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West Point Commencement, 06/01/2002 [4]

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002	Newsletter	West Point Parents Club of Georgia Newsletter [pages 2-4, 10]	4	03/2002	P3/b3; P6/b6;

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Florida Today

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Sunday, September 23, 2001

News

FLORIDA'S TERRORIST NETWORK

John McCarthy and Paige St. John

Compiled from AP wire reports

Terrorists found tools in Florida

By Tony Manolatos, John McCarthy and Paige St. John

Florida Today

We may never know their real names. But most of the suspected terrorists behind the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon lived and operated in Florida, records show. Here, they found what they needed.

At least four learned to pilot planes in Daytona Beach, Vero Beach and Venice. Several rented suburban houses and vacation apartments. Some are suspected of buying inexpensive used cars. They likely used local

cellphones and free library e-mail accounts to communicate as they bounced from one city to the next.

And they seemed to have plenty of cash.

The FBI is scrambling to fill in the gaps on how these terrorists plotted evil, entered the United States, blended in, earned money, trained, communicated and carried out a deadly plan to near perfection. Meanwhile, telling details have emerged showing how this network could function, unnoticed and uninterrupted -- with Central and South Florida unwittingly providing the tools.

Osama bin Laden, the Saudi exile widely viewed as having ordered the attacks, began piecing the network together years ago. Experts said bin Laden is so familiar with the U.S. and its customs that he was able to pinpoint our weaknesses, gather information and resources and train his followers to use them against us.

The intelligence and tools bin Laden and his followers found in Florida include:

Easy entry

Anyone traveling to the U.S. from the Middle East needs a visa to enter legally. The FBI so far has confirmed only two of the 19 **hijackers** had visas.

One, Khalid al-Midhar, had a "B1" visa, issued to temporary visitors on business. Another, Marwan al-Shehhi, had a "B2" visa, issued to temporary visitors for pleasure.

Another 16 of the **hijackers** entered the U.S. legally with student visas, said Harvey Kushner, chairman of the criminal justice department at Long

Island University and author of numerous books on terrorism. The FBI would neither confirm nor deny this.

The State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs issues visas after interviewing applicants and running background checks. It's possible some of the **hijackers** used false identification to pass the background checks and avoid leaving a trail. The Immigration and Naturalization Service determines when visas expire.

The 1 million foreign students in the U.S., about a quarter of which are in vocational programs -- including flight schools -- may stay for the length of their study program.

Once the program is over, immigrants must leave. But many don't. The government has no tracking system for them, and few universities or schools notify the INS of expired visas as they are supposed to.

Of the suspected **hijackers** tracked to Central and South Florida, none appeared to be enrolled in vocational schools at the time of the attacks.

"Each year, we have about 30 million admissions of students, tourists and other non-immigrants," said Elaine Komis a spokesperson for the INS in Washington D.C.

"How do you track 30 million people?"

State IDs

It is possible to lead the life the **hijackers** apparently did -- rent homes, get credit cards, buy plane tickets -- with a driver's license or some other form of legitimate ID. The suspected terrorists proved it's

not hard to get such cards.

A search of Florida driving records shows at least 10 of the **hijackers** had a driver's license or an ID card issued by the state.

To obtain a Florida driver's license or ID card, a foreign resident need only show an immigration form, such as a visa, showing they entered the country legally and some secondary proof of identification. Many of the suspected **hijackers** produced Saudi driver's licenses as this second form of ID.

But the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles will accept a wide variety of secondary IDs including a family bible record or a birth announcement in a baby book.

Money

In addition to buying expensive airline tickets -- the first-class seats on one flight alone **cost** \$14,000 -- the suspected **hijackers** rented apartments and condominiums in Delray Beach, attended flight schools in Indian River and Volusia counties, rented cars in Broward County and supported their families and even bought furniture. They paid with a mix of credit cards, bank checks and U.S. currency.

In Venice, Mohammad Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi each paid about \$10,000 to attend Huffman Aviation flight school from July to November last year, where they learned to fly small airplanes. They wrote checks. Atta was one of four pilots on the first jet to crash into the World Trade Center. Al-Shehhi was aboard the other, investigators said, the only one believed to be a pilot.

Terrorism experts have estimated it **cost** the terrorists less than

~~\$300,000~~ to carry out the plane-bombings. How they obtained the money here remains unclear, but a number of possibilities have emerged.

Several banks, including SunTrust, acknowledged they have turned over records of accounts opened in the names of hijacking suspects. Any wire transfers into those accounts would leave a paper trail, albeit after the fact.

John McGrail, an officer at Phoenix East Aviation in Daytona Beach, said international students attending the flight school frequently wire ahead a large lump sum -- say \$40,000 -- to his school's escrow account. McGrail subtracts from that the student's training **costs**, plane rental fees, and such. But it doesn't stop there.

"We'll also dole the money out for living expenses," McGrail said.

International money-laundering experts last year raised the concern that non-financial institutions -- including real estate companies -- are increasingly used to secrete contraband money into the U.S.

However, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, based in Paris, reported criminal activity ranks as the No. 1 money source for terrorism.

Florida has long been the site of international tourism, drug running and vacation homes for rich American families, and residents there are used to seeing strangers spending money freely with no visible means of support. That the **hijackers**, without jobs, could afford \$1,500 for three hours in a flight simulator might warrant comment in some places, but not here.

Flight school



The identities of the hijacking suspects are now in question, with the realization that they may have used names of legitimate Saudi Arabians.

Even so, evidence suggests that at least nine of them had pilot training in the United States, most of them at flight schools in Central and South Florida.

Flight school owners attribute relatively low fuel prices and predictable weather for the international attraction to Florida. Commercial pilot-training contracts with a friendly nation, Saudi Arabia, would have allowed the Middle Eastern suspects to attract little attention.

What's more, Florida aviation schools are on a direct flight path to the Middle East. Federal immigration records show Orlando is the third-largest port of entry for visitors from Saudi Arabia, behind only New York and Washington, D.C.

There is such a long tradition of training Saudis at one Daytona Beach school, a flight instructor said school graduates are now sending their sons to him for instruction.

Flight schools also serve as a convenient way to get a visa to enter the United States. With a small deposit, usually about \$300, flight schools will send any foreign applicant the paperwork he or she needs to apply for a vocational student visa from any U.S. embassy.

As for piloting the suicide planes, airline flight crews likely were forced to navigate the planes close to the targets, said Dave Esser, a professor and chair of the aeronautical science department at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach.

Waleed M. Alshehri, a pilot aboard the first of two planes to slam into the World Trade Center, graduated from Embry-Riddle.

"Flying an airplane into the building doesn't take much skill at all," Esser said. "It takes about as much skill as driving a car into a telephone pole."

Outside of simulator training, Embry-Riddle and most other flight schools in Florida don't teach classes on operating commercial jets like the 757s and 767s used in the attacks, Esser said.

"Quite frequently, that training is done from the airlines," Esser said. "Most flight schools are going to have small, light piston-propeller airplanes."

Housing access

The main ingredient in getting housing for foreigners is the same as it is for citizens: Money.

When a landlord looks at potential tenants the main question in his or her mind is, "Can and will this person pay the rent on time?"

For U.S. citizens, answering that question generally includes a credit check as well as calls to past landlords. But those steps will tell you little about a foreign citizen who has just arrived in this country.

"You have to go on a gut feeling," said Paul Stimeling, a Vero Beach real estate agent who has rented homes -- both clients' and ones he owns -- to foreign students at FlightSafety International in Vero Beach, which has many international students.

"They've been really good. They pay on time," Stimeling said.

And foreign citizens need not even rent directly from a homeowner or apartment management company. If an existing tenant takes on a foreign roommate, the landlord would be unlikely to know.

One **hijacker**, Ahmed Alghamdi, is believed to have lived recently in the Fountains Apartment, adjacent to the University of West Florida in Pensacola. But the Fountains' manager, Penny Higgs, says she examined her records as far back as 1994, and found no reference to Alghamdi. "I can't find a link at all to him."

Transportation

Getting around Florida and the rest of the country undetected and on time wasn't difficult for the terrorists.

At least one man the FBI questioned for his involvement in the attacks bought a used car, a 1993 green Ford Taurus, at a used-car lot in Palm Bay owned by a man of Middle Eastern descent.

FBI agents visited the Palm Bay lot, Zach's Cars, last week. The week before, agents visited another Middle Eastern-owned used-car lot, Qablawi Auto Sales, in Cocoa. Records on the Taurus were examined and employees were interviewed.

Records obtained by Florida Today show Mohammad Mahmoud al-Raqqad, 37, bought the Taurus in February from Zach's Cars. In January, the car was at Qablawi Auto Sales. Owners of both lots said they had no knowledge of al-Raqqad beyond the sale of the Taurus.

Al-Raqqad was picked up by police with two other men, Ahmad Kilfat, 45, and Nicholas Makrakis, 27, in New Jersey two days after the attacks. He

was in a Pontiac FBI agents had told local authorities to be on the lookout for.

Raqqad and his two companions, including one the FBI suspects of carrying false ID, had \$11,641 in cash as well as 12 credit cards with statements indicating large cash advances, police from Elizabeth, N.J., said.

If al-Raqqad was involved -- and that hasn't been proven -- he bought the Taurus from Zach's Cars for a reason, Long Island's Kushner said.

"These guys often pay with cash, and money talks," he said. "Somebody from your own background is going to raise less suspicion.

Leadership

An effective terrorist group has strong and spiritual leadership that trickles down through the entire organization, Long Island's Kushner said.

Cells -- groups of about six or fewer workers -- serve as soldiers, carrying out multiple tasks, from making money to the terrorist acts themselves. Cell leaders likely planned and orchestrated the terrorist acts, but did not fly on any of the planes.

Cells operate independently of each other because the less someone knows, the less they're able to divulge to authorities if they're caught, Kushner said.

Very few people in bin Laden's organization know all of the plans and responsibilities dolled out to each member.

Records and FBI actions indicate that while some of the men from Florida

moved together and even shared addresses, others seemed to have no connection and emerged as suspects in separate stages of the plot. Groups of men lived and traveled together in Vero Beach, Delray Beach, Broward County and Venice.

Orlando, one of the nation's largest ports of entry for Middle Eastern visitors, was home base for Ihab Mohamed Ali, whose job driving taxi cabs gave no hint to a secondary life as a pilot and alleged aide to bin Laden's associates in the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Ali was an alleged courier for bin Laden. He has never been charged in the bombings. He remains jailed, instead, on civil contempt charges for refusing to talk, his court records remain sealed.

Communications

Americans enjoy the largest and most diverse communications network in the world. And so do terrorists living in America.

Even if the Constitution allowed it, it would be impossible to monitor all telephone, e-mail and wireless communications nationwide, said Marc Enger, executive vice president at Digital Defense Inc., a San Antonio, Texas-based computer security firm.

That means that counter-terrorism experts need to concentrate on people who are considered likely threats, said Enger, the former head of the Air Intelligence Agency, the Air Force's intelligence arm.

The problem is many would-be terrorist are "faceless soldiers" with no criminal background or ties to known terrorists, Enger said. And those people aren't likely to do anything to call attention to themselves.

For example, Atta purchased his American Airlines ticket over the World Wide Web, using a frequent-flyer account he recently established.

In Delray Beach, the library director said one of his employees recalled the name of suspected **hijacker** Marwan al-Shehhi as a person who signed up to use the computers for Internet access in July or August. The FBI identified al-Shehhi as one of the **hijackers** aboard United Flight 175, the second jetliner that crashed

One Florida business owner told authorities he had received an e-mail that Atta had sent to a large e-mail group, providing agents with dozens of other possible contacts, Clement said. The sheriff said he thought the e-mail was a political article written in Arabic and English.

He said it showed a photo of a dead child killed in a riot in the Middle East.

Florida's terrorist network

The 19 men identified by the FBI as suspected **hijackers** aboard the four planes that crashed **Sept. 11**. Several had connections to Florida:

--- Mohamed Atta, believed to have taken over and flown American Airlines Flight 11, which crashed into the World Trade Center's north tower.

--- Marwan al-Shehhi, believed to have taken over and flown United Airlines Flight 175, which crashed into the World Trade Center's south tower.

--- Hani Hanjour

--- Wail Alshehri

--- Waleed M. Alshehri

--- Abdulaziz Alomari

--- Ziad Jarrahi

--- Khalid al-Midhar

--- Majed Moqed

--- Nawaq Alhamzi

--- Salem Alhamzi

--- Satam al-Suqami

--- Fayez Ahmed

--- Ahmed Alghamdi

--- Hamza Alghamdi

--- Mohald Alshehri

--- Saeed Alghamdi,

--- Ahmed Alhaznawi

--- Ahmed Alnami

The eight essential elements

The FBI is scrambling learn how terrorists entered the United States,

blended in, earned money, trained and gathered identification. They appear to have functioned unnoticed, with Central and South Florida unwittingly providing the tools:

Entry - Many would-be terrorists are faceless soldiers with no criminal background or ties to known terrorists. They enter with legitimate, temporary visas then go unmonitored.

Money - Scams and other criminal activity ranks as the number No. 1 source of money for terrorism, experts say. The suspects paid with a mix of cash, bank checks and credit cards.

Leadership - Supporters of Osama bin-Laden have lived and worked in Florida for years, records show.

Communication - Suspects used cellular phones and possibly free public Internet connections at libraries in South Florida.

IDs - Thirteen of the 19 suspects named by the FBI obtained Florida drivers licenses and identity cards by presenting the few documents required by Florida law.

Transportation - They paid cash and may have bought used cars from other Middle Easterners, who would feel little suspicion, experts say.

Housing - Many of the suspected **hijackers** made beach motels and sprawling apartment complexes their temporary homes.

Flight training - The suspected terrorists apparently trained at flight schools in Vero Beach, Daytona Beach and South Florida.

Inside a terrorist cell

A terrorist organization is a network of groups, each of which is composed of several cells. Within each cell are individuals with specific functions. These individuals may not know the identities of other members of the cell, so if one is captured, the trail to find others may end.

Components of a cell and their functions:

- Intelligence: Videotaping targets, or watching airport security techniques.
- Financial: Fund-raising and money laundering.
- Logistical: Establishing safe houses; renting cars; providing documents, passports, IDs and cash.
- Operations: Recruiting; supervising; timing; giving the final OK.
- Foot soldiers: Executing the act of terrorism.

Sources: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Heritage Foundation; Association of Former Intelligence Officers

Osama bin Laden: A violent history

Elusive Saudi militant Osama bin Laden, the prime suspect in Tuesday's attacks, is widely regarded as the world's most dangerous man.

"I'm fighting so I can die a martyr and go to heaven to meet God. Our fight now is against the Americans."

--- Osama bin Laden

1990 - The Gulf War and flow of overseas troops into the Middle East had fueled bin Laden's anger against the U.S.

1991 - Saudis arrest him for criticizing their decision to bring in American troops. Leaves for Sudan and begins setting up terrorist training camps.

1992 - Claimed to have carried out attacks on U.S. soldiers in Somalia.

"

1993 - Believed by U.S. officials to be behind first bomb attack on World Trade Center, in which six died and more than 1,000 were injured.

1995 - Supported a failed plot to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia.

Backed the bombing of military training facility in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, that killed five American servicemen.

1996 - Sudan bows to U.S. pressure and asks bin Laden to leave. Takes refuge in Afghanistan.

