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ON THE COVER

To commemorate 40 years of women at West Point, we photographed top-ranked female USCC leaders from USMA's four development pillar areas at the legendary First Division Barracks. USMA Class of 2016 graduates pictured: Megan McNulty, 2nd Regimental Command Sergeant Major (Centreville, VA); Kelsey Minato, Brigade SAAC (ODIA) (Huntington Beach, CA); Olivia Nardone, 1st Regimental Executive Officer (Winchester, MA) and Genna Gibbons, 4th Regimental Executive Officer (Perry, IA). Photo: Ted Spiegel

Dear Fellow Graduates:

Forty years ago this summer, women were first admitted to West Point. This issue of *West Point* magazine not only marks that anniversary but also highlights their accomplishments in service to our Army and nation. At the decennial West Point Women's conference this past spring, we celebrated not only the first three women to graduate from Ranger School—Major Lisa Jaster 'OO (USAR), Captain Kristen Griest '11, and First Lieutenant Shaye Haver '12—but also the appointment of the U.S. Military Academy's first woman as Commandant, Brigadier General Diana Holland '90, and the confirmation of the first woman as Dean of the Academic Board, Brigadier General Cindy Jebb '82. Congratulations to all!

With the Class of 2016's recent graduation, the ranks of the living members of the Long Gray Line now increase to more than 52,000. The midpoint, by Cullum Number, is in the Class of 1990. Even though the Academy was founded in 1802, over 70 percent of all West Point graduates throughout history are alive today. They continue to serve, as did we from "an earlier day," our Army and our nation with distinction across the broad spectrum of military and civilian careers.

This enormous influx of relatively youthful talent into the Long Gray Line is, in part, the impetus for my decision to retire from this position as your President and CEO. For 28 years it was my honor and privilege to wear our nation's uniform, and I believe to this day that being a Soldier was truly the single most noble thing I could have done with my life. While in uniform, I looked forward to waking up every day, even while deployed, and did not think that anything could have been more fulfilling. I was wrong.

Serving as your President since January 2007 has been a rewarding experience that defies description, and I wish there were a way I could personally thank each of you for your support. However, I do want to thank publicly each of the WPAOG Chairmen with whom I've had the honor to work: Ted Stroup '62, Jodie Glore '69, and Larry Jordan '68. Gentlemen, your mentorship and counsel, along with that of the other Directors, past and present, has been deeply appreciated. Thank you all for allowing me to live my passion, to serve West Point and the Long Gray Line.

To the WPAOG staff in Herbert Hall, what can I say? "Fantastic" doesn't begin to capture all that I want to convey in describing what you do every day. I often joke that when things get really crazy, like during football season, I'm sure small children and pets at home are sometimes ignored while you pour many extra hours into making things happen. Thank you all for assisting me to live my passion, and thank you for what you do every day.

An example of that reservoir of Long Gray Line talent I mentioned earlier is my successor, Todd Browne '85. He is exceptionally well qualified to serve as President, with extensive experience at West Point. I could not be more pleased with his selection by the Board of Directors. Todd will do great things for WPAOG and West Point.

As your President for nearly 10 years, I have seen the power of the Long Gray Line across the country and around the world. It is real. It is a power that "Grips Hands" at funerals and during challenging moments. It is a power that celebrates athletic victories. And it is the power that passionately supports West Point with time, talent, and treasure. All graduates I met while in this position, almost to a person, have told me that West Point changed their lives. Each of us is fortunate that we're able to call this wonderful national treasure, West Point, our alma mater. I look forward to continuing to support it with you and, always, screaming BEAT NAVY!



Live, Serve, and Die, We Pray, West Point, for Thee!

Bob

Robert L. McClure '76 Colonel, U.S. Army (Retired) Retiring President & CEO, WPAOG Cullum # 33822





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NEW ONLINE

View video content at the URLs listed. New videos are regularly posted to our Facebook and Vimeo pages:

vimeo.com/ user22658752



Center for Oral History interviews on 40 years of women at West Point: vimeo.com/165204118



Cadet Summer Air Assault training on Facebook: facebook.com/WestPointAOG/videos/10154191538649871/



Graduation 2016 hat toss on Facebook:
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From Your West Point Association of Graduates

Send your thoughts about *West Point* magazine to editor@wpaog.org or @WPAOG on Twitter. View the online version of this magazine at **WestPointAOG.org/wpmag**

It was great to see so many of you back at your "Rockbound Highland Home" recently for your spring reunions and graduation week activities.



Speaking with many of you, I know how much you enjoyed being back at your alma mater and seeing the many changes and improvements taking place here. More importantly, I know how much you enjoyed coming back and interacting with our incredible cadets.

Among the many notable graduates who came back to visit West Point was Lieutenant General Ed Rowny

(U.S. Army, Retired) from the Class of 1941. At 99 years young, he is one of five surviving members of that class. He is an inspiration to not only our cadets, but also to everyone in the nation who understands the extent of his incredible service.

Capping everything off was the graduation ceremony for the Class of 2016, where we welcomed 953 new lieutenants to the Long Gray Line. I appreciate the Class of 1966, their 50-Year Affiliation Class, for all of their support and mentorship to these newly-minted officers throughout the past four years.

Among this year's graduates, for the first time in history, are seven women who have branched Infantry and Armor, due to the repeal of the Combat Exclusion Law earlier this year.

This was just one in a number of significant milestones for women graduates this past year. Three grads—Captain Kristen Griest '11, First Lieutenant Shaye Haver '12, and Major Lisa Jaster '00—were the first women to graduate from Army Ranger School (Captain Griest also has the distinction of being the first woman to branch Infantry); Lieutenant General Nadja West '82 became the highest-ranking female graduate as she assumed duties as the Army's Surgeon General, and earlier this year, Brigadier General Diana Holland '90 took command as the 76th Commandant of Cadets.

Just recently, another milestone was celebrated as we promoted Colonel Cindy Jebb '82 to brigadier general and installed her as our new Dean of the Academic Board. Brigadier General Jebb, who most recently served as the head of our Social Sciences department, relieved Brigadier General Tim Trainor '83, who retired from the Army after 33 years of dedicated service. Brigadier General Trainor had served with distinction as our Dean since 2010 and has been an outstanding leader of our

academic program. He will be greatly missed and we wish him and his family all the best in their future endeavors.

In late April, we hosted the 2016 Athena's Arena Conference, which not only celebrated 40 years of women at West Point, but also the countless contributions women continue to make to enrich the United States and strengthen the defense of our nation.

Since the first 62 women graduated with the Class of 1980, thousands of women have joined the Long Gray Line and served our nation with honor and distinction. Many would return to West Point to serve as TAC officers, academic instructors, professors and department heads. Several would attain general officer rank. Some would give their last full measure of devotion in service to our nation.

Throughout our nation's history, since the days of the American Revolution, women have served honorably in the defense of our great nation. The recent repeal of the Combat Exclusion Law will provide even more opportunities for women to serve with honor and distinction.

Finally, with the arrival of the Class of 2020 a few weeks ago, Cadet Basic Training is well underway, as we continue the neverending process of developing leaders of character. Every graduate, in and out of uniform, is vital to the leader development process. Whether you realize it or not, you are all role models for our cadets and ambassadors for this great institution. As always, thank you for all you do in supporting the Corps of Cadets and West Point.

Finally, let me extend my deepest thanks and best wishes to Colonel Bob McClure '76 (Retired), who retired on June 30 as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the West Point Association of Graduates. Under Bob's phenomenal leadership, WPAOG has continued to be a vital partner in our mission to develop leaders of character, and I know that will continue under Colonel Todd Browne's '85 (Retired) leadership. I speak for the entire USMA staff and faculty when I say thank you to Bob for his immeasurable support of West Point and the Long Gray Line. His dedication and lifetime of service have inspired us all, and we wish him and his family all the best in the next chapter of their lives.

Beat Navy!

Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75 Lieutenant General, U.S. Army 59th Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy



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Change and Continuity: Some have humorously said that nothing is so constant at West Point as tradition, and that to the traditionalist, nothing is as comforting as the absence of change.



Others sometimes bemoan continuity, seen rooted in tradition, as the absence of innovation and progress. I happen to believe that both tradition and innovation, continuity and change, can not only co-exist, but must also complement each other at a place like West Point.

That thought leaps to mind every time I consider the acclaim and

national rankings bestowed on the Academy. It is truly the world's best leader development institution, offering world-class academic and athletic programs, enriched with challenging and diverse opportunities for cadets to develop as individual leaders, focused on excellence, service and teamwork. Those traits and skills we seek in today's and tomorrow's graduates are part of the tradition of West Point. The never-ending effort to adjust, as required, in order to develop leaders able to master current and future challenges, is actually part of the continuity found there.

More than an intellectual exercise, this dynamic of change and continuity is constantly playing out, not only at the Academy, but also within the West Point Association of Graduates. As the needs of the Academy, the Corps, and the Long Gray Line evolve over time, the Association of Graduates must change, so that it can remain the premier college alumni and development association in the nation, and the most valued and singularly effective supporter of West Point.

Over the past decade, the Association of Graduates has evolved into the robust, dynamic and highly successful organization we see today. Much of that can be traced directly to the energy, innovation, solid leadership and passion for West Point that Bob McClure '76 exhibited as the President and CEO of the Association of Graduates. His accomplishments and contributions are far too extensive to summarize here, but it suffices to say that no part of WPAOG and the Long Gray Line was not benefited by his tireless efforts. Bob blended continuity and change in a way that held dear our valued traditions, yet explored new and exciting ways to progress. We recently thanked Bob for his many years of steady and selfless leadership as he retires.

Bob's successor as President and CEO, Todd Browne '85, exemplifies the incredible synergy possible from change and

continuity. Todd brings the energy and vision to build upon the tremendous success that the Association of Graduates has enjoyed, and to seek even more diverse and evolving goals. His vast experience at the Academy, serving in various jobs on both the USMA Staff and Faculty and then serving these past three years as the Chief Operating Officer of WPAOG, gives him a unique perspective and set of skills that will enable him to gain the most from both tradition and innovation, and from continuity and change. The Board of Directors and I are excited as we work with Todd in moving toward the Sesquicentennial of our Association in 2019, when we celebrate our founding 150 years ago.

