422	30	30	30	30	45
ALARM,CHEMICAL AGENT,AUTOMATIC,M8A1	A32355	2,357	16145	16148	16148	16148	18461
AIRPLANE CARGO:TRANSPORT,C-26	A46758	800,000	8	8	8	8	11
CARRIER,AMMO,TRACKED M992A2	C10908	630,000	321	321	321	321	327
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER,FISTV M113	C12155	627,881	470	470	470	470	472
ARMORED PERSONNEL M1059A2	C12815	298,778	100	100	100	100	50
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER M113A3	C18234	405,815	2438	2438	2438	2438	3279
BRIDGE ARMORED VEHICLE,SCISSOR TYPE	C20414	87,742	314	314	314	314	340
REINFORCEMENT SET,MEDIUM GIRDER BRIDGE	C27309	498,940	8	8	8	8	10
CAVALRY FIGHTING VEHICLE,M3A0 (BRADLEY)	C76335	1,056,845	142	142	142	142	99
CARRIER,CARGO,FT,6 TON M548	D11049	323,416	859	859	859	859	669
CARRIER,COMMAND POST M577A1	D11538	345,787	2403	2403	2403	2403	1722
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER M113A1/2	D12087	244,844	3331	3331	3331	3331	540
COMPACTOR,HIGH SPEED	E61618	135,186	215	215	215	215	116
CRANE,WHEEL MOUNTED,20T	F39378	236,460	1	1	1	1	130
INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE M2A2 (BRADLEY)	F40375	1,349,348	562	562	562	562	832
CRANE-SHOVEL,CRAWLER MOUNTED	F40474	509,140	5	9	12	12	18
ATEC CRANE	F43429	236,460	135	135	138	138	132
CRUSH & SCREEN PLANT,75TPH	F49399	19,532	4	4	4	4	2
FIRE UNIT VEHICLE MOUNTED,AVENGER	F57713	1,059,018	312	312	312	312	326
CAVALRY FIGHTING VEHICLE M3A2 (BRADLEY)	F60530	1,144,000	265	265	265	265	264
GENERATOR SET,DSL ENG,TM,10KW,60HZ,MTD ON M116 PU	G40744	12,102	959	959	959	959	686
GENERATOR SET,DSL ENG,SKID MTD,3KW,60HZ,AC,120/208	G54041	6,459	1778	1778	1778	1778	5158
HELICOPTER,ATTACK AH-64 (APACHE)	H28647	10,680,000	174	174	174	174	132
HELICOPTER,CARGO CH-47D (CHINOOK)	H30517	1,820,458	140	140	140	140	151
HELICOPTER,OBSERVATION OH-58C (KIOWA)	H31110	190,817	81	81	81	81	29
HELICOPTER,MEDICAL UH-1V (IROQUOIS)	H31872	948,158	242	242	242	242	60
HELICOPTER,UTILITY UH-60L (BLACK HAWK)	H32361	4,855,000	119	119	119	119	119
HELICOPTER,ATTACK AH-1F (COBRA)	H44644	6,604,397	295	295	295	295	328
TACTICAL FIRE TRUCK	H56391	151,000	95	101	101	101	71
HOWITZER,LIGHT,TOWED,105MM M119	H57505	619,933	56	56	56	56	65
HOWITZER,MEDIUM,SP,155MM M109A6 (PALADIN)	H57642	1,435,000	319	319	319	319	325
GENERATOR SET,DIESEL ENGINE,30KW	J36383	20,810	576	576	576	576	462
GRADER,ROAD,MOTORIZED,FRONT WHEEL STEER	J74852	129,684	2	2	2	2	26
GRADER,ROAD,MOTORIZED,SECTIONALIZED	J74886	298,120	12	12	12	12	14
INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE M2A0 (BRADLEY)	J81750	1,061,457	1141	1141	1141	1141	204
HELICOPTER,OBSERVATION OH-58A (KIOWA)	K31042	92,290	169	169	169	169	149
HELICOPTER,UTILITY UH-1H (IROQUOIS)	K31795	922,704	470	470	470	470	418
HELICOPTER,UTILITY UH-60A (BLACK HAWK)	K32293	4,635,000	463	463	463	463	503
HOWITZER,M102,105MM,LT,TWD	K57392	126,016	296	296	296	296	246
HOWITZER,MEDIUM,SP,155MM M109A5	K57667	758,038	722	722	722	722	555
INTERIOR BAY BRIDGE,FLOATING	K97376	41,940	278	278	278	278	182
LAUNCH,M60 TANK CHASSIS	L43664	527,126	283	283	283	283	436
MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MLRS)	L44894	1,973,897	394	394	394	394	212
MASK,CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL M40	M12418	95	332355	335731	342008	342008	301420
MASK,PROTECTIVE,COMBAT VEHICLE M42	M18526	135	58006	58006	58006	58006	49356
ASPHALT PLANT	M57048	1,254,600	3	4	4	4	4
MELIOS	M74849	8,549	1370	1371	1371	1371	3098
MACHINE GUN,7.62MM 240B	M92841	0	4324	4324	4324	4324	3184
NIGHT VISION GOGGLES AN/PVS-5	N04456	4,300	38185	38185	38185	38185	23816
NIGHT VISION SIGHT,CREW SERV WPN AN/TVS-5	N04596	3,433	3855	3855	3855	3855	17348
NIGHT VISION SIGHT AN/UAS-11(V)1	N05050	69,641	6	6	6	6	208
NIGHT VISION GOGGLES AN/PVS-7B	N05482	3,578	61581	63315	73102	73102	167020
RADIO SET AN/ARC-102	Q25978	16,932	7	7	7	7	7
RADIO SET AN/ARC-114	Q25990	20,857	627	627	627	627	186
RADAR SET AN/TPQ-36(V)	R14148	3,760,576	30	30	30	30	24