Backed another bombing in Saudi Arabia that shattered an apartment complex housing U.S. servicemen, killing at least 19.

August 1998 - Believed to have planned the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people, including 12 Americans.

2000 - Officials think the attack on USS Cole in Yemen that killed 17 U.S. soldiers had the markings of a bin Laden operation.

Sept. 11, 2001 - U.S. confirms bin Laden and his al-Qaeda group are the

leading suspects in attacks on New York and Washington.

Events in Florida

Daytona Beach

--- In 1997, Waleed M. Alshehri, 25, graduated from the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University with a bachelor's degree in aeronautical science.

--- **Sept. 11**, he was listed as a passenger on the American Airlines flight that left Boston and crashed into the World Trade Center. FBI questioned residents near his former home.

Venice

--- In July 2000, Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi arrived from Germany to take flight training at Huffman Aviation.

--- Sept. 13, FBI agents removed student files from the nearby Florida Flight Training Center.

Coral Springs

--- **Sept. 11**, FBI agents and police officers raided the apartment complex Mohamed Atta had listed on his Florida driver's license.

Pompano Beach

--- Sept. 12, FBI agents went to Warricks Rent-A-Car to confiscate records for three rentals by Atta beginning Aug. 6.

Vero Beach

--- Sept. 12, 13, federal agents searched homes and questioned flight engineers at Flight Safety International, a commercial jet pilot school.

--- One of those students, Abdulrahman Alomari, told a landlord he was a commercial pilot from Saudi Arabia.

--- On Sept. 3, Alomari moved out of the house.

Orlando

--- The FBI last weekend arrested the owner of a home in East Orange County and he is now being held without bail for questioning as a material witness. Investigators have not yet charged the man. "

CAPTION:

B&W AP photos

Mohamed Atta is believed to have taken over and flown American Airlines Flight 11, which crashed into the World Trade Center's north tower. He trained as a pilot in Venice, Fla.

Marwan al-Shehhi is believed to have taken over and flown United Airlines Flight 175, which crashed into the World Trade Center's south tower. He lived in Hollywood, Fla.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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National Post

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Tuesday, October 16, 2001

Comment

Cellphones versus box-cutters

John O'Sullivan

National Post

John O'Sullivan is editor-in-chief; of United Press International in Washington, D.C.

Even before the events of **Sept. 11**, military experts were warning of the dangers posed by Osama bin Laden's brand of terrorist warfare. "Asymmetrical war" is a strategy employed by the weaker side in a conflict to compensate for -- and even to profit from -- its enemy's strengths.

A small bomb placed near the ammunition room, for instance, might cripple a battleship. In fact a small bomb, ferried to the ship in a tiny supply boat, did damage the USS Cole in Aden. Such modest expenditures by the terrorist not only cause costly damage. They also

force the stronger side to embark on expensive precautions over a wide expanse of territory while the terrorist can choose his point of attack from an almost infinite number of opportunities.

In his poem "Arithmetic on the Frontier," Kipling caught the financial asymmetry exactly:

A scrimmage in a border station

A canter down some dark defile

Two thousand pounds of education

Drops to a ten rupee jezail.

At first glance the events of **Sept. 11** -- in which the terrorists, armed only with primitive box-cutters, seized four planes and drove three of them into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, killing thousands -- seem to demonstrate the usefulness of such warfare. Look more closely, however, and a different picture emerges.

Almost every action taken by the terrorists was dictated by their need to evade regular air safety precautions. They used box-cutters because X-ray machines made it too risky to bring guns or grenades on board. Because box-cutters might not be sufficient to intimidate a planeload of people inclined to resist, they had to cow other passengers by sheer force of numbers -- potentially arousing suspicion. And, finally, because a bomb had proved insufficient to bring down the World Trade Center six years earlier, they had to transform the hijacked planes into flying bombs, aim them at the buildings, and "suicide" themselves in the process.

An advocate of asymmetrical warfare might still judge the operation a

success -- cold-blooded and ruthless perhaps but also relatively cheap and very ingenious. Again, however, look more closely.

The operation may have been cheap in financial terms -- **US\$300,000** is one estimate -- but it **cost** the lives of 19 terrorists who had been expensively trained in munitions, architecture and flying. (Any future such hijackings will require new suicidal devotees and new training courses.) It also demanded years of meticulous planning to outwit what until a month ago were often casual safety precautions.

Consider, by contrast, the extraordinarily rapid response of ordinary Americans to this terrorist "success." Less than 90 minutes after the planes slammed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the passengers on the fourth plane rebelled against their captors and brought it down in Pennsylvania, sacrificing their own lives to save perhaps thousands of others and the White House.

Supporting this heroism were two recent developments in U.S. life: cellphones and round-the-clock news. Within minutes of the attack on the twin towers, the world learned about it via radio, television and the Web. And passengers on two of the four planes learned the news from family and friends over their cellphones.

Those passengers found themselves in a uniquely horrific situation. Unlike all others who had been hijacked up to that moment, they could not assume they would suffer a few days' inconvenience and humiliation before negotiations released them. They knew they were the doomed inhabitants of flying bombs.

The first plane hit the Pentagon at almost exactly the same time as the passengers learned of their fate and before they had time to react.

The second was brought down by heroic passengers. And that courageous response took not years of meticulous planning and indoctrination, but minutes of spontaneous co-operation by ordinary people used to the everyday procedures of a self-organizing civil society.

Any future **hijacker** must contemplate not only improved official security precautions, but also the likelihood that the passengers will resist. It sharply increases the odds against him. Asymmetrical war has produced an asymmetrical response.

And the lesson goes beyond hijackings. In making war on modern civilization, bin Laden has taken on two forces that together are probably invincible -- the first is the patient, methodical, bureaucratic procedures of the modern state, the second the spontaneous organizing power of ordinary people in a democratic society.

What took Osama years of meticulous planning in his remote cave was rendered obsolete within minutes by the courage of a randomly selected group of American travellers. He may not know it yet; he may even score a few more victories; but the Cave Man is already extinct.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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A Presidency Defined in One Speech

Bush Saw Address as Both Reassurance and Resolve to a Troubled Nation

By Dan Balz and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers
Saturday, February 2, 2002; Page A01

Tuesday, September 18

President Bush and Vice President Cheney marked the seventh day since the terrorist attacks with a moment of silence on the White House lawn, then met with the National Security Council. After the president began the meeting, CIA Director George J. Tenet told the group that the agency was sending an eight-man team to Afghanistan to work with the Northern Alliance. "We are launching our plan," he said.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld reported that military planning was proceeding, now that Bush had signed off on an option that included cruise missiles, manned bombers and U.S. forces on the ground.

Keeping options open is important but not the primary focus, Bush told Rumsfeld. "The top priority is shaking [Osama] bin Laden's tree."

With preparations underway to go to war, Bush had begun to think of how he would explain -- both to the country and the world -- what he planned to do. He wanted to announce his plans before a joint session of Congress. But before he set a date for his appearance, he wanted to feel comfortable with the tone and the language of what he was going to say -- no presidential speech in recent history would be more important to national morale or more scrutinized than this one.

Planning for the speech had begun Sunday afternoon when Bush returned from Camp David. Meeting with members of his communications team, Bush told them his initial thoughts, and White House counselor Karen P. Hughes wrote them out on a pad: "America is united and strong. . . . Praise Congress. . . . By uniting in capital [Washington], we've helped unite nation. . . . Single out, we're Americans now, not Republicans or Democrats. . . . Here's what we need to do. . . . The world has rallied."

There had been some striking images since Sept. 11 -- groups of

citizens in silent vigils, carrying candles and mourning the victims of the terrorist attacks, for example -- and Hughes said the speech should evoke them. The speech should describe what the threat was, and why. Other themes she noted included: "Call to action, we will rout them out. . . . Define mission. . . . War is not against one person or one group, it's against terrorism."

It was obvious that Sunday that the president had decided to launch military strikes, but he made no mention of them to his communications team. Hughes asked what they should say about military action.

"If we've done something, describe what we've done," Bush replied. "If not, our message to the military: Be prepared." He also said the speech should set expectations for the American people about the war on terrorism -- that it would be "lengthy."

The next day, Monday, Bush was more urgent, telling Hughes he wanted to see a draft of the speech by that night. She knew how the speechwriters liked to operate, and said it would be difficult if not impossible to produce such an important speech that quickly.

"I want it by 7," Bush said.

Hughes relayed the president's instructions to chief speechwriter Michael Gerson. His reaction was the same: difficult if not impossible. "I already tried that," Hughes said.

Gerson worked for a few minutes in his office in the basement of the West Wing, then walked over to Room 271 in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, where he joined fellow speechwriters Matthew Scully and John McConnell.

While Gerson was the best known of the president's speechwriters, the three often combined to write the most important speeches. After working together through the 2000 presidential campaign, they had developed an interesting arrangement, with McConnell at the computer keyboard and Gerson and Scully grouped around the desk. They fed lines to one another, edited each other as they wrote and together built a speech sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase.

They had no good outline but did have the benefit of work that had been done by John Gibson, a speechwriter on the NSC staff, that provided background on al Qaeda and the Taliban. Armed with that information, one suggested the following sentence: "We are not deceived by their

pretenses to piety." Someone else added the next sentence: "We have seen their kind before."

They wrestled with how to define the Taliban's place in the history of corrupted ideologies, what they wanted to call "discarded lies." The "ash heap of history" was a cliché. Someone suggested the phrase "unmarked grave," then someone suggested putting the phrases together. The paragraph concluded with, "And they will follow that path all the way to where it ends, in history's unmarked grave of discarded lies."

Facing Bush's deadline, they worked almost without pause and by Monday evening they had produced the first draft.

After the NSC meeting Tuesday morning, Bush met with Hughes and the speechwriting team. He told them he was not satisfied with what they had given him, particularly the conclusion. It was too elevated, too esoteric for what he wanted to say. What he wanted, Bush told his team, was a pledge to the American people.

The speechwriters had rarely seen Bush so passionate. "This is what my presidency is about," Bush said repeatedly, referring to his decisions and plans responding to Sept. 11. He said he wanted the conclusion of the speech to be emphatic and personal. He didn't want to paint big pictures. He wanted simple, direct statements that would say: This is my mission, my purpose; this is the nation's purpose.

He told his team he wanted to convey that the war on terrorism would consume him throughout his presidency, and that he was making a personal commitment to the American people to see it through, however long it might take.

In an interview in December, Bush explained why he wanted the speech to end with such a pledge. "I understand the job of the president," he said. "And the job of the president is to lead a nation in a long and difficult struggle, and this is going to be a very long and difficult struggle."

Bush originally envisioned the speech as a central part of his effort to educate the American people about the unconventional war he was beginning to launch. But as the week went on, the speech also became the rhetorical vehicle to describe, at least in veiled language, the scope of a total war on terrorism using the military, the CIA, financial pressure and diplomacy.

During the Tuesday morning meeting with the speechwriting team, Rice brought in the wording of an ultimatum to the Taliban that had been drafted by the State Department. Bush had instructed Secretary of State Colin L. Powell to issue the ultimatum the day before, but Powell had asked for more time.

When Bush saw what the State Department had produced, he began to think it made more sense to include the ultimatum in his speech, rather than to have it issued by the State Department. At a minimum, it would produce a headline in a speech that otherwise would be mostly descriptive. More than that, Bush concluded, an ultimatum to the Taliban would carry more weight if it came directly from the president of the United States with the rest of the world watching.

As Bush was working through his problems with the initial draft of his speech, White House Chief of Staff Andrew H. Card Jr. reminded him he was under no rush to get it done. Bush should not try to schedule the speech until he was totally comfortable with what it said, Card said, despite pressure from Congress to set a firm date.

Bush later explained: "I wanted to make sure that we did it right before I committed to giving a speech. This is one of the few speeches where the timing of the speech was loose. In other words, I wasn't going to get up there in front of the nation until I was certain that we were ready to go."

Gerson, McConnell and Scully went back to work.

6:30 p.m. Bush Reassures the French, Takes a Hard Line on Taliban

Bush met with French President Jacques Chirac, his first meeting with a foreign head of state since the attacks. The visit had been scheduled long before Sept. 11, and Chirac's advisers assumed that Bush might want to postpone it because of the crisis. But the president told Chirac in a telephone call that he thought it would be helpful to go ahead.

Chirac had given the United States total support in the days after the attacks, but was anxious to see and hear from Bush firsthand what the administration was thinking. Chirac's advisers were struck by the president's sense of confidence. Bush did most of the talking on the American side, surprising the French by speaking without notes and allaying their concerns that the United States might act precipitously.

Chirac stressed the importance of building an international coalition. This should not be one country against the rest of the world, he said, but all civilized countries against a group of terrorists. Bush said the United States had no interest in going it alone, although in the early days of the crisis he told his advisers he would do so, if necessary.

Two days earlier Bush had described the war as a "crusade," and Chirac cautioned Bush not to fall into the trap bin Laden hoped to set, by making the conflict between Christianity and the Muslim world. The president, who had been gently upbraided by his advisers over the "crusade" comment, said he agreed completely.

At dinner, the two presidents broached the subject of Iraq, although they did not talk specifically about military action against the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Chirac explained how dangerous the situation there was because of the Iraqis' ability to get around the United Nations embargo. Getting inspectors back into Iraq was essential.

Bush and Chirac also discussed an ultimatum for the Taliban. What if the Taliban does not accept? Chirac asked. Then we will issue it again, Bush responded.

And if the Taliban fails to respond again?

"Then they will pay the price," Bush said.

About 9:30 p.m., as Gerson pulled into his driveway in suburban Virginia, his cell phone rang. It was the president with some further thoughts about the speech. Bush rarely called at night with late edits, preferring to work in the morning. Gerson pulled out a copy of the speech and, sitting in his car in the driveway, went to work.

Bush wasn't sold on the draft but told Gerson they were heading in the right direction. For the next half-hour they went through the speech paragraph by paragraph, with two dozen or so proposed changes. Gerson took this as a good sign: Bush normally did not begin line-editing a speech until he was happy with the overall outline and structure.

Bush still did not like the conclusion, but he was thoroughly engaged by now. It was clear to Gerson that they were getting close.

Wednesday, September 19 Out of Many Contributions, The President's Speech Emerges

Meeting with the NSC in the White House Situation Room, Bush asked for assurances that U.S. officials had clearly insisted that the Taliban regime release two young American female aid workers who were being held hostage. Later he would include their release in the list of demands he gave the Taliban.

Bush also urged Powell and Rumsfeld to emphasize in their briefings that the international coalition would change with the requirements of the war effort -- that different countries would be asked for different contributions, that this would not be a single, grand, unchanging coalition.

Powell replied, "We won't demand from our coalition partners what they can't give, but states can't say they are anti-terror here and pro-terror at home."

That morning, Hughes asked Card and Rice if they thought Bush had decided the speech draft was in good enough shape for him to appear before Congress. Personally, Hughes thought it still needed a lot of work, but if the president was basically satisfied with the draft she did not want to criticize it, lest it undermine his confidence in the text.

Hughes thought the speech was not vivid or clear enough, and did not evoke the threat of terrorism in a way that would make it real to the American people. Rice agreed, and said she would send two of her senior staff members to work with Hughes to improve the language.

The president had a different problem with the latest draft -- he was still unhappy with the conclusion. Despite his impassioned statements throughout the week, he felt his speechwriters had not incorporated the directness and simplicity he was looking for.