The next 10 years and beyond will see continued growth and change across the Association of Graduates in order to best meet the changing needs of West Point, in terms of the type and scope of support needed to remain a top-ranked institution, the premier leader development institution in the nation, and an indispensable asset to the country. Likewise, we will redouble our efforts to meet the evolving needs and desires of our alumni, and of best communicating with them and delivering services and support.

Beat Navy! Beat 'em all!

Larry R. Jordan '68 Lieutenant General, U.S. Army (Retired) Chairman, Board of Directors West Point Association of Graduates



WPAOG Chairman LTG (R) Larry R. Jordan '68 presents a retirement gift from the Board of Directors to COL (R) Robert L. McClure '76, WPAOG President & CEO from 2007-16.







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DUTY · HONOR · COUNTRY



1976-2016 Commemorating 40 Years of Women at West Point

By Tom Stoelker, Guest Writer

It was a small moment back in April at the Athena's Arena Conference celebrating 40 years of women at West Point, but it was significant in its insignificance. Two female graduates from the Class of '94 passed through a doorway while two female cadets held the door. Thanks were exchanged, and that was that. Later, when asked about the encounter, neither alumna thought much of it.

Back in 1976 when the first 119 female cadets arrived at the Academy, the young women took notice of each other, the male cadets certainly noticed, as did the entire nation. In the years that passed, female graduates have gone on to serve in some of the highest positions in the Army, making history along the way, particularly in the last year.

Within months after the December announcement from the Pentagon that women could serve in combat positions, several West Point women stepped up. Captain Kristen Griest '11, one of the first women to graduate Army Ranger School last year, was named the first female infantry officer in the Army. Soon after, seven women from the Class of 2016 joined a group of 22 to become combat arms officers. At their graduation, Vice President Joe Biden praised the class for its diversity.

"Having men and women together in the battlefield is an incredible asset, particularly when they're asked to lead teams in parts of the world with fundamentally different expectations and norms," the Vice President said.

Yet in his opening remarks at the Athena's Arena Conference, Lieutenant General Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75, Superintendent of West Point, said that the all-volunteer Army of the past 40 years "created an army of what our nation gave, but it isn't necessarily what our nation is."

"If we're going to be a military that is diverse, the diversity not only represents what America is, but it also represents the greatness and goodness that comes out of the entire whole."

He added that with the recent removal of the combat exclusion law, West Point has been striving to make sure it gets "ahead of the wave." During his time at West Point, the Academy has increased the number of female cadets admitted from 14.7 percent in the Class of 2013 to 22 percent in the Class of 2019.

The experience of attending West Point is unique, but for women it is even more so. But with each successive year, female cadets report that it's less about being a woman at West Point than it is about being a West Pointer.

"There's a common language, an experience that you'll never be able to share with someone who hasn't been there," said Lieutenant General Nadja West '82, the Army's Surgeon General and West Point's highest-ranking female graduate. "At any other college campus, students can go their own way for four years. At West Point, you all have the same Buckner experience. You all eat in the same dining hall. There is a linkage you have that is hard to explain to anyone else. So when you meet another grad, you both know that. And your classmates? Well, they are your lifeblood."

History

At the Athena's Arena Conference, a number of historians compared notes on the progress of women at West Point. Among them was Steve Grove, PhD, the USMA historian from 1978 to 2008. As expected of an historian, Grove took a contextualized view of the integration, stressing the ripple effects of the Civil Rights legislation of the 1960s and the massive shift of women leaving the home to enter the workforce. He added that a volunteer Army replacing the draft at the end of an unpopular war also highlighted the need for expanded opportunities for women from a theretofore two-percent ceiling.

"All the military service academies opposed admitting women," said Grove. West Point leadership argued that their mission was to produce officers for combat—even though the Academy sent some

A representative group of women graduates who serve as leaders of USMA, the U.S. Army, the WPAOG Board of Directors and the West Point Board of Visitors were invited by West Point magazine to be photographed at Cullum Hall during the Athena's Arena Conference, April 28-30, 2016. Front Row (left to right): MG Camille M. Nichols '81, Director, U.S. Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and 1984 U.S. Olympian; Brenda Sue Fulton '80, Chair, West Point Board of Visitors; BG Diana M. Holland '90, 76th Commandant, U.S. Corps of Cadets; BG Cindy R. Jebb '82, PhD, 14th Dean of the Academic Board. Back Row (left to right): Ellen W. Houlihan '82, Vice Chairman, WPAOG Board of Directors; Elizabeth Young McNally '00, West Point Board of Visitors, Rhodes Scholar; MAJ Lisa A. Jaster '00 (USAR), Graduate, U.S. Army Ranger School; CPT Marjana Bidwell '07, 1st female Company Commander, Third U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard); LTC (R) Deirdre P. Dixon '84, WPAOG Board of Directors, former USMA faculty member.

of its male graduates to other branches. Regardless of the debate, many women have seen combat in an unofficial capacity since Margaret Corbin took up her husband's arms at Fort Washington in 1776. Her remains now rest at West Point.

President Gerald Ford signed Public Law 94-106 in October 1975 that admitted women into the Academy, but the leadership was already preparing for their arrival. That year, 631 women were nominated, 119 enrolled, and 62 graduated.

Central to their success was that the women be held to the same performance standards, which presented a conundrum to the male military establishment. The Academy needed to establish reasonable physical standards to test women, something that would be later termed "comparable training," said Grove.

"That first basic training, Beast Barracks of 1976, would put the women through a proverbial baptism of fire where they had to demonstrate to hundreds of critical males that they deserved a place in the Corps."

When the women cadets arrived at West Point on R-Day, July 7, 1976, the reverberations of an honor scandal spawned by cadets cheating on a take home exam placed the Academy under a media microscope. If being a plebe was tough, then being a female plebe in 1976 will go down in the annals as one of the toughest plebe years ever.

Integration

The moment the women arrived at the Academy, West Point's metric-focused leadership began analyzing the integration. The late sociologist Nora Scott Kinzer, PhD, and Colonel (then-Major) Alan "Al" Vitters '68 (Retired), PhD co-authored a report initially titled "The Assimilation Project." It eventually became known as "Project Athena," sparking a legacy of systemic integration that continues to this day, thus inspiring the conference title "Athena's Arena."

While Kinzer took a quantitative approach, Vitters delved into the qualitative, interviewing dozens of cadets, faculty, officers, and staff.

"I wanted an overall macro view of what the women were experiencing and changes the Academy was making," said Vitters. "There wasn't a lot out there on women being integrated into any military academy."

Vitters said that he and Kinzer incorporated the research work being conducted throughout the institution. An initial study assessing the physical abilities of high school age women, known as "Project 60," as well as more recent reports from the Athletics Department, were both incorporated.

"If we're going to be a military that is diverse, the diversity not only represents what America is, but it also represents the greatness and goodness that comes out of the entire whole."

- LTG Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75, USMA Superintendent

"If someone was looking at gender differences, then we wanted to know about it," he said.

Vitters said the Project Athena report generated great interest in that it had implications beyond the Academy. His expertise in institutional change guaranteed distribution of the report to most faculty, staff, and officers, in the hopes of promoting further change and additional studies.



Class of 1980 at the Athena's Arena Conference.



Tracey Lloyd '03 (right) speaks at the "Life After the Uniform" workshop moderated by MAJ Nicole Miner '05 (left).









Athena's Arena Conference speakers. Left to right: Hon. Debra Wada, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs; LTG Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75, 59th Superintendent; COL Deborah McDonald '85, USMA Director of Admissions; BG Cindy Jebb '82, newly confirmed Dean of the Academic Board.

Vitters, who is now an Assistant Professor at St. Joseph's College, arrived at the conference for just one day. He said that he was taken with the continuation of "the good faith effort of the institution" to continue to study and implement change.

"Our fundamental conclusion in 1977 was that integration would work because of the grit, determination, and the ability of the women who enter," said Vitters. "There are still issues, but the institution continues to monitor in good faith."

"But just to see the standing ovation for the Class of 1980 was the best thing at the conference for me."

Captain Yoon "Yoonie" Dunham '07, an instructor in the Department of Behavioral Sciences & Leadership, provided a brief history of women at USMA at the conference. She said she sifted through what are now four volumes of Athena reports. She said that reading the data gave her "a sense that you can do it, too."

"And there was none of that for the Class of 1980," said Dunham. "Reading those studies has given me such a greater appreciation of what I am a part of."

Academics

While the Athena Reports fostered integration on a systemic level, the curriculum has developed over the past four decades to foster diversity at the academic level.

One of the big surprises at the conference came when Lieutenant General Caslen announced the nomination of then-Colonel Cindy Jebb '82, PhD, to be the next USMA Dean of the Academic Board, the first woman to hold that role in the Academy's history.

The following day, Jebb said she was completely surprised by the announcement. As she stood on the Cullum Hall balcony overlooking the Hudson, she reflected on the role that curriculum can play in helping shape a diverse future for all cadets, not just women.

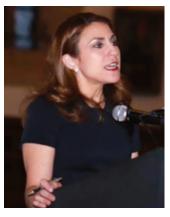
"We teach cadets *how* to think and not *what* to think," she said. "A big part of learning comes from an environment that fosters meaningful dialogue among people with varied backgrounds and perspectives. This kind of engagement both inside and outside the classroom deepens empathy, which, in turn, develops an acute



Left to right: CDT Jacqueline Parker'18, CDT Charis Lee'19, CDT Olivia Fairfield'17, and 1st CPT EJ Coleman'16 answer questions from the audience during the Cadet Panel portion of the Athena's Arena Conference.

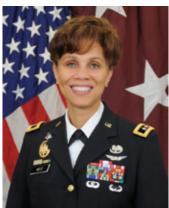


Members of the Class of 1997 pose with (left to right) 1LT Shaye Haver'12, one of the first female graduates of Ranger School; BG Diana Holland'90, Commandant of Cadets; CSM Dawn Rippelmeyer, USCC Command Sergeant Major.