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THE PAPERS OF
ULYSSES S. GRANT

Volume 21:
November 1, 1870–May 31, 1871

Edited by John Y. Simon

ASSISTANT EDITORS

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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS

CARBONDALE AND EDWARDSVILLE

*To Charles W. Ford**Washington, D. C. May 3d 1867*

DEAR FORD:

I enclose you a package which I promised McKee,¹ of the Democrat, when I was in St. Louis, and which I wish you would deliver in person. I send it to you because I do not want it opened by any one but himself.

My visit West was a most agreeable one. I thought I saw a very healthy feeling throughout. My own convictions are that it would have been better never to have made a sacrifice of blood and treasure to save the Union than to have the democratic party come in power now and sacrifice by the ballot what the bayonet seemed to have accomplished—have accomplished if we are true to ourselves.²

When going West I had no idea of stopping by the way at any place. I went purely to visit my farm in which I have great interest because it is largely what I must depend on for a support when retired from public duties. That day is near at hand and I hail it as the happiest of my life, except possibly the day I left West Point, a place that I felt I had been at always and that my stay at had no end. But meeting Gov. Morton in Pittsburg, and going West by the same train, I consented to stop over the day in Indianapolis³ and thus arrive in St. Louis in the morning instead of the evening. I did not suppose there would be a political meeting but expected there would be a reception to meet the Gov. enhanced possibly because a President, a personage who the world thinks ought to be happy, but the most persecuted individual on the Western Continent certainly, was along. I had promised Judge Orth⁴ that I would stop over a day at his home on my return.⁵ That was a meeting however of the Odd fellows, not political, and an order of which I was a member when you first knew me at Sackets Harbor. That was so long ago that I will not remind you of it in view of your celibacy.

Please give my kindest regards to all enquiring friends in St. Louis.

Yours Truly
U. S. GRANT

happiest
day of life

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	8	06/01/2002	P5; P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Speechwriting, White House Office of

SERIES:

Reilly, Jeannette

FOLDER TITLE:

West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [3]

FRC ID:

1031

OA Num.:

2075

NARA Num.:

1987

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0555-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court-Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

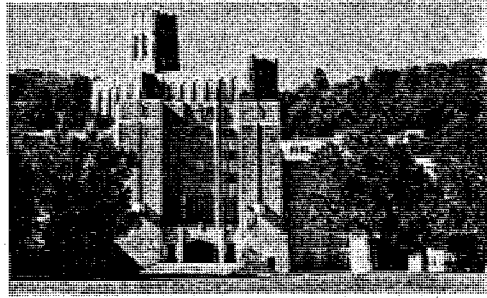
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THE BICENTENNIAL BOOK OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY



WEST POINT

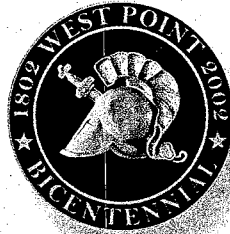
Two Centuries of Honor and Tradition



WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
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DAVID HALBERSTAM · ARTHUR MILLER
GEORGE PLIMPTON · TOM WICKER ·
AND OTHER HISTORIANS AND WRITERS

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UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY



WEST POINT

Two Centuries of Honor and Tradition

Edited by Robert Cowley
and
Thomas Guinzburg



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*Page 2: The Color Guard of the United States Military Academy
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Warner Books, Inc., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020

Visit our Web site at www.twbookmark.com.