"Is anybody listening?" he asked. Hughes did not think the speech would be ready that week.

In her second-floor office in the West Wing, Hughes went to work on the draft, trying to paint a more vivid picture of the Taliban and the regime's harsh treatment of the Afghan people. She also rewrote the section of the speech on tolerance that was designed to send a message of reassurance to Muslims that the enemy was terrorism, not Islam.

Speechwriters Gerson, Scully and McConnell kept going on the conclusion. From time to time that morning, Bush would call to ask: Where is the speech?

About 11:30 a.m., the speechwriters called Hughes to say they thought the conclusion was in shape and brought it over to her office. Together they went over the speech line by line before deciding they were ready to show it to Bush. About 1:15 p.m., they walked into the Oval Office.

"You're all smiling," Bush noted. "That's good."

Throughout the speechwriting process, various officials had been proposing changes in language.

The State Department was concerned about offending coalition partners, and in deference to Russia's willingness to support the war on terrorism, the phrase "imperial communism" gave way to "totalitarianism" as one of the murderous ideologies of the 20th century.

Powell also told Hughes he was concerned about a line in the text equating the Taliban to the Mafia. It will needlessly offend "the anti-'Soprano' crowd," he argued, a reference to the popular HBO series about a Mafia family. Hughes was insistent. It will work, she said, and the phrase stayed in.

Hughes had examined the scores of suggestions she had received from other officials and had made about three small changes in the text. As Bush began reading the speech aloud, he got to the first addition and said: "Are you just putting things in and out of the speech?" He got to another one. This is different, he said. Who put this in? Are you just willy-nilly adding things to this speech?

"No," Hughes replied. "I had to use my judgment. You were in a meeting."

Bush made a few suggestions as he read, but when he finished the draft he was pleased. "Great job," he told his advisers. "Let's go tell the Congress."

He wanted to speak before a joint session the next night, he told congressional leaders. Then, at 6:25 p.m., dressed casually in a nylon jogging jacket, Bush went to the White House theater and practiced the speech.

Imperial Communism
Anthony Bruscaren
ISBN 0-8371-8009-0

At 7 p.m., Bush met with his war cabinet -- principals without any aides. Rice and Treasury Secretary Paul H. O'Neill reported on efforts to block the terrorists' funding sources. Rumsfeld mentioned the speech and said it shouldn't single out bin Laden.

Naming the terrorist leader, Rumsfeld argued, risked elevating bin Laden and narrowing the base of support for the anti-terrorist campaign. Rumsfeld said it was important to stress the global nature of the threat and the response. Rice responded by saying the decision had been made to mention bin Laden once in the speech.

There was one other issue to resolve. More than any other language in the speech, Bush's advisers had debated the section warning states that supported terrorism. On the night of the attacks, the president had expressed what became known as the Bush Doctrine: "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

In working over the new text, the president's advisers searched for some language that would clarify the doctrine. They were launching a global war on terrorism, but the initial military campaign would focus on al Qaeda in Afghanistan. What other states might they be targeting? What were the new rules against which to measure the behavior of other countries with a history of sponsoring terrorism?

Rice and Powell believed the language as written was too strident. They wanted to give countries the opportunity to break with the past. Issuing a blanket threat to all states that supported terrorism would give no consideration to countries that changed their behavior.

As the president's advisers debated the issue, they decided they should make a distinction between past and future behavior. By adding the words "continue to" to the sentence, they held out a carrot to other countries. Without the change, Powell thought, the United States would be declaring war on everybody.

Thursday, September 20 Setting the Tone For Future Presidents

The day of Bush's speech began with a new warning from Tenet. "We have threats of an imminent terrorist attack," he announced at a meeting of the National Security Council that morning. Intelligence showed that very senior members of al Qaeda, including key bin Laden

lieutenants, were indicating there would be a big attack in the next couple of days. Tenet also updated the president on the movement of the first team of Americans going into Afghanistan: They will be in Uzbekistan by Friday, Tenet said, and in northern Afghanistan by Sunday. The campaign has begun, Powell said.

Cheney reiterated his basic message, that the goal should not simply be to combat terrorists but states supporting terrorism. The president replied that his speech would emphasize the war would be waged against more than just al Qaeda. Al Qaeda is the start, he said, and he would make demands of the Taliban, but the war will be broader.

Rumsfeld offered another note of caution. We should not say we will defeat terrorism per se, he said, but terrorism as a threat to our way of life. Rumsfeld worried about sounding overly ambitious, noting that there is no way to stop every small act of terrorism.

But Bush insisted he would not soft-pedal America's determination to win the war. We will defeat our enemies, we will set a tone for future presidents, he told his advisers. He added that his speech must reassure the American people while acknowledging that the country is not immune and could be attacked at any time.

"We would risk chaos and lack of clarity in our mission if we broaden at this stage," he said.

Bush held two more practice sessions -- at 11:10 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. It was at these sessions that the speechwriters learned the identity of Bush's new director of homeland security: Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge, whose appointment the president was going to announce that night.

Cheney, who had been working on the issue of homeland defense for several months, had pushed Bush to announce the creation of the office in his speech. When Bush recruited Ridge, one of his closest friends among the Republican governors, the last piece of the speech fell into place.

During the afternoon, Hughes decided that Rumsfeld's concerns about mentioning bin Laden by name in the speech were worth raising one last time with the president. Bush asked her to call Cheney to see what he thought about it. Shortly after she had placed the call to the vice

president's office, Bush called her back. Don't bother Cheney with the question, he said. He had thought about it again and decided it was essential to name bin Laden.

Cheney then called her back. She explained the issue and said the president had subsequently decided it was the right decision to target bin Laden by name. Cheney said he agreed.

When Bush finished rehearsing that afternoon, he was told that British Prime Minister Tony Blair and his entourage, who were due for a meeting and dinner at the White House later, were running late. Did he want to practice the speech one more time? his aides asked. Bush said no, he was ready. Instead he took a short nap.

Blair had attended a midday New York City memorial service for British casualties in the attacks on the World Trade Center. From there, he was coming to Washington for a meeting and dinner with the president and then to watch the speech at the Capitol. Traffic gridlock and heightened security in New York put Blair badly behind schedule.

Blair welcomed the invitation to attend the speech, despite concerns at home about what one official called "the poodle factor" -- the fear that the prime minister might appear to have become an appendage of the U.S. president. Blair saw it as another chance to express his solidarity with Bush and, more important, to hear first-hand how U.S. planning had evolved.

When the British delegation arrived, Bush grabbed Blair and the two went off alone to the Blue Room for a 20-minute private conversation. There Bush laid out his plan, including the use of U.S. force in Afghanistan. "Full force of the U.S. military," the president recalled telling Blair, and "bombers coming from all directions."

The U.S. and British delegations then moved to the Old Family Dining Room in the White House residence. Bush was joined by Powell and Rice. Blair's group included his chief of staff, Jonathan Powell; chief spokesman Alastair Campbell; national security adviser David Manning; and Christopher Meyer, the ambassador to the United States.

Bush said it was clear from his private meeting with Blair that the two nations were on the same wavelength.

He told the group that after a vigorous debate within the administration, he had decided not to include Iraq in the first phase of the conflict. He

said he did not want energy and attention needed for the campaign against al Qaeda and the Taliban to be diverted.

Bush and Blair compared notes on their discussions with other world leaders. Blair mentioned that on the flight from Paris to New York he had spoken to Iranian President Mohammad Khatami.

"You spoke to Khatami?" Bush asked. Yes, Blair said, and British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw was planning a trip to Iran the next week.

Bush said Straw should deliver a very strong message to the Iranians. Tell them that if they want proper relations with the West they have to give up their links to terrorism.

Bush seemed unhurried, despite the moment awaiting him on Capitol Hill. Campbell, who had been through Blair's biggest speeches, marveled that Bush appeared so relaxed. At one point, Blair suggested the president might want to take time for preparations. No, Bush said, I'm ready.

"I think it surprised him a little bit," Bush said later. ". . . You know, you've got to remember, every speech is now 'the speech of my life.' . . . I've had about six of those from some of my trusted advisers. So I'm immune to the 'speech of your life' speech."

Bush and Blair spoke briefly to reporters, then went to the residence while Bush freshened up for the speech. The two men rode to the Capitol together and Blair joined first lady Laura Bush in the balcony.

Few presidential speeches in recent history had been more anticipated. More than 80 million Americans watched the speech on television. An exhibition professional hockey game in Philadelphia was stopped when fans demanded to see Bush on the video screens overhead.

"Tonight we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom," Bush said as fighter jets circled over the Capitol. "Our grief has turned to anger and anger to resolution. Whether we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done."

Bush then asked and answered the questions he had dictated to Hughes during their meeting the previous Sunday: Who attacked America? Why do they hate us? How will we fight and win this war? He described in

general terms the steps he had ordered his national security advisers to take in their meeting Monday.

"We will direct every resource at our command," he said, "every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence, and every necessary weapon of war, to the disruption and to the defeat of the global terror network."

He then described the unusual nature of the campaign to demonstrate that U.S. policy had undergone important changes. "Our response involves far more than instant retaliation and isolated strikes," he said. "Americans should not expect one battle but a lengthy campaign, unlike any other we have ever seen. It may include dramatic strikes visible on TV, and covert operations, secret even in success."

He urged Americans "to live your lives and hug your children" and asked for "your patience" for the long struggle ahead. He held up the police shield of George Howard, the Port Authority policeman who died at the World Trade Center, which was given to him the previous Friday in New York by Howard's mother.

Then Bush made the pledge he had worked so long with his speechwriters to perfect.

"I will not forget this wound to our country and those who inflicted it," he said. "I will not yield; I will not rest; I will not relent in waging this struggle for freedom and security for the American people."

The applause was thunderous. "I don't know how these things go," the president said in the Dec. 20 interview. "You know, I'm in the middle of the whirlwind, as they say, in speeches." Afterward, he talked to advisers and family for a sense of how he had done.

"When I really realized the extent to which America wanted to be led was when they stopped the hockey game in Philadelphia," Bush recalled, voicing surprise at his own role. "It was unbelievable. And they wanted, they didn't want the game to go on. They wanted to hear what the commander in chief, the president of the United States, had to say during this moment."

Bush called his chief speechwriter, Gerson, who had watched the speech from home. Both Bush and Gerson remember the president's words: "I have never felt more comfortable in my life."

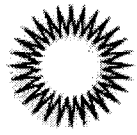
Staff researcher Jeff Himmelman contributed to this report

Image Gallery	
President Bush charted the course for the nation's war on terrorism in an address to a joint session of Congress on Sept. 20. (AFP Photo)	In the Oval Office, Bush went over the speech with his speechwriters and counselor Karen P. Hughes. She felt an early draft did not evoke the threat of terrorism. (By Tina Hager - The White House)

Powell and Rice felt Bush's speech should allow states to change behavior on terrorism.
(By Tina Hager - The White House)

In the Blue Room a few hours before his speech, Bush told Blair of his plans for the Taliban: "Full force of the U.S. military," and "bombers coming from all directions."
(By Eric Draper - The White House)

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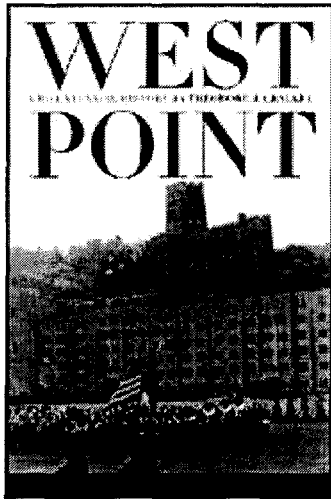
Theodore J. Crackel

April 2002

368 pages, 36 photographs, 6 x 9

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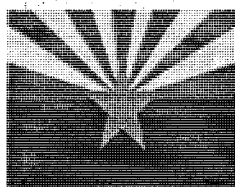
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THEODORE J. CRACKEL is the Visiting Professor of History at West Point during its bicentennial year (2001-2002) and is Director and Editor of Papers of the War Department, 1784-1800, at East Stroudsburg University in Pennsylvania. He is also the author of *Mr. Jefferson's Army: Political and Social Reform of the Military Establishment, 1801-1809*.

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U.S. SENATOR • ARIZONA

JOHN McCain<http://mccain.senate.gov>**PRESS RELEASE**

Remarks by Senator John McCain Intrepid Freedom Award

December 7, 1999

Thank you for that kind introduction. I am honored to accept the Intrepid Freedom Award. You have included me in the ranks of people whom I have always and will always consider my superiors. I am humbled by the honor, but determined to remain worthy of the high standards it represents in whatever service I am privileged to give America.

We are all especially grateful today for the opportunity to honor the memory of Zachary Fisher, a remarkable American, who devoted his life in service to the welfare of those who have bravely answered the call of our country. And special thanks to Tony Fisher for carrying on the work of the foundation with such heart and dedication.

The attendance here tonight of the Joint Chiefs is perhaps the most eloquent tribute to Zack and his dear wife, Elizabeth, and the goodness and generosity of their family. God Bless you.

I would also like to welcome my good friend Mayor Giuliani and all of the distinguished guests gathered here today. Thank you for your devotion to our armed forces.

This is a special place for me to talk about the future of our military. I remember well my days serving on the USS Intrepid in the early 1960s. I loved flying off carriers, but there were occasional setbacks -- like the time I knocked down power lines while flying a bit too low over southern Spain, cutting off the electricity to a great many Spanish homes and creating a minor international incident. Not the Navy's greatest moment, nor mine for that matter.

But to all of us here the Intrepid is much more than a personal remembrance. It is a symbol of the service and sacrifice of so many Americans, and a reminder of the awesome responsibility we have as stewards of the greatest military in the world. The tradition of valor that she symbolizes is, and always will be, a compass--as known and welcoming to me as was this great ship itself, when long ago she was the home I searched for through the dark night skies above the Atlantic Ocean.

My friends, some nations might share our love of personal liberty and others might share our dedication to the ordered progress of democracy. But, America remains the world's lone superpower with profound responsibilities that attend that most fortunate

and hard-earned distinction.

The world is still home to many tyrants, dictators, haters and aggressors who are hostile to the interests of the United States and the rights of Man. Now more than ever, on the eve of a new millenium, the future of our country and the world depends upon the strength and will of America.

Let it not be construed as the ramblings of a partisan, but as a conviction influenced by patriotism, when I express my grave concern about the state of America's defenses. America has the strongest, best trained, best-led military force in the world. But those who have pledged their lives to our defense look to their civilian leaders for the guidance and the means to meet the security challenges of a new era. And we have failed them.

Our Military Today

Our military today is struggling in virtually every category that measures preparedness. There are 12,000 enlisted personnel – proud, young men and women – whose low pay has left them with no choice but to accept food stamps to feed their families. Others have taken second jobs to make ends meet. Substandard housing for military personnel is now commonplace.

Reductions in the number of military personnel, and the demands of excessive deployments are overburdening our servicemen and women to the breaking point. Time away from home and loved ones has increased while military pay relative to private sector compensation has decreased. And quality health care for veterans and for active military personnel has become just another broken promise.

More and more, we are asking our men and women in uniform to surpass our highest expectations of their service while we forget our solemn promises to them, one after another. That is a stain upon the nation's honor that should shame us all.

My friends, less than a month ago, the Pentagon revealed that not a single Army division was rated fully mission-ready, and that two of its 10 divisions were rated unprepared for war.