Left to middle right: Athena's Arena Conference speakers Gayle Lemmon, author, *Ashley's War*; GEN Ann Dunwoody, first female four-star general; Donald Outing, PhD, USMA Chief Diversity Officer. **Far right:** LTG Nadja West '82, Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

self-awareness. We are all students of the human condition and that is the foundation of who we are; our profession of arms is a human endeavor."

She reiterated that the West Point curriculum remains steeped in the Thayer Method with an eye toward outcomes. "At the end of the day, our academic program educates and inspires leaders of character who embrace lifelong learning, internalize their professional identity, and employ their education to build the Army and the nation's future."

"This is not some big social experiment," she said. "It's about Army effectiveness. It's all about producing leaders of character who are critical thinkers."

"Having men and women together in the battlefield is an incredible asset, particularly when they're asked to lead teams in parts of the world with fundamentally different expectations and norms."

- Vice President Joe Biden at West Point 2016 Commencement

She added that the issues of gender, race, culture, and religion are threaded throughout the core curriculum, wherein cadets have opportunities to think deeply about these topics. She also stressed the importance of cultural immersion beyond a single issue, beyond the Academy, and beyond the United States.

"When you're in another culture you think of the commonality of humanity," she said. "That also provides an opportunity to learn about yourself, and it breaks down that 'we/they' barrier."

Health and Fitness

While much of the conference focused on the female experience at West Point, a panel on recruitment revealed how the Academy is a reflection of the nation at its best, as well as magnifier of trouble spots, namely the physical health of the nation's young people.

The Honorable Debra S. Wada, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, said that the old perception of the Army as a place for a young person to go as a last resort is far from today's reality. Only about 3 out of every 10 young people meet the high cognitive, physical and moral standards needed to qualify for the Army team. She, along with other panelists, expressed a concern about the nation's readiness to fill the ranks of the Army generally, let alone an elite institution like West Point.

As the U.S. Army's Surgeon General, Lieutenant General West said that she too is concerned.

"We're really focused on the challenges not just for the women, but for all of our youth," she said, adding that a lot of the health issues stem from being overweight and from obesity. "We're competing with the other branches of the military, so it's extremely concerning if we don't have healthy adolescents."

Another concern is the cutback of athletics programs nationwide. One of the surprising findings revealed at the conference was the impact that Title IX has had on broadening the talent pool for bringing young women to the Army and, by extension, West Point. As the law mandated equal funding of school sports for young women, each passing year saw the talent pool of strong female athletes grow.

"Title IX provided more opportunities for young women to participate in athletics starting in elementary school," noted Grove. "For all sports, the sooner you get started, the better you can do. For the Class of 1980, they may have been far more physically fit upon graduation, but most couldn't make up for not having years of exercise before admission."

Today, West Point specifically seeks out women who excel in sports.

"We look for someone who has physical courage, as well as a candidate who is academically strong and is a demonstrated leader," said Colonel Deborah McDonald '85, West Point's Director of Admissions, adding that sports help foster the kind of physical strength, teamwork, and leadership that the Academy is looking for.

Athletic Director Boo Corrigan said that his department has continued to add sports that represent the "warrior ethos" of the Academy and assist in its goal of finding women who can handle West Point's physical standards.



Rangers Lead the Way: The first three female graduates of U.S. Army Ranger School, all West Point graduates, are (left to right) 1LT Shaye Haver '12, CPT Kristen Griest '11 (also the Army's first female infantry officer), and MAJ Lisa Jaster '00. The three were guest speakers at the April 28-30 Athena's Arena Conference at West Point

But the Army and West Point are still adjusting to women's health needs. In her history recap, Captain Dunham said the Athena researchers noted the weight gain of women at the Academy, to which the administration responded by setting up "diet tables" in the mess hall, a none-too-subtle approach that has long since been abandoned. As a way to ensure women look after their health, West said that female cadets need to keep an eye on their metabolic rate.

"Women's caloric needs are much smaller than those of a man of equal height," she said. "In the past everybody got what was at the table in the Mess Hall. The big guys didn't get enough and the small guys got too much. So it's important to understand your nutrition needs."

She added that as women are predisposed to stress fractures, an iron supplement helps bone health for a skeleton that withstands the weight that cadets are expected to lift. And while the amount of weight cadets are expected to lift shouldn't change for women, the training techniques for properly lifting that weight probably should.

"We should be careful not to interchange the words training and standards," said Wada. "You can change training to accommodate standards. That doesn't change the standards."

Getting the Message Out

Several experts said that the growth of high school sports for women has helped changed the perspective of the Army for potential candidates to one where they could conceivably meet the physical demands of the job. But there was also a concern expressed that the Army and West Point are often not considered when students want to pursue the so-called "STEM" fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

"We're competing against top colleges and corporations for talent," said Wada. "Infantry is important, but it's not the only thing they can do. The Army has doctors and scientists too."

Several said that popular culture also plays a role in shaping perceptions.

"When you think about it, it's not about the women, it's not about the men, it's about finally bringing us all together to move forward on the same line, as the Long Gray Line, together, and continue forward."

- MAJ Lisa Jaster '00

"When I was a kid, I watched this silly made-for-TV movie called 'Women at West Point' that followed women during their first year," recalled McDonald. "I laugh when I think about it now, but it opened the aperture to this world. And that's what inspired me. I wanted something different."

West said that she wears her uniform purposefully to inspire other young women. "They need someone they can see so they know that they can do it too," she said. "Girls need to be encouraged, and not just by other women. Some of my best role models were men."



Athena's Arena Conference Team and Academy Leadership (left to right): LTC Brandi (Bryan) Peasley '94 (USAR); Executive Officer USMA Center for Enhanced Performance MAJ Nicole Miner'05; Dr. Kay (Warzynski) Dunham'94; USMA CSM David M. Clark; 59th USMA Superintendent LTG Robert L. Caslen Jr. '75; USMA Chief Diversity Officer Donald Outing, PhD; USMA Professor COL Diane Ryan, PhD; USMA Asst. Professor LTC Michelle Isenhour'94; WPAOG Director of Special Events Nicole Vitale.

Family

The inspiration doesn't stop with the teens. Dunham, a mother of two, said the three women who recently completed Army Ranger School inspire. But she is particularly impressed with Major Lisa Jaster '00, who is also a mother of two.

"Those women allowed my daughter to have opportunities," said Dunham.

Like most West Point alumni, Jaster said that she relied on the support of her family and friends. But not everyone agreed with her decision to attend Ranger School. She recalled a Facebook exchange with two close friends who essentially said that being a mom should trump being a Ranger.

"It was the best thing to have that discussion, because I had to selfevaluate before I went to Ranger School as opposed to being in the woods and thinking, 'I'm a bad mom and I shouldn't be here."

She faced what many deployed mothers face, missing a birthday here, swimming lessons there, and breakfast chatter.

"But every mother has to be her own type of mother," she said. "Fortunately, I married a man who is very selfless, and he adores having children."

As the conference drew to a close, all kinds of families were on display as the alumni gathered on The Plain to watch the parade and then sit for a portrait. One mom and dad who met at West Point exchanged duties holding their baby girl. There were single women and parents who went to West Point and whose kids go there now.

Lieutenant General West couldn't make it to the event, but she recently visited her son, who is a cadet. "His squad leader was a woman cadet and it's not really a big deal for him," she said.

"Just going through those gates again, it gets you, it's very humbling," she said, and then paused to collect herself. "To think I'm part of that, it is really quite an honor."

After two-and-a-half days of no-holds-barred panel discussions that dealt with issues of race, sexual harassment, and combat integration—to name but a very few—the women were beginning to realize that the event was drawing to a close. Many had stayed up late with old classmates. The language overheard on Saturday was a lot saltier than Thursday evening's more professional tone. The women were feeling at home.

The final event was a luncheon featuring the first three female Army Ranger School graduates: Captain Kristen Griest '11, First Lieutenant Shaye Lynne Haver '12, and Jaster.

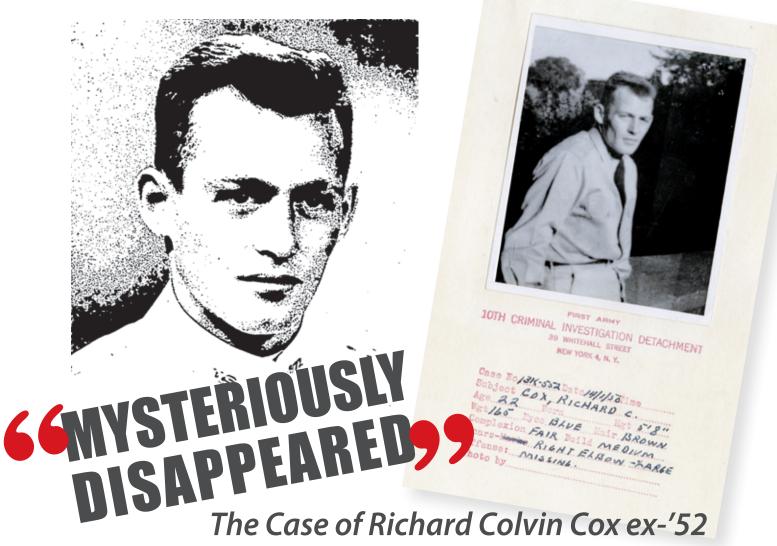
Jaster said that before she graduated from Ranger School she met with women from the Class of 1980. They told the Rangers what their accomplishment meant to them.

"It dawned on me all of a sudden that what we had done actually was so much bigger than I had ever thought," Jaster told the crowd. "I had no idea what we had done for you, and for us, and for the generations that will come after us."

"When you think about it, it's not about the women, it's not about the men, it's about finally bringing us all together to move forward on the same line, as the Long Gray Line, together, and continue forward." *

Tom Stoelker writes about art, architecture, and academia. He lives in New York City.

If you are interested in supporting programs and activities that support women at West Point, please contact Lisa Benitez '88 at 845.446.1546 or lisa.benitez@wpaog.org.