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Printed in Canada

First Printing: May 2002

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN: 0-446-53018-2

LCCN: 2002100280

For Inge, with much admiration and affection.
TG & RC

Produced for The West Point Project, LLC by Koerner Kronenfeld Partners, LLC.
Carl Seldin Koerner and Ivan S. Kronenfeld, Executive Producers

West Point

Two Centuries of Honor and Tradition

Edited by Robert Cowley and Thomas Guinzburg

Picture research: Linda Sykes Picture Research, Hilton Head, SC

Art Direction and Design: Marleen Adlerblum Design, New York, NY

Principal Photography: Inge Morath

Timeline: COL (R) Kenneth E. Hamburger

Assistant Producer, The West Point Project: Nathalie Casthely

Project Co-ordinator: Candice Koerner

Assistant to the Editors: Victoria Anstead

The editors would like to particularly acknowledge the contributions of Alan Aimone.

7 INTO THE COLD WAR: 1946-1964



BY DENNIS E. SHOWALTER

"A feeling came over me that the expression 'The United States of America' would now and henceforth mean something different than it had ever before. From here on it would be the nation I would be serving, not myself."

—Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1952, remembering his first day at West Point

Eisenhower
Quote
Pg 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICE
GROUND COMBAT SYSTEMS
WARREN, MI 48397-5000



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SFAE-GCS-AB-P

30 May 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief of Staff Speech Writer Department, ATTN: Ms. Kristen Mugford, White House Intern

SUBJECT: Price to Upgrade the M1A2 SEP Abrams Tank

1. Per your request for the price of an M1A2 SEP Abrams Tank being upgraded at the Lima, Ohio Army Tank Plant. The unit procurement price is \$5.9 million.

2. Point of contact for this action is Mr. John Fleck, at (586) 574-68502

JOHN D. FLECK
C, Program Management Division
Abrams Tank System

Tank Price

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 1

To Kristen Mugford	From J. Fleck
Dept./Agency Speech Writer	Phone # 586-574-6850
Fax # 202 456-5709	Fax # 586-574-6237

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9/26/01 BOSTONH 005

9/26/01 Boston Herald 005

2001 WL 3811980

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Boston Herald

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Wednesday, September 26, 2001

NEWS

WAR ON TERRORISM; Egyptian terrorist sought - Likely 'brains' behind attacks on

N.Y., D.C.

Dave Wedge

An Egyptian terrorist already wanted for his alleged role in the 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa is being called the "operational brains" behind the heinous World Trade Center attacks that killed as many as 7,000 Americans, police say.

Interpol, the France-based international police organization, has issued an arrest warrant for Ayman al-Zawahri, the leader of Egypt's Islamic Jihad movement and Osama bin Laden's reputed top deputy. Israeli intelligence has named al-Zawahri as one of the masterminds behind the deadly **Sept. 11** attacks on Manhattan.

Interpol yesterday sent out a "notice" high priority warrant

for his arrest and asked its 179 member nations to help track him down.

Al-Zawahri, 50, has a long history of terror-related crimes and served three years in prison in Egypt on weapons charges connected to the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In 1998, he was one of five Islamic leaders to sign onto bin Laden's declaration calling for attacks against U.S. citizens. He is also suspected of helping organize the 1997 massacre of foreign tourists in the Egyptian town of Luxor.

Al-Zawahri, a surgeon, is seen as the crucial link between bin Laden's al-Qaeda terror network and the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. He reportedly controls much of al-Qaeda's finances and is believed hiding in Afghanistan.

In other developments, CBS News reported last night that investigators are exploring two novel ideas about the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks.

The first is that instead of 19 **hijackers** there were to have been 20 - five on each plane.

Agents believe Zacarias Moussaoui may have planned to be the fifth **hijacker** on United Flight 93. But Moussaoui was arrested in Minnesota two weeks before the attacks on an INS violation after seeking flight training and is being held on a material witness warrant.