During the campaign in and around Kosovo last spring, the Army was unable to deploy its premier Apache helicopter forces in time to play a vital role in that conflict. The Air Force's inventory of air-launched cruise missiles fell to 70 from the 1,000-level the Pentagon says it needs to handle two major theater wars.

The Marine Corps saves money on spare parts by refitting light trucks and Humvees, in order to afford small arms ammunition for forward-deployed Marines. The Navy is struggling to maintain a fleet of 300 ships, down from over 500 in the early 1990's. But, the fiscal year 2000 budget will not support even 200 ships.

Today's ill-considered reduction in the carrier fleet could have resulted in a calamity in the Pacific earlier this year. While one carrier battle group brought its power to bear in Kosovo, and another patrolled the Persian Gulf, there were no carrier battle groups in East Asia's waters where events in the Straits of Taiwan and on the Korean Peninsula could have become world-threatening crises.

The fault lies not with those who serve, nor with their uniformed leadership. It rests with political leaders, on both sides of the aisle and at both ends of Pennsylvania

Avenue, who ask the military to do too much with too little, and who misdirect scarce defense dollars to their political priorities, rather than to vital defense needs.

The Next President's Challenges

I have spoken before about the unique "unipolar moment" in world affairs for the United States, and the necessity to extend this period of American preeminence for as long as we possibly can. In a remarkably changed world, and on the eve of the next American century, our core strategic interests, like our founding ideals, remain constant: protecting our homeland and hemisphere from external threats; preventing the domination of Europe by a single power; strengthening our alliances; securing access to energy resources; and sustaining stability in the Pacific Rim.

Four evolving threats

With the end of the Cold War the threats to our strategic interests have evolved or, at least, their ranking as priority threats has been reordered.

In addition to the potential threats posed by continued political and economic chaos in Russia, and China's growing economic and military strength, there are other immediate threats to our national security that the next administration must face. Recently, I described these four threats in detail.

First, violent expressions of nationalist and ethnic rivalries;

Second, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to rogue states and potential adversaries;

Third, information warfare such as an attack on our private sector's computer grids that cause critical failures in vital services that we take for granted. If we do not more effectively guard our communications, including the Internet--our powerful economic engine--utilities, transportation, financial systems, and other essential services, tiny fiber optic threads might carry viruses as incapacitating as an armed attack.

Fourth—and directly connected to cyber-warfare and proliferation—terrorism.

There is a common identity to many of these threats. It should surprise no one that the most viciously anti-democratic regimes – the rogue states – are the chief proliferators; the major exporters of terrorism; the main instigators of regional and ethnic conflicts. From the Persian Gulf to the Korean Peninsula to the Balkans, rogue states are the main threat to peace and freedom, and they require a strong, comprehensive policy response – a policy of "rogue state rollback."

We must use both public and private diplomacy, targeted economic measures, and military assistance to aid forces seeking freedom from rogue regimes.

But we must be prepared to back up these measures with American military force when the continued existence of such rogue states threatens America's interests and values. And, most importantly, state sponsors of terrorism must know not the specifics of our response, but the certainty that it will be swift and sure.

Ballistic Missile Defense

I have opposed Cold War weapons systems that have no necessary use. And I will

oppose a Cold War arms control treaty that constrains a necessary defense against today's clear and present danger.

It's time we tell our friends and adversaries alike, that ballistic missile defense is now a national priority, not just another Pentagon program.

In a world that is becoming more unpredictable and dangerous, the indispensable defense against rogue states and terrorists, and even against larger powers who might become reckless in their ambitions is ballistic missile defense.

The North Koreans, last year, tested a multi-stage ballistic missile capable of delivering nuclear weapons against US forces and our allies throughout East Asia. They are working on a longer-range missile that could threaten the continental United States.

Iran and Iraq are developing their own ballistic missiles, with Iran getting technical help from Russia. Thus, by the end of the coming decade, the United States could face a fundamentally new strategic situation: a rogue state, such as Iraq or North Korea, with the ability, in time of crisis, to use nuclear blackmail against an American president.

We must move ahead with the several promising options for theater missile defense now under development, including the improved Patriot on land and the Navy Area Defense System at sea; and to develop programs that will provide for broader regional coverage, such as the Navy's proposed Theater Wide system. We need an ability to project a missile defense shield to the world's most dangerous hot spots whether they be in the Taiwan straits; or off the Korean peninsula; or elsewhere like the Middle East where the security of friends and regional stability could be threatened.

Most importantly, of course, we must defend the United States itself from ballistic missile attack. The current administration has put together a plan for a small-scale national missile defense system and has said that a deployment decision will be made by this summer. But I worry that the administration might find an excuse to delay deployment. Moreover, we must make sure that a missile defense is flexible so that the existing proposal for relying on ground-based interceptors can be upgraded over time with new technologies, such as space-based and boost-phase defenses, as necessary.

An effective deployment of national missile defenses would constitute a violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty. Seizing on this, Russia and others, most notably China, have started to complain about the deployment of American missile defense.

We should sit down with Russia and see whether the ABM Treaty can be altered to permit both of our countries to respond to ballistic missile threats. But I want to be candid with you—if these talks fail, I will do what is right for the security of millions of Americans and for global strategic stability. I will withdraw from a treaty that has become a relic of the Cold War if it cannot be made relevant to our current security needs. Our Cold War pledge to remain defenseless against missile attack is the single greatest incentive for rogue state proliferation. In effect, we are threatening ourselves.

One Goal

Today, my friends, we must face a harsh and compelling reality: in strategy, personnel and procurement—the total package that defines America's ability to defend itself --the United States does not have the modern force and defense posture we must have to meet the threats to America's interests and values in the 21st Century.

It is time to end the disingenuous practice of stating that we have a two-war strategy when we are paying for only a one-war military. Either we must change our strategy—and accept the risks—or we must sufficiently fund and structure our military.

I believe the American public wants the simple truth—tell us the strategy to ensure our security, tell us what it will cost and how you'll pay for it.

Restoring Credibility

First, we must restore our national credibility abroad. Credibility is a strategic asset. The world's only superpower must never give its word insincerely. We should never make idle threats. When we do it ensures that the price we ultimately pay in blood and treasure to defend our security is greater than if we had kept our word from the beginning.

Restoring the Bonds of Trust

Second, we must also restore our credibility and bonds of trust with those who we ask to take up arms in our nation's defense.

The deployment of troops must never become a substitute for a coherent foreign policy, and the use of force should always be our last resort, not our first.

We must never ask our troops to risk their lives for purposes not directly related to our vital national interests and values. We must not send them on missions for which we have no measure of success nor into conflicts we are not prepared to win.

Defense budgets must respect those who serve and their families, and fulfill our national duty to assure they are properly trained, equipped and compensated for the sacrifices we ask of them.

The defense budget passed by Congress this year, like every other in recent memory, was a disgrace, crammed with over \$6 billion of wasteful spending unrequested by the military.

Every dollar misspent on unneeded Seawolf submarines and B-2 bombers is one less dollar needed to make certain that no military family need ever resort to foodstamps again.

Every dollar wasted on unrequested military construction is one less dollar for the training necessary to prepare the military to defend America and our allies.

And every dollar stolen to keep open unnecessary defense installations to spare politicians an issue that might cloud their next election is one less dollar for the modern equipment needed to win wars and save lives.

That's wrong. That's wrong. Heroes deserve better service from us than that.

Modernizing weapons systems is vitally important, but personnel issues must come first. It is the training, the preparedness and morale of American's in uniform that is the stout heart of our national defense.

If I am the next President, I will end the days of a foodstamp Army once and for all.

We must eliminate the gap between military pay and comparable civilian pay by raising military wages an additional 3% each year for three years, and by eliminating federal income taxes for military personnel who are deployed overseas. Because their pledge to risk their lives to defend the rest of us far exceeds the burdens imposed on the most heavily taxed civilians.

It is time not only that we meet our obligations to those who wear the uniform, but to their family members as well -- each of whom makes an enormous sacrifice for freedom. The well-being of military families is not only our moral duty, it is a vital element of military readiness. If family needs are not well cared for on the home front, our troops will not be well prepared on battlefield.

Restructuring our forces

The third challenge we face is to structure and deploy our forces to effectively respond to the threats of the 21st century. New threats require innovative and forward thinking approaches to utilizing lighter, more flexible, and rapidly deployable forces. We need to support and accelerate technological improvements that help make our forces smaller, more automated, and easier to deploy. Terrorism, proliferation in rogue states and ethnic conflict often call more for highly capable special forces than for a conventional military geared toward war on the plains of central Europe.

} new thinking to respond

As has been all too common in the past, our military planning focuses on maintaining the force structure that proved effective in winning the last war, while too little attention has been given to the changing and uncertain nature of future conflicts.

We cannot afford to allow embedded biases in the Pentagon or political influences to resist innovative and forward-thinking approaches to force planning. We should honestly reassess the roles and missions of each of the military services, including the Guard and Reserve components. And we should eliminate forces and weapons systems that have no place in the modern, post-Cold War world.

We should reevaluate the readiness requirements of our military forces based on two conditions: the likelihood that forces will be called upon to respond to a military crisis, and the timeframe in which those forces would be deployed. Forces could then be categorized in readiness tiers premised on the degree of day-to-day readiness at which they should be maintained.

Forward-deployed and crisis response forces would be maintained at the highest level of readiness. Follow-on forces necessary to mount a large-scale offensive in a theater of operations to halt an escalating crisis would be maintained at the second highest level of readiness. Conflict resolution forces that deploy late in the conflict to ensure that we have the force superiority to prevail would be maintained at the lowest level of readiness. Finally, we must be prepared to eliminate units for which there is either no identified requirement under our national military strategy, or which cannot be deployed to a theater of operations until the crisis has passed.

It is important to differentiate this proposed tiering of readiness requirements from the current fluctuations in unit readiness caused by training or operational deployments. This is an ordered and logical proposal. It is not intended to compensate for insufficient funding for training and operations.

Reevaluating readiness will prove an utter waste of time if it is intended only to hide a lack of political will to provide a superpower defense for a superpower's commitments. We should never ask how much defense we can afford, my friends. We must honestly answer how much defense we need and have the courage to find the money to pay for it.

Modernizing our Forces

For too long, we have neglected modernization – failing to deploy the weapons and systems needed to maintain our technological superiority and a decisive edge on the battlefield.

Where have we gone wrong? Today, the Air Force is operating bombers that are older than the pilots that fly them. We have Marines flying 30-year old assault helicopters. Many of the Army's howitzers are 35 years old, and the Navy's amphibious assault command ships average more than 30 years of age. The older this equipment gets, the more expensive it is to maintain, the harder it is to keep operating.

For the past 10 years we have been living "off the shelf"—using up the assets procured by previous administrations. We must begin immediately to buy the equipment on which our future security depends.

Funding Defense

Fully funding our defense requires that we aggressively eliminate wasteful defense spending. I have identified nearly 20 billion dollars that could be saved by taking such steps as eliminating excess infrastructure, privatizing support and maintenance functions, lifting unnecessary "Buy America" restrictions, and forcefully and publicly opposing Congress' pork barrel raid on the defense budget.

Given our global commitments and strategy, we need to increase defense spending. Today we spend barely 3% of our gross domestic product on defense. My friends, the last time we spent so little on defense was 1940—the year before Pearl Harbor. But we won't really know how much we need to spend until we rid defense budgets of wasteful spending that contributes much to political cynicism, but nothing to the nation's defense.

Our defense budget must be driven by our security needs, not vice versa. We must spend whatever it takes—not one penny more nor one penny less. For too long we have asked our armed services to do much more with much less. It's time to give them enough.

The Lesson of Pearl Harbor

I have not observed until now that this date, December 7, commemorates the infamous event, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, that taught America – we hope for the last time – the perils of military unpreparedness. But as the distance between that world-changing calamity and our current security grows, more and more Americans derive their sense of security from a poor understanding of history and of the clear and present dangers of modern threats.

Far better for Americans to feel secure in the care of the wonderful young men and women who have made our security their life's work and not take comfort from our

ignorance.

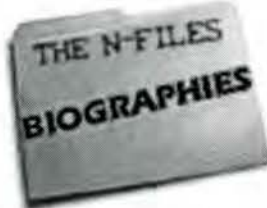
But, as I hope I have helped explain, neither we nor our brave armed forces are well served by pretending that without immediate and comprehensive attention to the weaknesses in America's defenses that even the most courageous, the most skilled military in the world can keep us perfectly safe, much less pre-eminent in world affairs.

So, let me close by recalling again that sad day when courage and sacrifice alone defended against an attack we were unprepared to face. That we were defeated by our enemy for a moment surely does not diminish the nobility of the sacrifices made by Americans that day for the sake of duty, honor and country. Neither does forgetting them--nor forgetting the reasons for which they sacrificed--obscure the lantern of courage and faith they shone. But it does risk, sadly, dimming the illumination of America's honor today. And I pledge myself to join all of you in fighting against the false complacency that is our greatest threat. Let us always start our defense by remembering the lessons taught to us by those who proved in the ultimate selfless act to have valued the life of their country, the lives of their children -- our lives -- more than their own.

I have heard that hot oil still boils in the hold of the U.S.S. Arizona. If so, it is a living testament to the destruction of December 7, 1941. But it is an eternal warning that freedom is never purchased on the cheap and those of us who are honored to help lead this great and bravely defended nation must see clearly our most important duty: to provide for the common defense with all the necessary resources at our disposal, so that others--the best men and women in America--will not be forced to provide for it with their lives.

###

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**IN THIS FILE:****PIONEERS****BOMB BUILDERS****STRATEGISTS****ARMS CONTROLLERS****NUCLEAR ABOLITIONISTS**

click to visit the

Hiroshima and Nagasaki**Peace Exhibit****Leslie Groves**

Leslie Groves was born on August 17, 1896 in Albany, New York. He attended the University of Washington for one year and the Massachusetts Institutes of Technology for two years before entering West Point Military Academy. In the years following his graduation from West Point in 1918, Groves attended an engineer's school and served in the military.

In 1934, Groves was promoted to Captain in the Army. He graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1936 and from the Army War College in 1939. Groves was promoted again to Major and Temporary Colonel in 1940. In the same year, he oversaw construction of the Pentagon.

Groves was a key figure and leader in building the atomic bomb and also in deciding where and when it would be used. In 1942, Groves became the director of the Manhattan Project. He appointed J. Robert Oppenheimer to be the director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He also appointed the committee to recommend targets for the use of the bomb. Groves wrote the order given to General Carl Spaatz, who was in charge of Air Force operations in the Pacific, to "deliver its first special bomb as soon as weather will permit visual bombing after about 3 August 1945."

In crediting President Truman with the decision to use the atom bomb, Groves added, "As far as I was concerned, his decision was one of noninterference - basically, a decision not to upset the existing plans." In 1944, Groves was promoted to Major General. He continued to play a leading role in the atomic establishment until 1947 as Chief of Army's Special Weapons Project. Groves was named Lieutenant General in 1948 and retired soon after. He died of heart disease on July 13, 1970.