By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff

n December 2015, the West Point Association of Graduates published the 75th edition of the Register of Graduates and Former Cadets. More than 1,200 pages in length with 70,000-plus individual biographical entries, the 2015 Register is the definitive historical reference on the United States Military Academy (USMA) and those associated with it. Though it's not meant to be read like a traditional book, those who peruse its pages are likely to discover interesting facts about the Academy that they never knew. For example, only one cadet, George Trescot, graduated in the Class of 1813, while three others who entered with that class did not. Or, in 1920, there were two First Captains: Claude M. McQuarrie and Thomas A. Roberts Jr. Even more, a first lieutenant, Albert L. Mills, Class of 1879, actually served as the 25th Superintendent of West Point, the lowest-ranked officer to hold the position (although he ended his eight-year term as a brigadier general). There are also curiosities involving Cullum Numbers, a reference system for graduates designed by Brevet Major General George Cullum, Class of 1833, whose 1868 Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy set the precedent for the Register of Graduates. Thanks to Cullum, every USMA graduate is assigned a Cullum Number, which was originally based on class rank but changed, in 1978, to alphabetic order.

Despite the precise logic of this system, presently representing 72,406 graduates (through the Class of 2015), there are nine occasions in the 2015 *Register of Graduates* where cadets who graduated after Cullum Numbers were assigned to their class received an "A" number (e.g., 20580A). Even more peculiar, Cullum Number 66820 was never assigned. But while the above instances make for interesting trivia, there is one detail tucked away in the *Register of Graduates* that is downright macabre. It is one that made West Point the home of one of the "50 greatest unsolved mysteries of all time" according to the 2009 *Life* Magazine book by the same name, a mystery that is on par with Jack the Ripper and the Zodiac Killer. It is right there in section 4, page 316 of the 2015 *Register*, with the Class of 1952: "Richard Colvin Cox A-OH: Mysteriously disappeared 14Jan50, Cadet A-21." Cox is the one and only West Point cadet to have vanished from the Academy, never to be found, dead or alive.

Richard Colvin Cox was born on July 25, 1928, the youngest of six children of Rupert and Minnie Colvin Cox. He grew up in Mansfield, Ohio and attended Mansfield High School, finding success as class president in his sophomore year and as a member of the National High School Honor Society as a senior. He was also active in intramural sports, participated in Hi-Y, and was sports editor for his high school yearbook. He graduated in 1946 and

enlisted in the Army. After basic training, he was sent to Germany and assigned to the 27th Constabulary Squadron, working in an intelligence office and eventually reaching the rank of sergeant. While in Germany, he applied for an appointment to West Point reserved for members of the Army. At the same time, his mother successfully petitioned Representative J. Harry McGregor of Ohio's 17th district for an appointment on behalf of her son. In February 1948, Cox entered the United States Military Academy Preparatory School at Stewart Field, New York, and, in July 1948, he entered as a member of West Point's Sesquicentennial Class of 1952.

By all accounts, Cox was a successful cadet. His time in the Army prepared him well for West Point's regimented way of life. He excelled in academics, ranking in the top third of his class, and he was voted as B-2's (his cadet company) "top yearling." He also seemed to have a satisfying personal life. He had a girlfriend back home in Ohio, Betty Timmons, whom he planned to marry after graduation. He and Betty discussed their wedding plans during Cox's yearling Christmas leave, during which the two were reportedly "inseparable." With all that he had going for him, it is hard to believe what happened next.

On Saturday, January 7, 1950 at approximately 4:45pm, Cadet Peter Haines '52, B-2's cadet in charge of quarters at the time, took a phone call. A man who sounded "rough and careless" asked Haines if there was a Richard Cox in the company. Haines told the caller "yes," and the caller left a message: "When he comes in, tell him to come down to the hotel. Tell him George called. We knew each other in Germany. Tell him I'm a friend who wants to buy him dinner." About a half-hour later, Cox stopped by the orderly room. When Haines gave him the message, Cox seemed confused, claiming that he didn't remember anyone named "George" in

Germany. Fifteen or so minutes afterwards, a man entered Grant Hall and asked Cadet Mauro Maresca'50, the junior officer of the guard on duty, to contact Cox for him. Maresca didn't ask for the man's name; he merely informed Cox that he had a visitor. Cox came down to Grant and met the man. Seeing them shake hands and then kid each other for a few minutes, Maresca figured that Cox and his visitor were friends. Cox signed out for dining privileges at 5:30pm and left Grant Hall with his visitor. Cox was back in his room sometime after 7:00pm. Joe Urschel '52, one of Cox's roommates, came back to room 1943 of North Barracks to find Cox just getting out of the shower. Cox was wearing a towel and seemed, as Urschel put it, "very happy and carefree." Cox passed out at his desk while in the middle of reading a letter from his girlfriend, Betty. According to Deane Welch, Cox's other roommate, when the bugle call for

played over the speaker system, Cox woke up disoriented and ran out into the hallway, hysterically shouting something to the effect of "Who's there? Is that you, Alice?" over one of the barracks' banisters into the stairwell below.

The next day, Cox told his roommates that he and his visitor (whom he never addressed by name) never made it to dinner. Instead, the two drank whiskey from a bottle the friend had brought. Cox claimed that the man wouldn't let him out of the car until the bottle was empty and supposedly made Cox promise to meet with him on Sunday afternoon, which Cox did grudgingly. As the week wore on, Cox revealed more to his roommates about the man: that he was in his outfit in Germany and a former Army Ranger; that he liked to brag that he had cut and emasculated Germans during the war; and that he supposedly hanged a German woman he had impregnated. Cox clearly expressed his dislike for "the morbid guy," telling his roommates that he hoped "he wouldn't have to see that fellow again."

As it happened, one week later, Cox did see the man that has since come to be known as "George." On Saturday, January 14, Cox and Welch were returning to North Barracks after watching the Army basketball team defeat Rutgers. Cox told Welch that he wanted to go check out his grades for the week. According to an eyewitness, Cadet John Samotis '51, Cox met an unknown man in a trench coat near the east entrance of the barracks. Then, according to Welch, Cox came up to his room and told Welch that he just spoke to his "friend," who invited him to dinner at the hotel. Welch seemed to think that Cox viewed this as an unavoidable nuisance that would hopefully be over in a few hours. Per regulations for dinner outside the Mess Hall, Cox put on his full dress uniform and buttoned his long gray overcoat. "I should be back early, around nine or nine-

thirty," Cox told Welch. It was 6:18pm. "See you, Dick," Welch said. However, from that moment, no one at West Point was ever to see Richard Cox again.

When Cox didn't show up by 1:30am on Sunday, Major Henry Harmerling Jr. '42, the officer in charge, was notified. Harmeling interviewed Urschel and Welch after chapel services and heard all about the events of the previous week, especially about the man Cox called a "braggart and bad apple" who boasted about a past murder. Harmeling contacted Colonel Paul Harkins '29, the Commandant, who instructed him to call the provost marshal. By that afternoon, a 13-state alarm went out over the eastern seaboard, and the New York State Police and Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) took on the investigation. The biggest manhunt in the history of West Point unfolded over the next few weeks. Buildings were searched

"tattoo" was





Left: Cox, Number 14, was a member of the 1950 Cross Country Team. Right: A view of the North Barracks sallyport where Cox reportedly met with an unknown man in a trench coat the evening of his disappearance.

to basement. Acres of West Point trails were walked by troops of the 1802nd Special Regiment looking for clues. Delafield Pond was drained. Lusk Reservoir was dragged. Eventually, the FBI was called in to investigate, with Director J. Edgar Hoover telling his agents on January 22, 1950, "You are instructed to give this case close attention and to see that auxiliary offices handle all logical leads immediately." Through it all, Cox's name continued to be called during formation; however, on March 15, 1950, two months after the search for him began, Richard Cox was dropped from the rolls at West Point.

For the next seven years, Army CID and the FBI tracked down hundreds of leads surrounding the missing West Point cadet, including one credible March 1952 sighting of Cox by Ernest Shotwell, who was a classmate of Cox at the Prep School at Stewart Field in 1948. Shotwell was having coffee at the Greyhound Post Restaurant in Washington, DC when he saw a man resembling Cox. He went over to the man and said, "Cox...you are Dick Cox?" According to Shotwell, the man said, "Yes, how are you?" The two held a brief conversation during which "Cox" told Shotwell that he resigned from the Academy the previous year and was going to work in Germany. After some small talk, "Cox" got up and abruptly left. Despite all their efforts and resources, agents were never able to locate Cox or determine conclusively what had happened to him. On January 14, 1957, the state of Ohio declared Cox legally dead. Soon after, Army CID submitted its final report on Cox, ending its investigation into the case.

Twenty-eight years later, Marshall Jacobs, a Florida high school history teacher nearing retirement who grew up just north of West Point, decided to take up the challenge of solving the Cox case. Using the Freedom of Information Act, Jacobs gained access to more than 1,500 government files concerning Cox. He also traveled the country interviewing people who had a relationship to Cox: family members, friends, classmates, and Army personnel. In 1994, Jacobs contacted Harry J. Maihafer '49, who had written the book *From the Hudson to the Yalu* (a history of the Korean War told through the combat experiences of his classmates), and asked him to turn his copious research on Cox

into a book. The result is *Oblivion: The Mystery of West Point Cadet Richard Cox* (1996), which provides a detailed picture of the Cox case, highlighting dozens of clues, rumors, sightings, leads, and theories that aptly put the "mysterious" into his disappearance. A few of the most intriguing (albeit conflicting) findings are included below:

- 1. Cox left money, civilian clothes, and his prized gold watch in his room, suggesting he had planned to return.
- 2. An unfinished letter to Betty on Academy stationery had a hand-drawn face spitting on the words "United States Military Academy" and contained passages that indicated Cox's dissatisfaction with the Academy, suggesting that he wanted to leave West Point.
- 3. Several people close to Cox said that he told them that he had testified at a court-martial in Germany or testified against someone charged with complicity in a murder, suggesting that "George" might be someone who came to West Point looking for revenge against Cox.
- 4. Shortly after his disappearance, a letter addressed to Rosemary Vogel (a girl Cox knew in Germany), which contained passages inquiring about Russians and Russian activities in Germany, was returned "undeliverable" and missing two photos referenced by Cox in the letter itself, leading some to ask if he gave the photos to "George" on the night he disappeared.
- 5. There was a smudge on Cox's January 7, 1950 departure entry, showing that the time "19:23" was changed to "18:23," which would be an honor violation.
- 6. When John H. Noble, an American living in Germany who had been seized by the Russians in 1945, returned to the United States in 1955, he disclosed that the Soviet Union was holding a "Cox" at the prison camp at Vorkuta, Siberia, which led some to wonder if Cox, a Constabulary intelligence clerk, could have become involved in espionage.