The second theory is that not all the terrorists knew the hijacked aircraft were going to crash into buildings.

Investigators speculate some may have believed they were going to

take the passengers captive for political ransom. The theory being it would be difficult to convince 19 men to simultaneously commit suicide.

Investigators also believe additional terrorists with pilot training are unaccounted for and presumed to still be in the United States, reported CBS. They also think there were no aborted attacks **Sept. 11**, nor is there any firm evidence additional hijackings were planned after that date. And despite months of training and years of living in the United States, investigators believe the entire **cost** of the operation did not exceed **\$300,000**.

More than 350 people have been detained as part of the probe, thousands have been questioned and another 400 are being sought, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft said yesterday. But the New York Times, quoting a senior law enforcement source, said officials have yet to tie anyone directly to the 19 **hijackers** or uncover a broad support network.

"Thus far we cannot connect any of those people to any of those 19" **hijackers**, the official told the Times.

The agent, who is actively involved in the probe, said it appears the network may have been formed in Germany and then branched out to Boston, Newark, Florida and Maryland. Several investigators have been sent to Germany.

Investigators suspect many of those detained or questioned were unwitting participants who were intentionally kept in the dark. The Times also reported that 17 of the 19 **hijackers** were unknown to U.S. intelligence before the attacks.

The sweeping investigation into the horrific World Trade Center attacks continued to spread around the globe yesterday as police in several countries detained suspected members of terrorist cells.

In France, police arrested at least four people in connection with a planned attack on the U.S. embassy in Paris and other U.S. interests in France. Seven people are already in custody in France in connection with the alleged plot.

In Canada, Nageeb Abdul Jabar Mohamed Al-Hadi of Yemen, who was detained at Toronto's airport on the day of the terror attacks, appeared in court to face U.S. charges that he tried to use a phony passport and visa. He was carrying three Yemeni passports at the time of his arrest, each with his picture, but different names and dates of birth. His luggage, which was on a previous Lufthansa flight, made it to Chicago and was seized by police.

The bags contained two Lufthansa crew uniforms, at least one identification card, torn paper with Arabic writing and various containers of food items, according to an FBI affidavit filed in Illinois. A Lufthansa spokesman told Reuters that al-Hadi did work for one of the airline's sales agents in Yemen in the late 1990s, but has never actually worked for the airline itself.

In London, a British woman who took flying lessons with **hijacker** Mohamed Atta said he claimed he was an Arab prince. Anne Greaves, 56, told the BBC that she trained with Atta at the Huffman Aviation School in Venice, Fla., last year.

Atta, who helped commandeer one of the jets that slammed into the

World Trade Center, trained at the school with Marwan al-Shehhi,
another suspect in the attacks.

And Robert Epling of Community Bank of Florida said he's been told
that Atta sought a USDA loan for a crop-duster. The USDA is a tenant
in the bank, which checked its files about Atta at the request of the
FBI.

"We understand he was turned down" at the USDA, said Epling.

Herald wire services contibuted to this report.

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT
DISPLAYABLE

Caption: AL-ZAWAHRI: Allegedly Osama bin Laden's top deputy.; WALL OF HOPE: Smoke rises as
a section of the facade of World Trade Center Tower Two is pulled down by emergency workers in New
York yesterday. The twisted, seven- story metal remnant will be saved for possible use in a memorial.
AP photo; CANADIAN CASE: Lawyer Bradley Reitz talks to the media in Toronto yesterday after a
court appearance by Nageeb Abdul Jabar Mohamed Al-Hadi. AP photo

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NAMED PERSON: ATTA, MOHAMED

ORGANIZATION: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEWS SUBJECT: English language content; Terrorism; Political/General News; Crime/Courts; Crime
(ENGL GTERR GCAT GCRIM CRM)

PRODUCT: African/Middle East News/Features (DAF)

SIC: 481111 4510 4512

REGION: Egypt; African Countries; North African Countries; Middle Eastern Countries; Mediterranean
Countries; Egypt; Africa; Middle East; United States - New York; Northeast U.S.; United States; North
American Countries; New York; North America; United States; Emerging Market Countries (EGYPT
AFRICAZ NAFRZ MEASTZ MEDZ EG AF ML USNY USE USA NAMZ NY NME US DEVGCOZ)