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Manhattan Project



Related Events

EVENTS: Calendar || MEDIA PROJECTS : Books | Documentaries | Newspapers/Magazines | Other

The official bicentennial year began with the Acceptance Day parade for the class of 2005 (August 2001) and continues through the graduation of the Class of 2002 (June 2002), with selected events in the fall of 2002. (updated 26 April 2002- marked with )

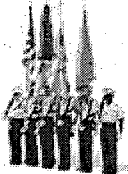
Events are listed by date, from first to last.
UPCOMING: Ongoing | May 02 | Jun 02 | Aug 02 | Oct 02
PAST: Aug 01 | Oct 01 | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02

Other information from our Public Affairs Office:

-
-
-



Upcoming Events

ONGOING EVENTS	
Color Guard and Schedule 	U.S. Corps of Cadets Color Guard- The Color Guard presents the colors at many USMA and non-USMA events. The Bicentennial flag became part of the colors during an unfurling ceremony on Acceptance Day, and will remain throughout the celebration. This page tracks the Color Guard's appearances during this time. 
	Hollywood Salutes West Point- (Friday, 15 February - Saturday, 1 June 2002) A poster exhibit from the Michael Piepel Collection, 1929 Gallery. 
MAY 2002	
	Centennial Class of 1902 (Monday, 6 May 2002)
	Military Tattoo (Wednesday, 8 May 2002) in Washington DC- The Tattoo is a ceremony conducted by The Old Guard and The US Army Band, combining a traditional evening military Tattoo ceremony with a historical presentation. It will be conducted on the Elipse next to the White House in honor of the USMA Bicentennial.

Also see more upcoming events listed in this column on the [Media Page](#)

Bicentennial Engineering Bridge Design contest
On-site Bridge Design contest, 27 April 2002
[Contest page](#)

West Point Leadership Archive Project
Are you a USMA grad? Then you can participate in this project, set to archive and share the personal recount of how your cadet experience helped prepare you for your most significant leadership opportunity or challenge.
[Project page](#)

	NEW Dedication of the Alumni Gallery at the Jewish Chapel (Thursday, 30 May 2002) Every graduating Jewish cadet - past, present, and future - will be honored through a series of bronze tablets with their names. This ceremony will take place during Baccalaureate services.
JUNE 2002	
	Graduation of the Bicentennial Class of 2002 (Saturday, 1 June 2002)
OCTOBER 2002	
	Smithsonian Exhibition (October 2002) in Washington DC- The exhibit, co-sponsored by the Association of Graduates , the U.S. Army Center of Military History , and the Smithsonian Institution will tell the story of West Point graduates in the development of the United States through the themes of engineering, exploration, and war.
	Patriots' Weekend (4-6 October 2002) The West Point Museum is sponsoring the Brigade of the American Revolution's 40th anniversary Grand Encampment to coincide with the USMA Bicentennial and the 225th anniversary of the Battle of Ft. Montgomery and British invasion of the Hudson Highlands. The weekend will include scheduled talks and demonstrations of various 18th Century subjects such as military tactics, rifles and muskets, artillery, uniforms and the general experiences of the various soldiers and their families in the war stricken colonies and Hudson Valley in particular. A parade by the reenactors and a dedication ceremony commemorating the 225th anniversary of the Hudson Valley Revolutionary War events is anticipated. These activities will be in conjunction with the Town of Highland Falls and the soon to open Ft. Montgomery Battle Site. Camps will be open to the public to tour and visitors may meet and speak with the reenactors.

bicentennial
class
]



Past Events

AUGUST 2001	
 Bicentennial Seal, Taylor Hall Courtyard	Bicentennial Seal, Class of 2002 Acceptance- Prior to the bicentennial year, activities were planned around the acceptance day events for the Class of 2002. Alumni from each "living class" were invited to represent the "Long Gray Line" at the acceptance parade for the Class of 2002, on 15 August 1998. Coincident with this parade was a ceremony dedicating the Bicentennial Seal. The seal is sculpted, in a limestone shield, in the courtyard of Taylor Hall.
Recap  	Bicentennial Quilt Presentation (17 August 2001) The West Point Quilters, and nearly 40 outside quilters, combined efforts to create the "Long Gray Line Bicentennial Quilt." The quilt was presented to the Academy and is on permanent display at Eisenhower Hall. 
Recap   	Acceptance Day parade for the Class of 2005 (18 August 2001) the kickoff event for the Bicentennial celebration.
	Ring Weekend for the Class of 2002 (24 August 2001) The Class of 2002 received their class rings during a special presentation by astronaut COL(R) Bill McArthur ('73)(

Recap 	Read his biography on NASA's website ). The ring presentation also marked the inauguration of the Class Ring Memorial Program  where the gold from former grads' rings is incorporated into those of future grads.
OCTOBER 2001	
Online Brochure 	West Point Museum Exhibit opening (1 October 2001) Read the online brochure . For general information, see the Museum's web page  .
Recap 	Hispanic Heritage Dinner (15 October 2001) As part of the Bicentennial celebration, West Point paid tribute to Hispanic Graduates and their contributions at a dinner in the Cadet Mess Regimental Room. Guest speaker was Dr. Samuel Saldivar, Director of Instruction in the Department of Foreign Languages and the most senior faculty member at West Point.
Eisenhower Hall's film schedule 	Celebrating West Point in Film (16 October 2001 through 30 April 2002) Several Hollywood classics featuring West Point will be shown on select Tuesday nights at Eisenhower Hall Theater during this time. 
NOVEMBER 2001	
Recap 	Thomas Jefferson's Military Academy (1-3 November 2001) conference hosted by the Department of History. See the conference information page  . 
 Concert Video and Recap 	Veterans Day Concert (11 November 2001) The U.S. Army Band played specially composed bicentennial compositions during the National Observance of Veteran's Day Concert in Washington D.C. The Cadet Glee Club also performed. Also see the US Army Band website  . 
Contest home page 	(11 November 2001) West Point Bicentennial Engineering Design Contest began - This program and contest highlight West Point's engineering heritage to the youth of America. The interactive bridge design computer program can be downloaded. 
Photos 	Rockefeller Center Star-Raising Ceremony - (15 November 2001) The West Point Glee Club sang holiday music during the star-raising ceremony at Rockefeller Center.
	A Bicentennial Year photo exhibit (19 November 2001 - January 2002), entitled "The West Point We Know," by USMA personnel, will be on display on the sixth level of Eisenhower Hall (second balcony level). This has been moved back from an earlier date.
DECEMBER 2001	
 Recap 	Army-Navy football game - (1 December 2001) In the 102nd contest between the two service academies, Army beat Navy 26-17 at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JANUARY 2002	
Recap  	Tournament of Roses Parade- (Tuesday, 1 January 2002) A contingent of cadets marched in the 2002 Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California. Included were the Color Guard, Pipes and Drums and 150 cadet volunteers. The cadets also carried a 30' x 50' flag at the beginning of the parade.
Photo Recaps  Glee Club and Movie Screening	Glee Club sings "We Were Soldiers" - (9 January 2002, Wednesday) 50 members of the Cadet Glee Club performed the vocals for an original piece for the feature film, "We Were Soldiers." The song can be heard during the closing credits of the movie, which stars Mel Gibson and was directed by "Braveheart" veteran Randall Wallace. Wallace, who penned the lyrics to writer Nick Glennie-Smith's piece were also at the taping. In February, a Special Screening of "We Were Soldiers" was held at Eisenhower Hall and attended by the movies' stars and their real-life counterparts.
Streaming Video  Windows Media: Lo Hi Non-Streaming  (right-click, save as...) Quicktime: Lo Hi	Hellcats on NBC-TV's "Today Show" - (Monday, 14 January 2002) USMA's field band, the Hellcats, provided music during segments of this day's broadcast of the "Today Show". 
Recap  	USMA Band Bicentennial Concert Series- (Friday, 18 January 2002 at 8pm) A series of concerts at Eisenhower Hall featuring the USMA Band and specially composed Bicentennial music. This show featured the Concert Band and guest vocalist Jo Anne Worley. 
FEBRUARY 2002	
Info  	USMA Band Bicentennial Concert Series- (Friday, 15 February 2002 at 8:00pm) A series of concerts at Eisenhower Hall featuring the USMA Band and specially composed Bicentennial music. This show features the Concert Band and Cadet Glee Club. 
Recap  	African-American/Black History Month: Henry O. Flipper Dinner- (Thursday, 21 February 2002) "West Point's Bicentennial: Henry O. Flipper-the Past, Diversity-the Future." West Point will pay tribute to LT Henry O. Flipper as the first African-American graduate, a trailblazer, and an inspiration to the Military Academy, the Army, and America. The Corps will take this opportunity to recognize the contributions of selected graduates while celebrating the diversity that began with LT Flipper more than 125 years ago. 
MARCH 2002	
	"Women's History Month" (March 2002) observed annually by the Academy to acknowledge and promote awareness of women's accomplishments and contributions. Special events typically include dinners, luncheons, guest speakers and occasional contests. View this year's schedule 
	"Making History: West Point at 200 Years" (Thursday-Saturday, 7-9 March 2002) conference hosted by the Department of History (see the conference information page )
	New York Stock Exchange Closing Bell (Wednesday, 13 Mar 2002) in New York City,

Photos	Lieutenant General William J. Lennox, Jr., will ring the closing bell at the New York Stock Exchange in honor the Academy's bicentennial. Eight cadets interested in economics will also represent the Academy at the ceremony.
Photos	Bicentennial Ceremonial Coin Strike (Thursday, 14 March 2002)
Photos	Bicentennial concert at Carnegie Hall (Friday, 15 Mar 2002) in New York City, performed by the USMA Band , Cadet Glee Club, the USMA Hellcats and the Herald Trumpets. Traditional West Point music and Bicentennial music commissions will be featured.
Recap	Founders Day celebration (Saturday, 16 March 2002) in the Cadet Mess, which will be simul-telecast to societies and installations worldwide. See the FAQs page for the list of guests invited to the banquet. ATTENTION West Point Societies! Click here to ensure you can receive the webcast of Founder's Day.
 Overview	West Point Stamp (Saturday, 16 March 2002) unveiling. Follow link for description and purchase information.
 Overview	Bicentennial Coin (Saturday, 16 March 2002) unveiling. Follow link for description and purchase information.
Latest results	West Point Bicentennial Engineering Design Contest semi-finals (Saturday, 16 March 2002) (see the contest home page)
	West Point Day (Wednesday, 20 March 2002) - In Albany, NY - Selected cadets from New York State will accompany Lieutenant General William J. Lennox, Jr., to the capitol for an annual ceremony honoring West Point's contributions to the state. Following resolutions in the state senate and assembly, the governor signs a proclamation announcing that Thursday, March 20, 2002, is West Point Day throughout the state.
APRIL 2002	
	"Celebrating 200 Years of Engineering Education," (Friday-Saturday, 5-6 April 2002) Conference of the American Society for Engineering Education, Zone I, hosted by the USMA math, science, and engineering departments. (See the conference information page)
	USMA Band Bicentennial Concert Series- (Sunday, 7 April 2002 at 3:00 pm) A series of concerts at Eisenhower Hall featuring the USMA Band and specially composed Bicentennial music. This show features the Jazz Knights.
	Thayer Award Presentation (18 April 2002, Thursday) The Thayer Award will be presented.

Information	International Celebration Week (Monday-Saturday, 22 April to 27 April) Celebrates West Point's past, present, and future relationships with the international community. Special activities include visits by foreign dignitaries and general officers, international alumni, and cadets from foreign service academies. We will pay a special tribute to our former and current exchange and liaison officers, as well as to the 43 international cadets presently enrolled at the Academy. The International Sandhurst competition on 27 April will conclude the week's activities. For more information about International Week contact MAJ Sande Schlesinger, (845) 938-8797 or gs7124@usma.edu .
	USMA Band Bicentennial Concert Series- (Friday, 26 April 2002 at 8:00pm) A series of concerts at Eisenhower Hall featuring the USMA Band and specially composed Bicentennial music. This show features the Concert Band and Federal Republic of Germany Army Band. 
	West Point Bicentennial Engineering Design Contest finals- (Friday-Sunday, 26-28 April 2002) Finalists compete at West Point (see the contest home page )



OFFICIAL USMA BICENTENNIAL WEBSITE
 **USMA Bicentennial e-mail**

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Admissions | Cadet Life | Athletics | Academic Program | USMA Library | Military Program | Physical Program | Alumni
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The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Speech	United States Military Academy Commencement	10	06/01/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;

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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 [4]

FRC ID:

1031

OA Num.:

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NARA Num.:

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FOIA IDs and Segments:

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Search Terms: Marshall, "sun sets on this terrible struggle"

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Document 1 of 1.

Times Publishing Company
St. Petersburg Times

May 30, 1992, Saturday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL; WORLD WAR II: 50 YEARS AGO TODAY; Pg. 5A

LENGTH: 176 words

HEADLINE: WORLD WAR II 50 YEARS AGO TODAY ...

BODY:

From newspapers of May 30, 1942: Gen. George C. **Marshall**, chief of staff of the Army, declares that "American soldiers will land in France." Addressing the graduating class at West Point, **Marshall** does not say when the troops will invade France, but his speech suggests the near future rather than the indefinite. "We are determined before the **sun sets on this terrible struggle**, our flag will be recognized throughout the world as a symbol of freedom on one hand and of overwhelming power on the other," Marshall says. He also reveals that 300,000 men have been added to the Army in the last four weeks, and that by the end of the year 4.5-million will be in the ranks. In Bohemia and Moravia, at least 12 more Czechs are executed for failing to aid in the search for Reinhard Heydrich's attackers. The deputy Gestapo chief is believed to be near death. In Libya, Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces are making a bewildering number of tank movements as they engage British forces south of Tobruk, but the British say the situation remains in hand.

LOAD-DATE: November 3, 1992

Document 1 of 1.



Search Terms: Marshall, "sun sets on this terrible struggle"

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President Directs Humanitarian Aid to Afghanistan

Remarks by the President to State Department Employees
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

- U.S. Assistance to the Afghan People
- ✂ View the President's Remarks
- ◀ Listen to the President's Remarks

10:25 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated. Thank you all. Mr. Secretary, I'm honored you invited me back. (Laughter.) I'm glad to be back to be able to say thanks on behalf of the American people to the patriots who work for our Department of State. Thanks for your hard work. Thanks for your dedication. Thanks for your love of America.

I'm also here to announce an initiative to help the Afghan people in a time of crisis and in a time of need. America will stand strong and will oppose the sponsors of terror. And America will stand strong and help those people who are hurt by those regimes.

Mr. Secretary, I am proud of your leadership. Last time I came, I predicted you would be a great Secretary of State. You have not let me down. (Applause.) And neither have the folks who work at the State Department; not only here in Washington, but in embassies throughout the world. America is proud of your service. And America is comforted by the fact that we are united as we stand to fight terror.

We are engaged in a noble cause. And that is to say loud and clear to the evildoers that we reject you, that we will stand firm against terror,

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
October 4, 2001



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the evildoers that we reject you, that we will stand firm against terror, and that this great nation, along with many other nations, will defend freedom.

I want to thank those of you who have worked extra long hours to help forge this fantastic coalition that we're building, a coalition of people all around the world who understand that the evil acts could have happened to them, just like they happened to us.

People understand that now is the time to take a stand, to seize this moment, to say that out of this evil act will come good. And the State Department has helped lead the way. And I'm proud of your efforts. And I'm proud of your hard work.

After all, many of you understand the effects of terror. We had two of our embassies bombed. Your colleagues were injured and died. I mean, the State Department has been on the front line of battling terror and the front line of seeing the effects of terror. And the American people appreciate the heroism of the people who serve our country overseas.