B-2's Third Class poses for its *Howitzer* photo a few months before Cox's disappearance.

7. An FBI informant claims to have run into an R.C. Mansfield (Cox's hometown), a man other acquaintances called "Richard," by chance at the Sho-Bar Tavern in Melbourne, Florida on May 16, 1960, and claims that this man mentioned Fidel Castro's time as being "limited," 11 months before the Bay of Pigs invasion.

8. A man named Robert W. Frisbee, who was stationed at Fort Knox at the same time as Cox and who, back in 1950, fit the description of "George," was arrested for the 1985 murder of socialite Muriel

Barnett aboard the Royal Viking Star and had traded in fake IDs in New York City during the early 1950s.

Although he was unable to solve the case, Jacobs had his own theory as to what happened to Richard Cox. Jacobs believed that David M. Westervelt, one of Cox's fellow soldiers in Germany, was "George." Westervelt fit the physical description of "George," was living in the greater West Point area at the time, and had a dubious career of his own that made him a suspicious character. In short, he may have been a possible recruiter for the CIA. Jacobs thinks that, during "George's" first visit, Cox might have admitted his disillusionment with West Point, and that Westervelt returned the following weekend to offer Cox an "out." According to this theory, not wanting to face an honor violation and too proud to return home, Cox started a new life with a new identity on January 15, 1950. Recruited by the CIA, Cox became part of a "stay-behind" team in Europe and spent his career smuggling Russian nuclear scientists out from behind the Iron Curtain. Via information he received from a retired senior CIA official, Jacobs even posits that Cox died at the National Institutes of Health facility in Bethesda, Maryland in the mid-1990s.

Of course there are holes in Jacobs's theory; however, when one considers that some 195 documents were missing from the files he received from the FBI and CID, and that a great deal of material had been redacted out of the files he did get, holes are to be expected. Perhaps someday these documents will be declassified, and, when this happens, no doubt some future edition of the *Register of Graduates* will replace the words "mysteriously disappeared" with the truth about what happened to Richard Colvin Cox, ex-Cadet, Class of 1952. *

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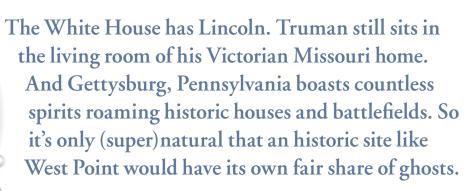
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The State of West Point By Anthony DiNote, WPAOG staff

The study of Sylvanus Thayer, Class of 1808, in the basement of Quarters 100 as it appeared during his time as Superintendent. **Inset:** Molly's mysterious cutting board in the cellar always has a damp spot in the center.





urrounded by
centuries-old structures
and sites like "Execution
Hollow" graveyard, it's no
surprise that there have been
numerous accounts of spectral
sounds and sightings within the hallowed

grounds of the nation's oldest military academy throughout the past 214 years. But one apparition that has been the most active in recent years is "Molly," the ghost of Sylvanus Thayer's Irish maid who reportedly lurks in the basement of one of the oldest buildings on post, the Superintendent's House, also known as Quarters 100. For many years, strange occurrences in the house have been reported by staff aides, guests and even the Superintendent's wife, who has been tracking such occurrences since the day she moved in.

Shelly Caslen grew up in Highland Falls. As a local girl, she heard all about the tales from beyond Thayer Gate. "We would always hear random stories like the famous Old 47th Division ghost or how dogs would never go down in the basement of Quarters 100, but it was all local lore," Mrs. Caslen recalls. Little did she know that years later, she would come to encounter such paranormal activity herself. Mrs. Caslen went on to marry a West Point cadet named Robert L. Caslen, Jr. '75, who eventually became the 59th Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Before he was the Superintendent, he served as the 70th Commandant of

Cadets. It was during this time that Mrs. Caslen first heard a mysterious story from a female aide to the Superintendent that a door in the basement of Quarters 100 wouldn't open, despite her strongest effort. Another male aide came to help, and, instead of lending his physical support, he simply told "Molly" to "stop playing around." That's when it got a bit more real for Mrs. Caslen. "I remember saying 'Who is Molly?' And when we eventually moved into the house, that's when I learned much more about her."

One of the first encounters with Molly that Mrs. Caslen experienced happened on a weekend, when aides were off duty and there was no one else in the house other than the Caslens. When she awoke one Saturday morning and saw two wine bottles laying on the kitchen floor, she was quickly curious. "It's as if they were strategically placed in those spots. If they had fallen from that height, they would've broken. We even put them back and shook the rack to see if a bottle could fall that far. This happened on two different occasions," says Mrs. Caslen. Spices have also been placed randomly in the kitchen, strange knocks have been heard throughout the house, and various colored orbs have appeared in photos Mrs. Caslen has taken of cadets who come to visit. And when General Raymond T. Odierno '76 visited Quarters 100, one of his staff members was scared out of his bed—literally. After spending the night while staying in the 3rd floor bedroom, the staffer was woken up by the intense shaking of his bed. He was so scared the he sat awake in the rocking chair the rest of the night. In





Top left: Molly's bed in the basement of Quarters 100 has an indentation where she once slept; it is reported that if the bed is made in the morning, the depression will appear again by nightfall. **Left:** Quarters 100 looks like just a "Plain" old house at West Point. However, within those four walls, there is a much different story. **Right:** A picture of Sylvanus Thayer's office at the time of this article reveals a mysterious orb in the uppermost right window pane (inset). Some believe orbs to be visible evidence of spirits, though they are a highly debated phenomenon.

the morning, he asked Mrs. Caslen if the house is haunted and was met with a confirming smirk.

These accounts are all fit for an episode of *Ghost Hunters** but the one event that Mrs. Caslen rates as the most eerie has to do with her grandson and a baby monitor. One night last spring during a family visit, her grandson was sound asleep in a bassinet in the 3rd floor bedroom when a mysterious flicker of light on the baby monitor screen caught Mrs. Caslen's attention. Then, all of a sudden, a ghostly cloud-like figure flew into view and then disappeared. Thanks to the technology of advanced baby monitors, Mrs. Caslen was able to replay the event, and when they saw the same figure, she could feel chills down her spine.

While the incidents in Quarters 100 have sparked recent inquisitions, there have been previous attempts to channel the spirits in the historic home. In 1972, psychic demonologists Lorraine and Ed Warren (the couple whose work is portrayed in the popular movies *The Conjuring* and *The Amityville Horror*) were invited to Quarters 100 to perform a séance. While touring the house, Lorraine said she communicated with President Kennedy while she was in the room where he stayed during his 1962 visit. She also encountered the spirit of a black soldier in uniform. The Warrens came back a year later to West Point, at which time they tried to help the spirits present accept their death and pass on. It is rumored that one of those spirits did pass on, but didn't go very far.

On October 30, 1972, then-Cadet John Feeley '73 was asked to spend the night in Room 4714 of the 47th Division Barracks because two plebes claimed to have seen a ghost there. Cadet leadership, however, chalked it up to a Halloween joke or an Army-Navy spirit mission. Feeley went to investigate the matter after Taps and thought he'd catch the mischievous cadets in the act. One of the plebes volunteered his bed to Feeley, and the other, then-Cadet Jim O'Connor '76, stayed in the room and continued to study for an exam. At about 1am, Feeley went to sleep but woke up about an hour and half later to an alarming feeling. "I could see my breath, and it felt like somebody was pushing down on my chest with their

hand. Well, actually, it felt like the hand had gone below into my chest!" Eventually, Feeley was able to turn onto his side, now facing the divider that separated the two beds. "I was looking around the room, thinking 'what the heck was all that about!' and, 'I can see my breath still,'" he says. "So I started to roll over on my elbow to look at the wall, and this guy is sticking out of the wall!"

Feeley says he could see the man from about his chest up, and he was leaning through the wall, as if leaning out of a window. His uniform looked as though it was from the early 1800s and was buttoned up. He wore a tall hat with a feather and had a moustache. "I was keeping half an eye on this guy, and I yelled over to O'Connor and said, 'Do you see what I see?' and he said, 'Yeah, that's the guy!"

So much for a prank. This, allegedly, was the real thing. Soon after, the stories went viral, and the ghost became widely known as "The Pusher." Media outlets, including *The New York Times* and *Newsday*, covered the story, and theories of who the ghost was and why he was there began to circulate around campus. Room 4714 was later converted into a study room after the 1972 incidents, and few have since stayed the night there.

When asked, Mrs. Caslen can't say definitively that she has seen a ghost in Quarters 100. However, she is certain there is a presence of some sort. "People always ask if we'd ever have another séance or someone like the Long Island Medium come and channel spirits," Mrs. Caslen says. But as we've seen in the past, channeling spirits sometimes opens a door to the uninvited, and Mrs. Caslen is happy with the current situation. "I believe Molly is a friendly, playful ghost who just wants to have some fun with us, so the next time she leaves a wine bottle on the kitchen floor, maybe I should bring a glass." *

*In 2010, *The Ghost Hunters* were invited to West Point in an attempt to uncover the spirits in Quarters 100. However, due to ongoing construction at the time, the show was never taped.





Left: The 47th Division Barracks, now Scott Barracks, was once the site of the most chilling paranormal encounter in West Point's ghostly history.