This is a unique type of war. It's a war that is going to require us building a broad coalition of nations who will contribute, one way or the other, to make sure that we all win. Some nations may be willing to commit troops, if that's a decision that we make. Other nations will help in cutting off funding. Truth of the matter is, the first shot we fired in this war against evildoers was when the Secretary and I and the Secretary of Treasury said we're going to find their money, and we're going to starve them of their money.

We're going to find their bank accounts, and we will freeze them. We're going to talk to banks all around the world, and make it clear that if they are on our side, if they join the folks who are fighting evil, that they've got to do everything they can to cut off their funds. When we starve them of their funds, we starve them of their capacity to move against freedom.

I'm proud of the coalitions that we've built. I'm proud of the fact that the Secretary of State and the able team here at the State Department is a results-oriented group of folks.

We've said, not only join the coalition, we've said here's what we expect you to do. Here is your assignment. One of the things the American people appreciate about our administration is that we're

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results-oriented folks, that we expect there to be results. We expect if you're on our team, that we want your performance. And it's making a difference.

As I announced the other day, we've collectively rounded up 150 terrorists, people associated with the al Qaeda organization. Thanks to the Secretary of State's work and others' work and the work of people around the world, we've convinced those who joined our coalition to rout out terrorists, to find them, to incarcerate them, to question them, to find out what's in their mind and what their future activities may be. And we're making great progress.

This is a strong coalition. It's a strong coalition because we've got great leadership, but it's a strong coalition because we're right. Because it's a strong coalition. Because we've made it clear, this is not a war between Christianity or Judaism and Islam. As a matter of fact, the teachings of Islam make it clear that peace is important, that compassion is a part of life. This is a war between good and evil. And we have made it clear to the world that we will stand strong on the side of good, and we expect other nations to join us. (Applause.)

This is not a war between our world and their world. It is a war to save the world. And people now understand that. And I want to thank you for all your work of making that simple, yet profound, mission clear.

We have no compassion for terrorists in this country. We have no compassion. Nor will we have any compassion for any state that sponsors them. Oh yes, we're a compassionate nation, but our compassion is limited. We have great compassion, however, for the millions around the world who are victims of hate, of victims of oppressive government, including the people who live in Afghanistan.

Today I'm announcing, along with the Secretary of State, that America will contribute an additional \$320 million in humanitarian assistance for Afghans for more food, more medicine, to help the innocent people of Afghanistan deal with the coming winter. This is our way of saying that while we firmly and strongly oppose the Taliban regime, we are friends of the Afghan people.

We will work with the UN agencies such as the World Food Program and work with private volunteer organizations to make sure this assistance gets to the people. We will make sure that not only the folks

in Afghanistan who need help get help, but we will help those who have fled to neighboring countries to get help as well.

There's no question that we're an angry people about what happened to our country. But in our anger, we must never forget we're a compassionate people as well. We will fight evil. But in order to overcome evil, the great goodness of America must come forth and shine forth. And one way to do so is to help the poor souls in Afghanistan. And we're going to do so.

I want to remind the world that helping people in need is a central part of not only the Christian faith, but of Judaism and the Hindu faith, and of course a central part of Islamic traditions. And that's why our coalition is more than just one to rout terrorism out of the world. It's one to bind together, to knit those traditions in a way that helps people in need.

You know, I talked to a lot of world leaders, and Colin has as well. And I told him, through our tears, we see opportunity, that in our sadness and grief we see an opportunity to not only defend freedom, but to make the world more peaceful.

I see an opportunity at home when I hear the stories of Christian and Jewish women alike, helping women of color, Arab American women go shop because they're afraid to leave their home. I see a great opportunity when I see moms and dads spend more time with their children here at home.

I see out of this sadness and grief an opportunity for America to reexamine our culture, to reexamine how we view the need to help people in need, whether it be in our own neighborhood and around the world.

I see out of this evil will come good, not only here at home, as youngsters all of a sudden understand the definition of sacrifice, the sacrifice of those brave souls on Flight 93 who, after the 23rd Psalm said, let's roll to save America.

I see an opportunity as well to bring peace to the world, the likes of which we've never seen. I appreciate the Secretary of State's hard work in the Middle East. It has been diligent. It has been consistent. It has been true to the principles of America, that in order for there to be peace, we must reduce the level of violence.

I see an opportunity to make sure the subcontinent is more peaceful. No, in our grief and in our sadness, I see an opportunity to make the world a better place for generations to come. And we will seize the opportunity. I fully understand that some will grow weary and some will tire. Not this administration, and not the people of the State Department.

I know there will be some nations that will become frustrated over time because we're fighting a different kind of campaign. But we won't weary. This is a nation that has determined, made a determination to rise up in a united way; to not only spread goodwill around the world, but to find terrorists where they may live and may hide, and those who harbor them, and bring them to justice. Now is the time. (Applause.)

Now is the time for this great nation to lead. And I'm proud of the Secretary of State and the hardworking people of the State Department for joining us in this cause. Thank you for letting me come by again. May God bless you all, and may God bless America. (Applause.)

END

10:42 A.M. EDT

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Lieutenant General William J. Lennox, Jr.

Superintendent, United States Military Academy, West Point

Lennox
background



Lieutenant General William James Lennox, Jr. of Houston, Texas, assumed duties as the 56th Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York on 8 June 2001. He entered the Army following graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1971, where he earned his commission as a lieutenant of Field Artillery.

General Lennox has served in a wide variety of field assignments. He served as a Forward Observer, Executive Officer, and Fire Support Officer in the 1st Battalion, 29th Field Artillery, and as Commander, Battery B, 2d Battalion, 20th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. He was the Operations Officer and Executive Officer for the 2d Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3d Infantry Division. He commanded the 5th Battalion, 29th Field Artillery in the 4th Infantry Division and the Division Artillery in the 24th Infantry Division. General Lennox has also served in a number of staff positions including White House Fellow, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, and Executive Officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. He served as Deputy Commanding General and Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center; Chief of Staff for III Corps and Fort Hood; Assistant Chief of Staff, CJ-3, Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea and Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army; and, most recently, Chief of Legislative Liaison.

In addition to his Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Military Academy, General Lennox holds a Masters Degree and a Doctorate in Literature from Princeton University. His military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Officer Advance Course, the distinguished graduate from the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the Senior Service College Fellowship at Harvard University.

General Lennox's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Meritorious Service Medal with 1 Oak Leaf Cluster; the Army Commendation Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Army Achievement Medal; the Korean Order of Military Merit, Incheon Medal; the Ranger Tab; the Parachutist Badge; and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

RESUME OF SERVICE CAREER OF WILLIAM J. LENNOX, JR., Lieutenant General

SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE: USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED:

Field Artillery Officer Basic Course
Infantry Officer Advanced Course
United States Army Command and General Staff College
Senior Service College Fellowship - Harvard University

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES:

United States Military Academy - BS Degree - No Major
Princeton University - MA Degree - English
Princeton University - Ph.D. - English

FOREIGN LANGUAGES(S):

Chinese - Mandarin

PROMOTIONS	DATES OF APPOINTMENT
2LT	9 Jun 71
1LT	9 Oct 72
CPT	9 Jun 75
MAJ	1 Feb 83
LTC	1 Apr 88
COL	1 Jun 92
BG	1 Sep 96
MG	1 Jan 00
LTG	8 Jun 01

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

FROM	TO	ASSIGNMENT
Mar 72	Jul 74	Forward Observer, later Executive Officer, C Battery, later Fire Support Officer, 1st Battalion 29th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Aug 74	Mar 75	Aide-de-Camp to the Assistant Division Commander for Support, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Apr 75	May 76	Commander, B Battery, 2d Battalion, 20th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
May 76	Dec 76	Student, United States Army Infantry Officer Advanced Course, Fort Benning, Georgia
Jan 77	Jun 77	Tactical Officer, United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia
Jul 77	Jun 79	Student, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Jul 79	May 82	Instructor, later Assistant Professor, English Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
Jun 82	Jun 85	S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 2d Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe, Germany
Jul 85	May 86	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 86	Mar 88	White House Fellow, United States Military District of Washington, Washington, DC
Apr 88	May 90	Commander, 5th Battalion, 29th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jun 90	May 91	Student, Senior Service College Fellowship - Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jun 91	Nov 92	Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Washington, DC
Dec 92	Nov 94	Commander, Division Artillery, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
Dec 94	Dec 95	Executive Officer to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC
Dec 95	Jun 97	Deputy Commanding General/Assistant Commandant, United States Army Field Artillery Center and School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Jun 97	Jul 98	Chief of Staff, III Corps and Fort Hood, Fort Hood, Texas

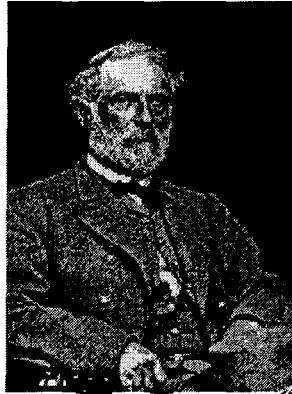
Jun 97	Jul 98	Chief of Staff, III Corps and Fort Hood, Fort Hood, Texas
Jul 98	Oct 99	Assistant Chief of Staff, C-3/J-3, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Korea
Nov 99	Jun 01	Chief, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Army, the Pentagon

U.S DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Legion of Merit (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
 Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Army Achievement Medal
 Parachutist Badge
 Ranger Tab
 Army Staff Identification Badge As of 6 June 2001

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNMENT	DATES	GRADE
White House Fellow, Washington, DC	Jun 86-Mar 88	Major
Assistant Chief of Staff, C-3/J-3, United Nations Command/ Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/ Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Korea	Jul 98-Oct 99	Major General



Lee is
perfect
Record

General Robert E. Lee (USMA, 1828)

(1807-1870) Confederate general, born in Stratford, VA. He trained at West Point, and in the Mexican War became chief engineer of the central army in Mexico (1846). He commanded the US Military Academy (1852--5), was a cavalry officer on the Texan border (1855--9), and in 1861 was made commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. He was in charge of the defences at Richmond, and defeated Federal forces in the Seven Days' Battles (1862). His strategy in opposing General Pope, his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other achievements are central to the history of the war. In 1865, he surrendered his army to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. After the war, he became President of Washington College at Lexington.

The son of a Revolutionary War hero, Robert E. Lee was a model cadet. So much so, in fact, that he was dubbed the "Marble Statue" for his nearly perfect record while at the academy. He was always ranked first or second in his class and never earned a single demerit during his four years at West Point. After serving with distinction in the Mexican-American War, he went on to distinction in his native Virginia. At the onset of the Civil War, he resigned his commission in the US Army and took command of the Army of Northern Virginia. His string of victories throughout that war earned him praise on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line and he has since earned a well-earned reputation for excellence in the art of war. Lee's surrender to Ulysses Grant at Appomattox Court House ended the Civil War and he was finally pardoned of all wrong doing by President Jimmy Carter.

Farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia

by Robert E. Lee

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

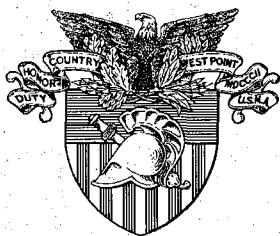
I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged.

You may take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his

blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Civil War Exhibits



West Point Parents Club of Georgia NEWSLETTER

Vol. 16 No. 5

March 2002

NEXT MEETING...

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

Dobbins ARB (Marietta): 3:00 p.m.

Officers at 2:00 p.m.

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Program:

2:00-3:00.....Officer's Meeting
3:00-3:30.....Arrive, Grab a Snack, Visit
3:30-3:50.....Welcome,
.....Vote for Slate of Officers
3:50-4:40.....Speaker, LTC Guy Lofaro
4:40-5:30.....Installation of Officers
5:30 —.....Clean-up

Classes of 2002 and 2003 to provide snacks!

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**DON'T FORGET TO WEAR
YOUR NAME TAGS!**

FROM THE PRESIDENTS...

As our watch runs down, we want to thank everyone for their support and participation in making our parents club one that is helpful for our cadets and enjoyable for all of us who get together.

At the next meeting on Sunday, March 17th, we will vote in the new slate of officers and turn the duties of president over to Dave and Robin Hawkins. There are still a few positions to be filled, so step forward, Be All That You Can Be, and volunteer. You'll enjoy it.

LTC Guy Lofaro is returning as our speaker. We have asked him to speak on "military situations" that he has found himself in and our sons and daughters may find themselves in. LTC Lofaro, class of 1980, has served two tours with the 82d Airborne Division; one with the Ranger Training Brigade as a Ranger Instructor, Company Commander, and Battalion Operations Officer at Ft. Benning; one tour with the 2d Infantry Division in Korea; and two tours with the History Department at West Point. Presently he is a strategic policy analyst for Forces Command at Ft. McPherson. We look forward to this informative and entertaining speaker.

Please note that there is a change in the meeting place for the March 17th meeting. The meeting will be at Dobbins ARB. Directions are inside the newsletter and on the web page.

The West Point Founders Day dinner, sponsored by the West Point Society of Atlanta, is being held at Ft. McPherson on Saturday, March 16th. As parents of cadets, we are all invited. We attended last year and found it interesting and fun. Further information is inside the newsletter and on the web page.

We look forward to our final year with the club as we support Dave, Robin and the other officers.

Terry and Joan Hensel



Class of 2002

Jason Beach branched Air Defense Artillery and his first duty station will be in Germany. Jason made the fall semester Dean's List. He recently attended an engineering conference at the University of Arizona. Jason and several friends plan to visit Japan during spring break.

David Crawford branched Field Artillery and is slated to go to Fort Stewart for his first duty station. Ellen and James are happy that David will be stationed in Georgia!

Patty Kast branched Military Police and will be stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, for her first duty station. Being in the Military Police, Patty may be attached to Infantry, Armor, or some other branch unit headquartered at Fort Riley.

Brandon Perdue branched Engineers and Ft. Carson, Colorado, will be his first duty station. Brandon made the fall semester Dean's List and continued to excel on the gridiron. He started all 11 games at defensive end for the Black Knights, finished sixth on the team in tackles, was named the "Army Scholar-Athlete of the Army/Navy Game," and capped his football career by making First Team Academic All-American. Brandon plans to marry after graduation will be accompanied by his bride while he attends Engineer Officer Basic School and then moves on to Ft. Carson. Family will be close by in Colorado, Brandon's brother, Barrett, will be a cadet at Air Force.

Ali Rohr branched Engineers and is posted to Ft. Collins, Colorado. Ali made the fall semester Dean's list and earned the Superintendent's Award. She was recognized for being the cadet in charge of the physics mentoring program at a local high school. Ali continued to excel in tennis, playing number 2 singles and number one doubles. She is the captain of the women's team (which is expected to win the Patriot League title and again advance to the NCAA finals)

After completing his Officer Basic Course, (b)(3)

10 USC 1306 (b)(3) is assigned to the famous 82nd Airborne Division.

Rob Smith branched Infantry. Since Rob has been selected as a Rhodes Scholar and will be spending 2 or 3 years at Oxford University in England, his first duty station has not been determined.

(b)(3) 10 USC 1306 branched Engineers and is posted to Ft. Riley, Kansas. These units are elements of either the First Infantry Division or the First Armored Division. Will made

the fall semester Dean's List. He continues to excel as a member of the Black Knight's Track Team and contributed to Army winning the Patriot League Indoor Track Championship for the 9th straight year.

Class of 2003

Bobby Gregory made the Fall Semester Dean's List.

Class of 2004

Lori Bigger made the Dean's List for the 3rd Straight semester. She is looking forward to spring break where she will be going to Greece as part of an exchange program sponsored through the academy. In June she will go to Russia where she will spend three weeks training and attending class at the Uzbekistan Military Academy along with taking in some of the cultural events. Upon returning to the United States, she will be returning to the academy to do Beast I. After Beast she will be part of a group of cadets that will host students from the countries that the cadets traveled to during spring break.

This summer, **Brian Forester** will be attending Air Assault School in Camp Smith, N. Y., and will be serving as a First Sgt. for the second Beast detail.

Josh Hawkins will be headed for an engineering assignment at Ft. Stewart, Georgia this summer where he'll also be able to reunite with one of his former West Point host families. He is currently enjoying the Sandhurst practice and maintained the dean's list for Fall 2001.

Robert Kazmarek is really excited to be a Beast 1 Squad Leader (the assignment he wanted) and to be doing Air Assault this summer.

Ann Millen is doing C1 Sandhurst this semester. She is scheduled to do Airborne 1, Beast 1, and FAEP this summer.

Frank "Tater" Mills made the Dean's List for his third semester at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York by making over a 3.0 Grade Point Average. Recently he was named "Master of the Sword," an honor "given to the cadet who has earned the highest total physical grade for Plebe (first) Year" for swimming, gymnastics and boxing. Cadet Mills plays on the Water Polo Team, which recently placed 12th in the Collegiate Club Nationals in Gainesville, FL. He is a Civil Engineering major and will attend airborne training at Fort Benning this summer, after which he will be assigned to a light engineering unit at Fort Bragg for training.

Class of 2005

(Sorry ... no report)



Where are they now?

Class of 1998

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Armor, 1st Infantry Division-Ft. Riley, Kansas. Airborne qualified. Previous jobs: Tank Platoon Leader, Scout Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer, Battalion Adjutant. Present Rank-Captain. Deployments: Kuwait, July-December 2001, Honduras, March-September 2002.

Class of 1999

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Armour, presently 1st lieutenant, serving as the XO for the Bravo Company, 246th Armour basic training at Ft. Knox, KY. After graduation, attended the Armour Officer Basic at Ft. Knox, after there he went to South Korea, where he serve as platoon leader, having 4 M1A1 Abrams tanks, he served in that position from March, 2000, until Dec. 2000, from Dec 2000, thru Dec. 2001 he served as Scout Platoon leader with a group of Hum-Vees. Also he is waiting to here from his application for Special Forces.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Class of 1999, Armor, attached to First Infantry Division. Completed AOBC at Fort Knox in December 1999. Successfully completed Ranger Training in March 2000. Became Tank Platoon leader upon graduation from Ranger school. Tour of duty in Kosovo with Peacekeeping Force from March to August 2000. Became Tank Company XO in June 2002. Recently became Cavalry officer and is the Lead Platoon leader. Rank: First Lieutenant, posted at Vilseck, Germany

Class of 2000

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b First Lieutenant, assigned to Ft. Benning and graduated from the Infantry Officers Basic Course -Graduated from Ranger School. (Completed airborne school and air assault school during cadet summer training) Completed assignment as a platoon leader, Company C, 1-9 Infantry Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, South Korea. Assigned as Executive Officer Long Range Surveillance Detachment, 2d Infantry Division, South Korea On orders for the 1st Battalion (Ranger) 75th Infantry, Hunter Army Airfield, Savannah Georgia. Assignment effective in May 2002

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b 1LT, attended Quartermaster Officer Basic Course at Ft. Lee, Virginia; graduated December 2000. January 2001, moved to Belgium where she has been stationed since at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE). In her job as the 80th Area Support Group Adjutant, she heads all personnel, mail,

casualty, in and out-processing, passport, visa, birth registration and special events coordination for American personnel stationed in Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and UK in support of NATO operations overseas. She travels extensively and continuously to various installations in these countries as well as Germany for whatever business takes her there. She rents a house off base, drives a Volvo, and makes the most of being in Europe. She also works 14-hour days and jokes that if she were being paid by the hour, she wouldn't even be making minimum wage.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Air Defense Artillery, 1st Calvary Division, Ft. Hood, Texas. Upon Graduation in May of 2000, Anthony completed jump school at Ft. Benning, Georgia and then proceeded to the Air Defense Artillery Officer Basic Course at Ft. Bliss, Texas. He was then assigned as a platoon leader in C Btry 4/5 ADA Battalion, 1st Calvary Division, Ft. Hood, Texas. In November of 2001 he was deployed, along with 3000 other troopers, to Kuwait. He was promoted to 1st Lt soon after arrival in Kuwait. Their mission is to strengthen other US forces in Kuwait and act as a deterrent to any action that Iraq may contemplate. At the present time he is still in Kuwait.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Management. 101st Airborne Division, 187 Inf. Reg.. Served "War on Terrorism" in "Operation Enduring Freedom." Deployed to a classified location.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Quartermaster Corps, completed QMOBC in Ft. Lee, VA, in Dec. 2000. Assigned to A company, 64th forward support battalion, 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division at Ft. Carson, CO. Headquarters platoon leader 01/01 - 09/01; Transportation platoon leader 09/01 - current. Promoted to 1st Lt. 11/01; 4th Infantry Division Gapstone exercise 09/01 - 10/01

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Field Artillery, has completed FAOBC at Ft. Sill, OK. Presently a 1st Lieutenant posted at Ft. Benning, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division. He has completed Marne Focus Rotation at Ft. Stewart, GA; National Training Center (NTC) at Ft. Irwin, CA; War Fighter Battle Simulation at Ft. Stewart, GA. Prior position as Fire Direction Officer. As of January 2002, he is Platoon Leader for Paladin Battery. He also got married in August 2001.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b took time off after graduation and then reported to Airborne Training at Ft. Benning. He was able to fit this in during July and August, graduating just in time to report to Ft. Rucker in mid-August to begin flight training. Since August, 2000 he has been training to fly/command helicopters at Ft. Rucker. He should have received his wings in September 2001 and completed training in his final aircraft by January 2002. However, a worsening injury to his knee, first suffered while competing



in Team Handball at West Point, caused him to be pulled out of the program last August (2001) and undergo an ACL replacement operation in October. He has since been in rehabilitation, but looks to get back into the program by the end of March this year. If everything goes well and he resumes training by the end of March, he should complete flight school and receive his wings in May and, depending on which helicopter he is assigned, should complete his final training and be posted to his first unit by the end of the summer. He received the generally automatic promotion to 1st Lieutenant in November 2001.

Class of 2001

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Infantry, finished IOBC and left February 26 for Korea. His orders were not specific so he didn't know where he'd be stationed. He will be in one of the two light divisions.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Infantry, 82nd Airborne. Presently a 2nd Lieutenant posted at Ft. Benning where he has completed IOBC and Airborne Training. Enters Ranger training in March 2002.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Infantry. First assignment is with 3rd Bde, 3rd Infantry Division, Ft. Benning. Presently a 2nd Lieutenant attending the Mechanized Leaders Course at Ft. Benning. He has completed IOBC and graduated from Ranger School on 15 Feb. (He completed the Airborne and Air Assault courses while a cadet.) Married on 30 June 2001 to Sally Albertson, Douglasville, Ga.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Engineers, EOBC at Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. Presently a 2nd Lieutenant going through Ranger School Mountain phase in Dahlgren, Ga. Following Ranger School, Chris will attend the Navy Dive School in Florida and then serve as an Army Dive platoon leader.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Infantry. After getting married in June 2001 (at the West Point Chapel) (cross-sabers and all that), he completed IOBC at Ft. Benning, Airborne training, and (as of this writing) is in the third and final phase of Ranger training. His description of Ranger training? "Awful" Why? "Hunger."

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Aviation, Helicopter flight school. Presently a 2nd. Lt. at Fort Rucker, AL. Has completed the first phase of flight school, now in the "instrument flying" phase.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b Infantry. Since WP graduation has completed IOBC and is presently in the 3rd and last phase of Ranger school. After Ranger graduation will report to the 82nd Airborne at Ft. Bragg, NC.

(b)(3) 10 USC 130b assigned as Assistant S4, 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor, 3rd Infantry Division, at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

Firstie Mom: Nan Ward Kast

From a Firstie Mom...

The countdown clock is ticking; the goal is in sight. Graduation 2002 is less than 100 days away. WHEW!! Where have the past four years gone? It seems like just yesterday we watched our baby march off the plain on R-Day and into the jaws of Beast Barracks. But, when we saw her again on A-Day, there was a new glimmer of pride in those tired cadet eyes.

Many are the ups and downs of the roller coaster ride our cadets experience at West Point. When viewed through Plebe eyes, the many challenges seem daunting. But, in the eyes of a Firstie, even the toughest times begin to morph into fond memories, the kind that last a lifetime.

Firstie year began with a ring---an outward sign of a personal victory and inclusion in an awesome fraternity. The rings of the Bicentennial Class each include gold from past classes, as well as gold flown in space. Upperclassmen once nicknamed this class: "The Golden Children." This is their year to shine.

Branch Night's career choices were all the more poignant in light of 9/11. 2002 will always remember that **Army beat Navy** in their Firstie year. Just this month they learned where they will be posted as 2LT's. As I write this, the Class of 2002 is celebrating with their 100th Night Show and Banquet. Firstie proofs are being made into Firstie portraits. Graduation invitations and announcements have been printed. Plans for Spring Break are being finalized. Final projects and papers will soon be agonized over. And then, suddenly, it will be time to reverse the process that occurred on A-Day in 1998. The Class of 2002 will march out of the Corps of Cadets and into the history books. What's that? Oh no, no, that's not a tear in my eye. I'm saving those for graduation.

"Pride In All We Do - 2002"

Nan Kast



The Golden Children

VORCI Christmas Party

Many thanks to all of you who contributed to the success of the Eleventh Annual Veterans Opportunity and Resource Center, Inc. (VORCI) Christmas Party held on Sunday, 9 Dec 01. Once again, your show of support through donations, gifts and time helped brighten the holiday season for many of our veterans and their families. Besides the Society's donation, WPSA and WPPC members generously donated \$645 and \$280 respectively—your generosity truly made a difference! And hats off to Jim Frederick (former President of the Parents Club) again this year, for his successful efforts in securing monetary support from three veterans' groups in Douglas County.

Our guests enjoyed Christmas caroling, face painting, complete holiday meal, Chaplain Preston's message, good fellowship and, of course, Santa Claus bearing gifts and goodies for all! Special thanks to Jim Eberle '71, Janet '82 and Scott Cortner, Debbie Guerra '85, and Nan Ward Kast (former Co-President, WPPC) for helping at the party. The smiles and bright faces on the recipients and volunteers alike make all of the hard work worthwhile. I simply could not pull this off without your desire to share your blessings. Truly, this event represents the very best of the holiday season. I pray you and your family shared the same spirit in your holiday traditions.

Blessings,
Jan Heath
VORCI Christmas Party Chairperson

Don't forget to visit the WPPC-Georgia website for the latest club information:

<http://www.west-point.org/parent/wppc-georgia/>

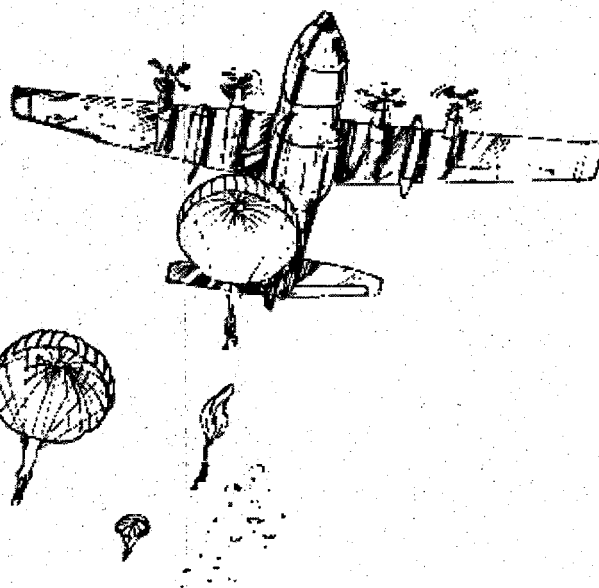
Treasurer's Report

Balance (1/3/02)		3705.43
Income		
Membership	40.00	
Raffle	246.00	
Total:		286.00
Expenses		
Cow Rep. Exp.	44.78	
Meeting Room	50.00	
WP Fund (In	50.00	
Memory of Charles Cannon)		
Boodle Postage	117.47	
Firstie Flags (Ball)	282.48	
Total:		(544.73)
Balance (3/1/02)		3446.70

...Nancy Weimer, Treasurer

Mark Your Calendars

- March 16, 2002: Founder's Day Dinner (See page 10 for more information)
- March 17, 2002: Regular Meeting
- June 2002: Annual WPPC-Georgia Picnic (TBA)



By LTC Guy Lofaro...

(This is long, and it's been circulating on the internet for a while. While I generally don't publish materials with either of those attributes, this is simply too moving not to be a part of our written history. In addition, you may remember LTC Lofaro speaking at our meeting in September 2001. Consider this an addendum to his speech to us. He will be our speaker again on March 17. ...Ed.)

This was written and presented by LTC (presently) Guy Lofaro, US Army.

"Let me say before beginning that it has been my pleasure to attend several dinings-in here at West Point and hence I have some basis for comparison. You people have done a fine job and you ought to congratulate yourselves. In fact, why don't we take this time to have the persons who were responsible for this event stand so we can acknowledge them publicly.

I guess I am honored with these invitations because there exists this rumor that I can tell a story. Cadets who I have had in class sometimes approach me beforehand and request that, during my speech, I tell some of the stories I've told them in class.

For the longest time I have resisted this. I simply didn't think this the right forum for story-telling, so I tried instead, with varying degrees of success, to use this time to impart some higher lesson - some thought that would perhaps stay with one or two of you a little longer than the 10 or 15 minutes I will be standing here.

I tried this again last week at another dining in and I bombed. Big time. Of course, the cadets didn't say that. They said all the polite things- "Thank you, sir, for those inspiring words" - "You've provided us much food for thought" - "We all certainly learned something from you tonight, sir." And I'm thinking - yeah - you learned something all right. You learned never to invite that SOB to be a dining in speaker again. So in the interim I've spent quite a bit of time thinking about what I would say to you tonight. What can I say that will stay with you? And as I reflected on this I turned it on myself - what stays with me? What makes a mark on me? What do I remember, and why? How have I learned the higher lessons I so desperately want to impart to you? Well - I've learned those higher lessons through experience. And as I thought further, I realized that there's only one way to relate experience - that is to tell some stories.

So I'm going to try something new here this evening. I'm going to give you your stories and attempt to relate what I've learned by living them. I'm going to let you crawl inside my eye-sockets and see some of the things I've seen these past 18 years.