Right: Room 4714 in the former 47th Division Barracks, once reputed to be haunted, is now a modern day office. No one has slept in the room since the 1970s.

Well Done!

WPAOG Bids Farewell to Bob McClure '76, President and CEO since 2007

By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff

n June 30, 2016, the West Point Association of Graduates (WPAOG) bid farewell to Colonel Robert L. "Bob" McClure '76 (Retired), who had served as our President and CEO since January 2007. McClure succeeded Colonel Seth Hudgins '64 (Retired), who held the position for 17 years, during which time he moved the WPAOG staff into Herbert Hall Alumni Center in 1995 and guided the Long Gray Line through its first-ever comprehensive fundraising campaign, *The Bicentennial Campaign for West Point*.

Building upon the foundation of Hudgins' impressive accomplishments, McClure faced a new set of challenges when he arrived. They centered on the realities of the rapidly evolving information age, as well as West Point's need to compete for America's best students, athletes, and leaders. The readership of ASSEMBLY magazine, West Point graduates' alumni magazine since 1942, had fallen to 9,000 subscribers (out of 47,000 living alumni at the time), most of whom were on the sunset side of the

Long Gray Line. WPAOG's presence on the internet also needed updating. Operating as part of the Academy's IT system, WPAOG was a dot "org" piggybacking on a dot "edu," which itself was a subset of a dot "mil" domain. Finally, the demands of decentralized information capabilities required additional professional and technical expertise.

"The Board gave me two major marching orders when I came into this position," says McClure.
First, he had to develop a new alumni magazine, and, McClure adds, "The Board wanted me to figure out how to distribute it to all grads free of charge." His second order was to develop, launch, and lead WPAOG's second Margin of Excellence fundraising campaign, For Us All: The Campaign for West Point. Both missions were unparalleled successes.

West Point magazine, a quarterly publication with a contemporary design, dynamic photography, and engaging content, debuted in print and online in January 2011. Feedback among graduates to the magazine's 23 issues during McClure's tenure as publisher has been overwhelmingly positive, with most echoing the words of Colonel Fred Meyer '84, who called West Point magazine "interesting, well thought out, visually appealing, and serving the Academy well." Although several key employees and volunteers had a hand in creating the magazine, McClure, as its publisher, ultimately deserves credit for its widespread praise among graduates.

The For Us All campaign began in January 2009. Its goal was to raise \$350 million by the end of 2015. Five West Point areas of need were designated: the cadets, the landmark, the nation, the Long Gray Line, and unrestricted funds that could apply to immediate needs. Three months or so earlier, the bubble had burst on the U.S. economy and the global recession had hit, creating a challenging environment for fundraising. McClure and the Board, however, realized that West Point's needs were undiminished by the recession, and so the For Us All campaign kicked off its nucleus, or "quiet" phase, with McClure leading the charge.

"They don't teach fundraising at the War College," says McClure, "so I had to learn a lot about the development side of our business on the fly." His two years as New York regional director for the non-profit Business Executives for National Security likely aided his learning curve given that, in 12 months and despite the dismal economic conditions for fundraising, the nucleus phase of the *For Us All* campaign raised \$107 million toward its goal. By the time

the campaign wrapped up in December 2015, it had exceeded its goal by 20 percent, raising \$420.8 million. Furthermore, it garnered support from nearly 30,000 alumni donors, or approximately 60 percent of all living West Point graduates. The Association's fundraising capacity, first established under the direction of President Colonel Robert J. Lamb '46 (Retired), and set on its first major campaign by Hudgins, had matured into a highly professional, multidimensional operation under McClure.

Reflecting on his tenure as WPAOG's President and CEO, McClure says much of his time was devoted to managing the daily ebb and flow of the organization and interacting with its executives and staff. "I typically had five balls in the air at all times," McClure says, "ensuring the staff had the resources needed to be successful, keeping the development machine well oiled, enhancing WPAOG's information security and technology, representing the Long Gray Line, as well as West Point, and finding ways to make WPAOG relevant to more graduates, especially those on the younger side of the alumni body." As he spent more and more time in the position, McClure says that the last two efforts have become absolutely paramount. "My mindset was that the President is the embodiment of what it means to be a West Point graduate," McClure says. "The person in the position needs to project integrity, support the Academy, and live 'the bond,'



which is demonstrated through action, that unites all graduates." McClure closed every letter he wrote for *West Point* magazine with "West Point, For Thee!," a phrase taken from the concluding line of "The Alma Mater." Doing so alluded to his commitment to live by and champion the values espoused in West Point's most cherished song.

Back when he was considering whether or not to accept the offer to become WPAOG's President and CEO, McClure said that his wife, Donna, reminded him of his qualifications by saying, "You bleed black, gray, and gold." In his first six weeks in the position, McClure represented the Academy well by attending numerous Founders Day events, from Boston to San Diego, every weekend (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday). In his remaining nine years, his travel schedule stayed nearly as hectic. Literally "gripping hands" with many fellow graduates was, in his mind, a critical aspect of his responsibilities of being the President of the Long Gray Line.

McClure explains that connecting with younger Old Grads was an objective of many initiatives while he served as WPAOG President. "I kept telling anyone who would listen that we've got to develop a more compelling appeal for our younger members," McClure says, echoing a goal common to most alumni organizations. To this end, he resourced new communication channels for WPAOG such as responsive web design technology, which allows WPAOG's web content to be viewed on various mobile devices, and WPAOG social media sites (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and others). The social media outreach effort has achieved significant success. Since its beginning in 2008, WPAOG's Facebook page has grown from 3,400 "likes" to more than 40,900 "likes" today, an increase of

COL (R) Robert L. McClure'76 and LTG Robert L. Caslen'75, 59th Superintendent of USMA, attend a celebration concluding the successful For Us All: The Campaign for West Point which raised \$420.8 million to support the Academy and the Long Gray Line.

almost 1,200 percent! McClure also supported alumni services that significantly benefit younger graduates, such as WPAOG's Career Services, which participates in the quarterly Service Academy Career Conference, a job fair that features employers interested in hiring service academy graduates. The WPAOG Gift Shop also expanded its stock of apparel brands to be attractive to younger graduates as well as older grads and parents. But, it should be noted, McClure's attention to younger graduates has not been at the expense of older graduates. He resourced staff to provide class reunion and affinity group planning and operations support, and he established, at the suggestion of Mrs. Rexford Dettre, and as a result of her financial generosity, the Dettre '43 Memorial Services Assistance Program, a program which assists the families of graduates who are being buried at the West Point Cemetery. Finally, McClure gave his full support to joint WPAOG and U.S. Military Academy conferences and fundraising highlighting diversity leadership initiatives and West Point women.

There is one more element that defines McClure's tenure as WPAOG President and CEO. "I came into the position wanting to enhance the professionalization of the staff," McClure says. Approximately 135 employees were hired by McClure (with a net gain for WPAOG of some 15 employees during his nine years). He hired MBAs and CPAs for WPAOG's Finance Department, editors and graphic designers for WPAOG's Communications and Marketing Department, and dozens of employees with fundraising, grant writing, and non-profit experience for the Development staff. What's more, according to Cheryl Brooks, WPAOG's Director of Human Resources, McClure understood how to build and work with a high-performing team. "He had

interpersonal savvy," says Brooks, "and he often walked the building to spend time with WPAOG's employees, displaying genuine interest in, and often complimenting their work."

During McClure's tenure, WPAOG's assets doubled to more than \$375 million. A small business had become a midsize one, but one that was, at its core, still a fraternal organization, now using the term to reflect both genders and all demographics. Clearly, Bob McClure is going to be missed as the leader of WPAOG by both its employees and members of the Long Gray Line. Similarly, McClure is going to miss the daily camaraderie and interactions with his fellow grads, the staff, and volunteer leaders, as well as his many friends on the Academy team. "It's funny—when I was a high school student considering colleges, the last place I wanted to go was West Point," McClure says. "Then I stepped foot on the campus as part of a football recruiting visit and everything clicked—I fell instantly in love with West Point." While McClure will no longer preside over the Long Gray Line, he will undoubtedly find new ways to stay involved and to serve and support West Point. *

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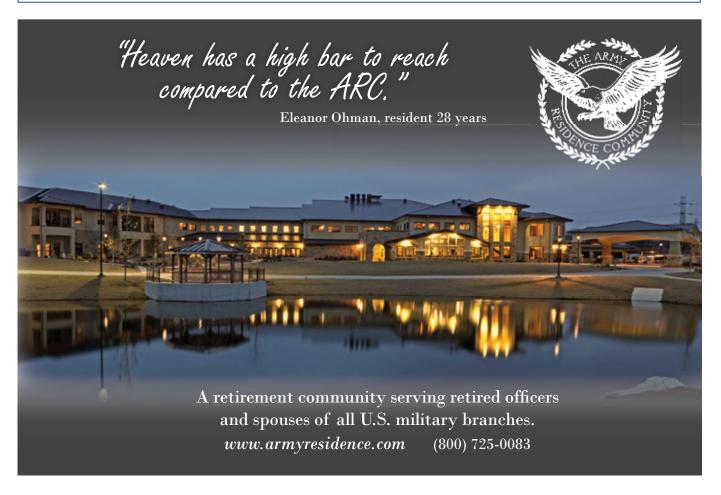


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WEST POINT and the LONG GRAY LINE 2007-2016*

graduates joined the Long Gray Line Total Athletic Victories over Navy (+ 3 ties)

Distinguished Graduate Award Recipients





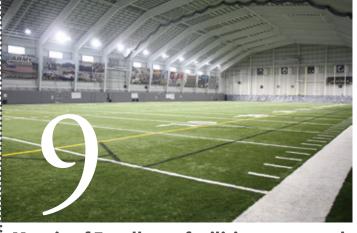
editions West Point Register of Graduates & Former Cadets published



graduating class of retiring President/CEO **McClure**

Commandants:

Caslen'75 Linnington'80 Rapp'84 Martin'83 Clark'84 Thomson'86 Holland'90



Margin of Excellence facilities supported

MARGIN OF Anderson Rugby Center **Atkinson Press Box** Coaches Quarters | Columbarium Cullum Hall Memorial Room **Distinguished Visitors Quarters** Foley Enners Nathe Lacrosse Center Malek Soccer Stadium Malek West Point Visitors Center

*COL (R) Robert McClure's '76 tenure as WPAOG President & CEO



Superintendents | Hagenbeck '71, Huntoon '73, Caslen '75

Deans | Finnegan '71, Trainor '83, Jebb '82

WPAOG Chairmen | Stroup '62, Glore' 69, Jordan '68

53

McClure's

football

jersey

50-year affiliation events

64

9474

miles: farthest distance traveled by a WPAOG exec on business (Singapore)



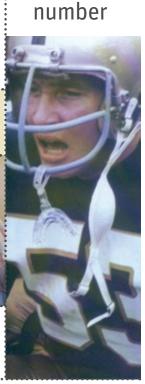
Campaign: "For Us All" \$420.8M raised

(surpassing the goal of \$350M)

three WestPointAOG.org website redesigns



9.5 years: McClure President & CEO



ASSOCIATION ASSOCI

120% increase in WPAOG assets to \$375 million

one

General who served both as Commandant and Superintendent (Caslen '75: He was the CMDT when McClure began and is the SUPT as McClure ends)

Midpoint of ALL GRADS LIVING in 2007: **40772** → *Class of 1983*Midpoint of ALL GRADS (Living & Deceased) in 2007: **30641** → *Class of 1972*

Midpoint of ALL GRADS LIVING in 2016: **47163** → *Class of 1990*Midpoint of ALL GRADS (Living & Deceased) in 2016: **32272** → *Class of 1974*



23

issues West Point magazine published

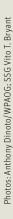


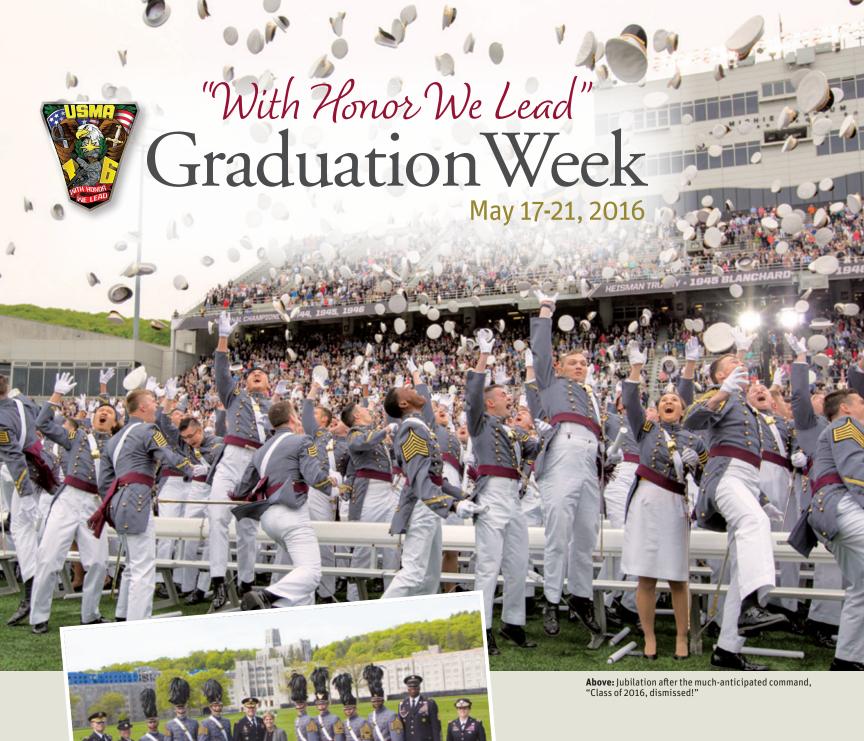
issues *TAPS* magazine published











Above: Retiring Dean of the Academic Board BG Timothy E. Trainor '83 and his wife, COL (R) Donna Brazil '83, are honored with a farewell review on the Plain by the USCC. **Right:** Final parade and pass in review for the graduating Class of 2016 during Graduation week.

Members of the United States Military Academy Class of 2016 graduated and were commissioned as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army on May 21, 2016. Those graduating were 78 percent of the cadets who entered West Point almost four years ago.







Graduation speaker Vice President Joseph Biden.

Cadets take the Oath of Office.

GRADUATION SPEAKER:

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Vice President of the United States

NUMBER OF GRADUATES: 953

INTERNATIONAL CADETS:

11 (representing Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Gabon, Haiti, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Qatar, and Thailand)

FIRST CAPTAIN:

Eugene Coleman, Alexandria, Virginia

CLASS PRESIDENT:

Eugene Coleman, Alexandria, Virginia

VALEDICTORIAN:

Marc C. Samland





Illustration: The Pointer; Photos: WPAOG archives

"The Pointer recommends that no member of the present Corps attempt to emulate this one and only character." (from "The Mole Story" – The Pointer, May 4, 1951)



John Lovett '43JAN, the first Mole.

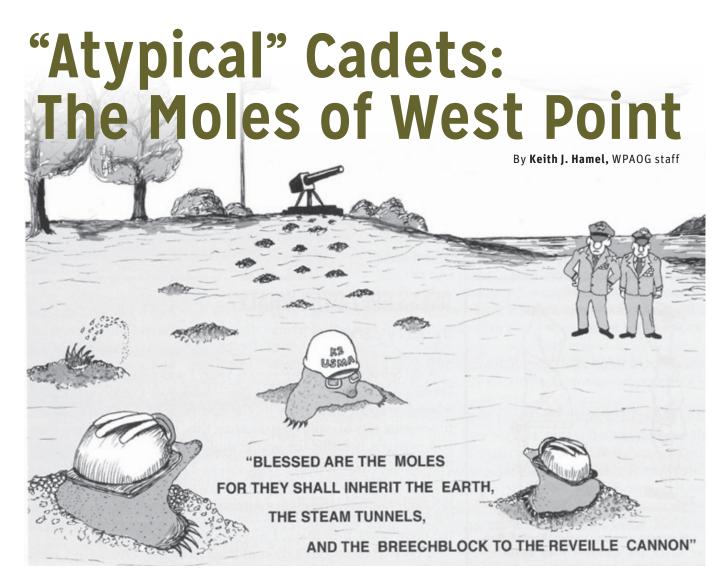
Picture a cadet. What comes to mind? A "typical" cadet is seen as fit, focused, confident, conscientious, studious, serious, disciplined, dignified, obedient, regimented, polite and a dozen more or so glowing terms. On the other hand, judging by the content in the *Pointer*, the United States Military Academy's former cadet-run humor magazine, some cadets have a different view of themselves, one that is atypical of the popular perception.

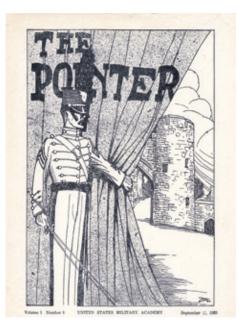
metaphorically suggesting the underlying goal of the magazine in its 70 years of existence. In fact, the 24-page first issue ended with a "Last Words" column in which the last words were "Humor of the Corps! Wit of the Corps! These must be more than phrases."

Similar to *MAD* magazine (published nearly 30 years later), which lambasted popular culture and public figures, the *Pointer* used humor in its poetry, illustrations, and articles to satirize life in the Corps. Through its many inside jokes and quips about the Academy, the *Pointer* often challenged the general public's notion of the happenings at West Point and the type of life cadets lead. One such story was told in the May 4, 1951 edition, and it involves "The Mole," the legend of whom went on to inspire future cadets to pursue mischievous "underground" activities.

The first Mole was John Lovett '43JAN. According to his *Howitzer* entry, Lovett was "seldom serious" and endured "several tussels [sic] with the Tactical Department." For example, after he was caught swimming in Delafield Pond while his classmates were out firing

The *Pointer* was first published on September 15, 1923. Its first cover is an illustration of a cadet in full-dress uniform pulling back a curtain to reveal the arch and stone tower of what is now Taylor Hall,







Left: Volume 1: Number 1, the first cover of the *Pointer*, which hints at the agenda of this cadet-run magazine. **Above:** Moles pay a clandestine visit to Thayer Hall in 1958. **Right:** The phone that John Lovett '43JAN and his classmate hid behind their rifle rack.

mortars at Sweeney's Farm range during yearling summer training, Lovett got two months confinement to quarters and numerous punishment tours. While walking off the hours during one of these tours, Lovett said, "I was gifted the appellation of 'the Mole." On that fateful day, a light snow was falling, and Lovett noticed an area on a Washington Hall sidewalk where the snow melted as soon as it hit the ground. He decided to investigate and found that there were tunnels under Central Area that could be entered from the moats. Using an ingenuity seemingly known only to cadets, Lovett somehow obtained West Point's tunnel plan from the post engineer and made a thorough exploration of USMA's underground in his off hours.

One of Lovett's favorite underground places to loiter was in the tunnel near the Mess Hall steps. From his unseen position beneath a manhole cover, he would torment plebes as they walked by, stopping them and correcting them for improperly shined shoes for example. Another one of Lovett's tunnel escapades reportedly involved appearing from a steam duct high on the Cadet Chapel wall during Sunday service and waving to those in mandatory attendance below.

One day, while exploring the tunnels underneath Central Area, Lovett found some unused telephone lines and decided to run one up to his barracks room. As an 11-year old, Lovett and some of his friends had strung similar wire all over his Savannah, Georgia neighborhood, so he had prior experience establishing a phone network. He ran the wire he found through the transom into his division and channeled it through hollow wall molding into his room. Lovett was also a skilled craftsman, and he and his roommate disassembled their gun rack and created a hidden safe behind it for his phone. Once they reassembled their gun rack, the Tactical Department never found the phone; however, this doesn't mean that they didn't go looking for it.