Imagine you are a brand new second lieutenant on a peacekeeping mission in the Sinai Peninsula. You are less than a year out of West Point, and only a few weeks out of the basic course. You are standing at a strict position of attention in front of your battalion commander, a man you will come to realize was one of the finest soldiers with whom you've ever served, and you are being questioned about a mistake - a big mistake - that you've made. You see, your platoon lost some live ammo. Oh sure, it

was eventually found, but for a few hours you had the entire battalion scrambling. Your battalion commander is not yelling at you though, he's not demeaning you, he's simply taking this opportunity to ensure you learn from the experience. And you do - you learn that people make mistakes, that those mistakes do not usually result in the end of the world, and that such occasions are valuable opportunities to impart some higher lessons. Then, out of the corner of your eye, you see your platoon sergeant emerge from behind a building. He's an old soldier - a fine soldier though - whose knees have seen a few too many airborne operations. He sees you and the colonel - and he takes off at a run. You see him approaching from behind the colonel and the next thing you see is the back of your platoon sergeant's head. He is now standing between you and your battalion commander - the two are eyeball to eyeball. Your platoon sergeant says, a touch of indignance in his voice "Leave my lieutenant alone, sir. He didn't lose the ammo, I did. I was the one who miscounted. You want someone's ass, you take mine." And you learn another lesson - you learn about loyalty.

It's a few months later and you are one of two soldiers left on a hot PZ on some Caribbean island. There's been another foul up - not yours this time, but you're going to pay for it. It's you and your RTO, a nineteen-year-old surfer from Florida who can quote Shakespeare because his Mom was a high school literature teacher and who joined the army because his Dad was a WWII Ranger. The last UH-60 has taken off on an air assault and someone is supposed to come back and get you guys. But the fire is getting heavy, and you're not sure anything can get down there without getting shot up. You're taking fire from some heavily forested hills. At least two machineguns, maybe three, maybe more, and quite a few AKs, but you can't make out anything else. You and your RTO are in a hole, hunkered down as the bad guys are peppering your hole with small arms fire. Your RTO is trying to get some help - another bird to come get you, some artillery, some attack helicopters - anything. But there are other firefights happening elsewhere on this island involving much larger numbers. So as the cosmos unfold at that particular moment, in that particular place, you and that RTO are well down the order of merit list.

You feel a tug at your pants leg. Ketch, that's what you call him, Ketch tells you he got a "wait, out" when he asked for help. The radio is jammed with calls for fire and requests for support from other parts of the island. "What we gonna do, sir?" he asks. And all of a sudden, you're learning another lesson. You're learning about the weightiness of command, because it's not just you in that hole, it's this kid you've spent every day with for the last five months. This kid you've come to love like a kid brother. There is only one way out and that's through the bad guys. You see, you are on a peninsula that rises about 100 feet from the sea. The inland side is where the bad guys are. You figure you are safe in this hole, so long as they don't bring in any indirect fire stuff, but if they come down off those hills, onto the peninsula, then you're going to have to fight it out. And that's what you tell your RTO. We either get help or, if the bad guys come for us, we fight. He looks at you. You don't know how long. And he says only four words. Two sentences. "Roger, sir. Let's rock." Appropriate coming from a surfer. Then he slithers back down to



the bottom of the hole. Staying on the radio, your lifeline, trying to get some help. You are peering over the edge of the hole, careful not to make too big a target.

You're thinking about your wife and that little month-old baby you left a few days ago. It was two o'clock in the morning when you got the call. "Pack your gear and get in here." You kissed them both and told them to watch the news. Hell, you didn't know where you were going or why, but you were told to go, and you went. Then all of a sudden it gets real loud, and things are flying all around and then there's a shadow that passes over you. You look up and find yourself staring at the bottom of a Blackhawk, about 15 feet over the deck, flying fast and low, and as it passes over your hole you see the door gunner dealing death and destruction on the bad guys in those hills. It sets down about 25 meters from your hole, as close as it can get. You look up and see the crew chief kneeling inside, waving frantically to you, the door gunner still dealing with it, trying to keep the bad guys' heads down, who have now switched their fire to the bird, a much bigger, and better, target.

You look at Ketch and then you're off - and you run 25 meters faster than 25 meters have ever been run since humans began to walk upright. And you dive through the open doors onto the floor of the Blackhawk. There are no seats in the bird since this is combat and we don't use them in the real deal. And you are hugging your RTO, face-to-face, like a lover, and shouting at him "You OKAY? You OKAY? You OKAY?" but he doesn't tell you he's OKAY since he's yelling the same thing at you -- "You OKAY? You OKAY? You OKAY?" And then the pilot pulls pitch and executes a violent and steep ascent out of there and had you not been holding on to the d-rings in the floor and the crew chief not been holding your legs you might have fallen out. Then you're over the water, you're safe, and the bird levels out, and you roll over to your back and close your eyes - and you think you fall asleep. But then you feel a hand on your blouse, and you open your eyes and see the crew chief kneeling over you with a head set in his hand. He wants you to put it on so you do. And the first thing you hear is "I-Beamer, buddy boy. I Beamer."

You were in I-4 while a cadet, and that was your rallying cry. And you look up to where the pilots sit and you see a head sticking out from behind one of the seats. He's looking at you and it's his voice you hear, but you can't make out who it is because his visor is down. Then he lifts it, and you see the face of a man who was 2 years ahead of you in your company. He tells you that he knew you were there and he wasn't going to leave an I-Beamer like that. And you learn about courage, and camaraderie. And friendship that never dies.

It's a few years later and you've already had your company command. You're in grad school, studying at Michigan. You get a phone call one night, one of the sergeants from your company. He tells you Harvey Moore is dead, killed in a training accident when his Blackhawk flew into the ground. Harvey Moore. Two time winner of the Best Ranger Competition. Great soldier.

Got drunk one night after his wife left him and took his son. You see, staff sergeants don't make as much money as lawyers, so she left with the lawyer. He got stinking drunk, though it didn't take much since he didn't drink at all before this, and got into his car. Then had an accident. Then got a DUI. He was an

E-6 promotable when this happened, and the SOP was a general-officer article 15 and a reduction one grade, which would really be two for him because he was on the promotion list. But Harvey Moore is a good soldier, and it's time to go to bat for a guy who, if your company command was any sort of a success, played a significant part in making it so. And you go with your battalion commander to see the CG, and you stand at attention in front of the CG's desk for 20 minutes convincing him that Harvey Moore deserves a break. You win. Harvey Moore never drinks again. He makes E-7. And when you change command, he grabs your arm, with tears in his eyes, and thanks you for all you've done. Then the phone call. And you learn about grief.

And then you're a major and you're back in the 82d - your home. And one day some SOB having a bad week decides it's time to take it out on the world and he shoots up a PT formation. Takes out 20 guys. You're one of them. 5.56 tracer round right to the gut. Range about 10 meters. And you're dead for a little while, but it's not your time yet - there are still too many lessons to learn. And you wake up after 5 surgeries and 45 days in a coma. And you look down at your body and you don't recognize it - it has become a receptacle for hospital tubing and electronic monitoring devices. You have a tracheotomy, so there's a huge tube going down your throat and you can't talk, but that thing is making sure you breathe. And there's a tube in your nose that goes down into your stomach - that's how you eat. And there are four IVs - one in each arm and two in the veins in the top of your feet. There is a tube through your right clavicle - that's where they inject the high-powered antibiotics that turns your hair white and makes you see things. But disease is the enemy now and it's gotta be done. And there are three tubes emerging from three separate holes in your stomach. They are there to drain the liquids from your stomach cavity. It drains into some bags hanging on the side of your bed. And they've shaved your chest and attached countless electrodes to monitor your heartbeat, blood pressure, and anything else they can measure. They have these things stuck all over your head as well, and on your wrists and ankles. And your family gathers around, and they are like rocks, and they pull you through. But there's also a guy, dressed in BDUs, with a maroon beret in his hand, who stands quietly in the corner. Never says anything. Just smiles. And looks at you. He's there every day. Not every hour of every day, but he comes every day. Sometimes he's there when you wake up. Sometimes he's there when you go to sleep. He comes during his lunch break. He stays an hour, or two, or three. And just stands in the corner. And smiles.

No one told him to be there. But he made it his place of duty. His guard post. You see, it's your sergeant major, and his ranger buddy is down, and a ranger never leaves a fallen comrade. And you learn, through this man, the value of a creed. And every four hours two huge male nurses come in and gently roll you on your side. The bullet exited through your left buttock and made a hole the size of a softball. The bandages need to be changed. Take the soiled wads out and put clean ones in. And a second lieutenant comes in. She seems to be there all the time. She's the one changing the bandages. And it hurts like hell, but she, too, is smiling, and talking to you, and she's gentle. And you know you've seen her before, but you can't talk - you still have that tube in your throat. But she knows. And she tells you that you

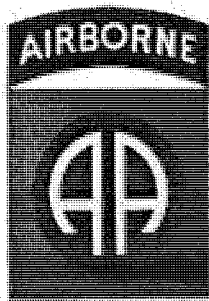


taught her Military Art History, that now it's her turn to take care of you, that she's in charge of you and the team of nurses assigned to you, and she won't let you down. And you learn about compassion. And then it's months later and you're still recovering. Most of the tubes are gone but it's time for another round of major surgeries. And you go into one of the last, this one about 9 hours long. And they put you back together.

And you wake up in the ICU one more time. Only one IV this time. And when you open your eyes, there's a huge figure standing over your bed. BDUs. Green beret in his hand. Bigger than God. And he's smiling. "It's about damn time you woke up you lazy bastard" he says. And you know it's your friend and former commander and you've got to come back with something quick - something good. He's the deputy Delta Force commander, soon to be the commander. And you say "Don't you have someplace else to be? Don't you have something more important to do?" And without skipping a beat, without losing that smile he says "Right now, I am doing what I consider the most important thing in the world." And you learn about leadership.

So there you have them. Some stories. I've tried to let you see the world as I've seen it at various points in time these 18 years. I hope you've learned something. I certainly have."

Thanks for your time.



From the Editor...

As was mentioned at the last WPPC-Georgia meeting, 2002-2003 will be my last stint as the Editor-of-the-Newsletter-Webmaster-And-Other-Miscellaneous-Duties Commanding Person, which, in Army fashion, would be designated "EN-WOM-D CP." That means it's time to find and to start training a replacement. To be honest, doing the newsletter and the website takes a fair amount of time, but if you enjoy techie or graphic activities, it's very rewarding. The specifics of the job are as follows:

1. About three weeks before the newsletter goes out, assemble all of the cadet news, tidbits from USMA, WPSA, and other sources, and get the usual columns (President's Letter, Treasurer Report, and so on).
2. Assemble all of the material into standard newsletter format. (I use Microsoft Word, with just a simple two-column format, but someone with more artistic skill could no doubt do even better.)
3. Convert the newsletter to Adobe Acrobat format.
4. Upload the newsletter to the website. Update the club Home Page, and a couple other pages, and upload those to the website.
5. Use the latest version of the club database (historically maintained as a Microsoft Access file), e-mail everyone that the newsletter is available. For those who cannot download the newsletter in .pdf format, print off the mailing labels and mail hard copies to them.

That's it! There are a few other miscellaneous tasks (such as developing and posting the current Officer's list, adding little pithy quotes and other items from time to time, and so on, but they're all just fun). I also think that up to three persons could divvy up tasks 1-2, 3, and 4-5. All told, I think it probably takes 10-30 hours every couple months.

I'm happy to train anyone who's interested in any of these tasks (this is a great time to learn how to do a website, if you've ever been interested). Please let me know.

Thanks,
Skip Kazmarek



A RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 200th Anniversary of the United States Military Academy; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2002, the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York will celebrate its 200th anniversary and the legacy of leadership this great educational institution has produced throughout our nation's history; and

WHEREAS, the original Congressional Act establishing West Point in 1802 was signed by President Thomas Jefferson after ensuring that the cadets attending the academy would be representative of a democratic society; and

WHEREAS, civil engineering was the central focus of the early academic curriculum given the desire to eliminate America's wartime reliance on foreign engineers and artillerymen, and the Academy emerged as an institution devoted to the arts and sciences of warfare; and

WHEREAS, West Point graduates have dominated the highest ranks of the nation's military command since the Revolutionary War, and the rigorous curriculum of the Academy is the first step in the continuing career education expected of today's military leaders; and

WHEREAS, Academy graduates distinguished themselves always on the battlefields and impressively met the challenges and the intense physical demands of modern warfare; and they have contributed as well to the business, scholarship, and civic sectors of society; and

WHEREAS, the long noble history of the Academy continues to attract the nation's best and brightest young people and instills lifelong commitments to Duty, Honor, and Country.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA that this body recognizes the Bicentennial of the United States Military Academy and salutes its illustrious heritage.

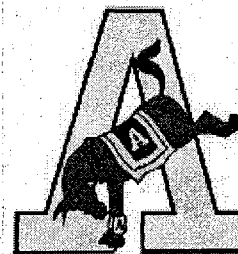
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

OK ... so maybe it is a bit early to load these into your Palm Pilot, but here's the 2002 schedule anyway.

September 7, 2002.....	Holy Cross
September 14, 2002.....	@Rutgers
September 21, 2002.....	Louisville
September 28, 2002.....	Southern Mississippi
October 5, 2002	@East Carolina
October 12, 2002	Texas Christian
October 19, 2002	@Houston
October 26, 2002	UAB
November 9, 2002.....	Air Force
November 16, 2002.....	@Tulane
November 23, 2002.....	@Memphis
December 7, 2002	Army/Navy
East Rutherford, NJ (Giants Stadium at the Meadowlands)	

For more information on this schedule see:

<<http://goarmysports.fansonly.com/sports/m-footbl/spec-rel/021202aaa.html>>



From the New Presidents

West Point Parents Club has meant a great deal to us throughout these past three years and we're looking forward to one more really great year and the opportunity to serve as president for that year. There is an understanding within this group beyond words and that's the essence of its mission.

Over these three years we have experienced different meeting formats and activities and they have all been rewarding. It's sometimes difficult to think of new ways of enhancing your WPPC experience. For this we will need your input. We want your experience to continue to be welcoming yet informative.

This will be an exciting and stimulating year! As you know, in addition to our annual activities, we will be host for the Service Academies Military Ball. What an honor for the Georgia WPPC! The members of this club are critical to the success of all activities. We thank you all for continued participation as we begin this new year! As president we can only be cheerleaders and serve the club needs.

Dave and Robin Hawkins

(b)(6)

The West Point Society of Atlanta
invites you to

THE 2002 WEST POINT FOUNDERS DAY

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2002

**6:00 p.m. Benny Havens (Cash Bar), 7:00 p.m.
First Call for Dinner**

at The Commons, Fort McPherson, Georgia

**Host: Major General Julian H. Burns '70
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Forces
Command**

**Guest of Honor: Lieutenant General (Ret) John
M. Pickler '65**

**Roast Top Round of Beef with Mushroom Sauce
Dinner and two Carafes of Wine per Table
Dress: Army Blue or Blue Mess/Business
Suit/Cocktail Dress (Tuxedo Optional)**

(Please see the WPPC-Georgia website for more information; you will need a printout of the flyer as your gate pass at Fort McPherson.)

Directions to March 17 Meeting: Dobbins AFB

Take I-75 north towards Chattanooga. At the 2nd exit north of I-285, exit #261, which is the Delk Road exit and marked State Road 280, Lockheed, Dobbins AFB. Pass under Delk Road, then turn right, headed west. After passing two lights, you will approach Hwy 41. Pass under 41 and exit to South 41. You will shortly see Dobbins on your right. Enter the first gate between the plane and jet that has the concrete barricades. **YOU MUST HAVE YOUR DRIVERS LICENCE AND CAR INSURANCE TO ENTER THE GATE.** drive straight until you see the sign to the recreational area on your left.