The Tactical Department knew of Lovett's tunnel adventures and had its eyes on him (he had been caught in one of the tunnels after it was locked and received eight months of punishment). Somehow they learned about his illegal phone and tried to catch him in the act of using it. As graduates and cadets know, the

Tactical Department has devious ways of obtaining information, and Lovett's TAC eventually got "The Mole's"

phone number and called it from a phone in a room in a nearby division. Lovett sensed a trap, but he played along, even going so far as to answer the phone with the greeting, "Mole speaking." The TAC tried to fool him by asking him to hold on, saying that someone had just walked into his office, but in reality ran to Lovett's room, hoping to trap "The Mole" red-handed. When the TAC got there, Lovett was at his desk with book in hand, and there was no evidence of a phone. Reportedly, Lovett and his TAC "exchanged felicitations" and the latter left. Supposedly, the TAC made several more attempts to confiscate the phone but never succeeded. When Central Barracks was demolished in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the wrecking firm reported finding a phone in the wall of room 2712. Lieutenant General William A. Knowlton '43JAN, the Superintendent at the time and Lovett's classmate, knew exactly to whom the phone belonged and duly returned it to Lovett, who supposedly kept it until his death in July 1991.

If Lovett had had his way, there would never have been another Mole at West Point (let alone in the U.S. Army). However, when John Molchan '46 arrived at the Academy in July 1943, he carried with him the nickname "Mole," which was based on his surname and not any subterranean activities. Upon hearing his nickname, the yearlings of his company, B-2, began informing Molchan about Lovett's illicit exploits and taunting him to follow in the legendary Mole's footsteps. He never did, but two years after graduating, Molchan was giving a lecture as part of the Top Secret Weaponeer Program at Sandia Base, New Mexico, when he was confronted by Lovett. As Molchan tells the story, after his talk, one of his classmates approached him: "'Hey Mole, I didn't quite understand how that net operates; could you go over that with me after class?' Shortly afterwards, a rather raunchy captain in khakis and cowboy boots came over and said, 'Lieutenant, did I hear someone address you as "Mole"?' I said, 'Yes, sir!' and he then put his face next to mine and growled, 'Lieutenant, I don't ever want to hear anyone address you as "Mole" in my presence, DO YOU UNDERSTAND?' He then unbuttoned his shirt to reveal a tattooed image of a mole and proclaimed, 'I am the Mole! From now on, your nickname is "Muletrain." Do you understand?"

The legend of the Mole continued to be told throughout the Corps, and, in the fall of 1958, a group of seven cadets decided to reenact Lovett's underground adventures. Tom Leo '59 was the supply sergeant for 5th New Cadet Company during first detail of Cadet Basic Training, and he came across a map of the steam tunnels during an offhand trip to the post engineer. He showed it to a few of his comrades, who decided that the group should explore the

tunnels at night. They discovered that they could travel by tunnel from the "Lost Fifties" all the way up to the Cadet Chapel. On one night journey to the chapel, they unfurled a "Beat South Carolina" banner and draped it down one side of the chapel tower. In another "raid," as they called them, the new Moles endured the heat of the tunnels near Thayer Road (not to mention the rats and the cockroaches) to reach the Administration Building. Once inside, they sneaked into the Superintendent's Office and removed the sabers from the wall, taking them out of their scabbards, propping them against a table, and snapping a picture to document their prank. The photo accompanied the 1958 Pointer article "Brave New Moles" (the new Moles smartly wore sock bags to conceal their identity), which was written by new Mole Larry Shuck '59.

Speaking of pranks, the new Moles might have overstepped their bounds when they used the tunnels to reach Building 720 one night and padlocked the room housing the visiting Notre Dame basketball team, causing its players to miss their mandatory morning chapel



Moles remove the breech block from the Reveille cannon.

service. One of the most famous acts the new Moles performed took place outside the tunnels. One of their crew, Dan Schrader '59, was a master at removing the breech block from the reveille cannon, and the new Moles would take it and display it in prominent places about the Academy. One time they placed the block behind the right wheel of the car belonging to Brigadier General John Throckmorton '35, the Commandant at the time, while the car was parked in his driveway. Another time they placed it in a 3rd-floor ordnance display case in Thayer Hall (where it supposedly went undiscovered for days). Finally, in an attempt to replicate Douglas

MacArthur's, Class of 1903, alleged feat of putting the cannon on the East Academic Building's clock tower (actually, Hugh S. Johnson, MacArthur's classmate, led that effort), the group suspended the breech block about 20 feet off the ground from the northeast gargoyle. Soon after this last incident, Pete Dawkins '59, the First Captain, called Leo and some of the other new Moles into his room and relayed a message from the Commandant that boiled down to "knock it off."

Supposedly the steam tunnels were still being utilized by Mole-like cadets up until the late 80s. Legend has it that five cadets once used them to pilfer the 82nd Division wall hanging in Eisenhower Hall and brought it back to their TAC's office. However, there is no more cadet magazine to chronicle the newest Moles' exploits. The Pointer published its last issue in the spring of 1993. No matter: as written in John Lovett's memorial article, "They will speak of The Mole and his escapades long after most of us have been forgotten." *

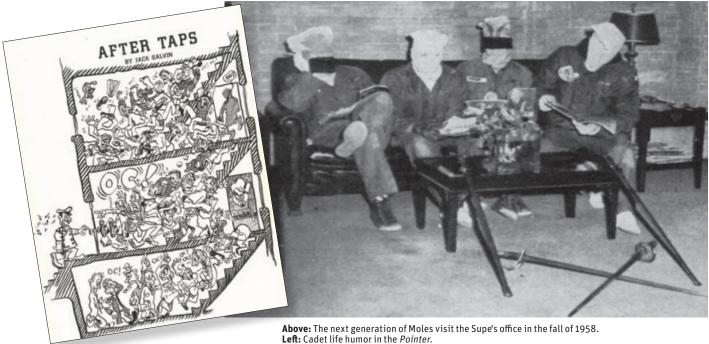


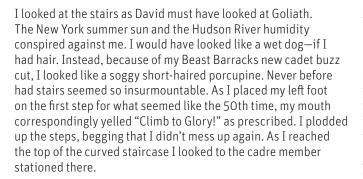
Photo: Anthony DiNoto/WPAOG

RD=FC*

This installment of RD=FC is a perfect example of an epiphany: a sudden, intuitive insight into the essential meaning of something, often initiated by a seemingly simple, commonplace experience. Here's how one cadet realized he had to see feedback, not failure, and face challenges one at a time in order to build a foundation for success.

Turning Frustration into Fuel

By CDT Tsu John Kreidler '18, Guest Writer



"You know what to do," she said to me, and in response I yelled, "Adrian, I love you!" (I was in "Rocky" platoon, based on the Sylvester Stallone movies, after all.) I looked to her for approval, and after her nod I began down the adjoining stairs. I looked at the other cadre member, lying in wait, thinking about how they would test me.

"Eye of the tiger, sergeant!"

"Thrill of the fight, new cadet."

This was the company exchange. After answering a question correctly, I was granted passage to the base of the stairs. I approached the first cadre and stood at parade rest.

"Eye of the tiger, sergeant." Then I continued to a cadet lieutenant and stood at attention. "Climb to glory, sir!" Then, to the First Sergeant, I said, "Climb to glory, first sergeant," and on I moved, approaching the last cadre. I was stopped by the first sergeant, who said to me, "New cadet, what position should you be at when talking to me?" I then realized my flaw: I had accidentally remained at attention. "Parade rest, first sergeant," I begrudgingly replied. "Again" was all he said, and back to the start I went.

As I began climbing the steps for what now seemed like the 51st time, I began to stew in my failures. "This is all so simple," I said to myself. "Why is this so hard for me?" If I alone could have



suffered in silence, then that would have been different, but my fellow new cadets were standing in formation, at parade rest, knowledge books at eye level, in the hot sun, unable to move to the shade because of my repeated failure. Every time I reached the top of the stairs, the *Rocky* movie quote sailed through the air alerting all that it was "New Cadet Kreidler" who was impeding progress. I had already tasted bitter defeat and felt inadequate several times during Beast, but not so continuously with menial tasks.

As I reached the top of the stairs again, I performed a quick introspection: "Maybe this is a sign that I'm not good enough for this place." Although it may seem silly, I felt like the stairs underscored all my failures. I had not gone a single day of Cadet Basic Training without a mistake. As a matter of fact, my goal was to make it through each day without making the same mistake, which I often failed.

Everything caught up to me in that moment. I approached the landing, again. I screamed, again. I passed the summit's cadre, again. This time, however, I paused. In that moment, I realized that things were only getting tougher from that moment forward. I understood that these simple tasks were only the tip of the West Point iceberg, and I resolved that if I was going to continue, I was going to go blow for blow with West Point—or at least try to. I reached the bottom of the stairs and was sent back again, and again, and again. These times I used my frustration to fuel my desire to succeed. I embraced my failure and analyzed it to minimize the chance of repeating it.

Although this may seem like a silly anecdote, this set my strategy for many different things at West Point. Whether it was a three-and-a-half hour philosophy exam rattling my brain, or a fist in plebe boxing doing the same, I have lowered my shoulder and attempted to tackle the challenge. I have had varying success, but I continue nonetheless in large part because I have had support from all around to help me through. With that, and a little luck, hopefully I can make it to May 19, 2018. "With Strength We Lead!"

*According to *Bugle Notes:* "RD=FC 'Rough Draft Equals Final Copy.' The art of completing a paper or project in one sitting."



KISSING ROCK

A famous aspect of Flirtation Walk at West Point is Kissing Rock, a jutting cliff along the trail. Tradition states that a cadet must kiss his or her date as they pass underneath the overhanging rock or else it will fall. The rock became famous in the 1950 film *The West Point Story*. Sammy Cahn's catchy tune "By the Kissing Rock" was performed by James Cagney and Virginia Mayo (singing voice dubbed by Bonnie Lou Williams) and reprised by Doris Day and Gordon McRae.

A girl once refused to kiss a lad, and the lad was a man of honor. He warned her she'd make the rock real mad and the legend is the rock fell upon her! That was years ago, and it must've been so, 'cause from that day to this, not a girl's said 'no.' And that's the story of whoever falls in love by the Kissing Rock.

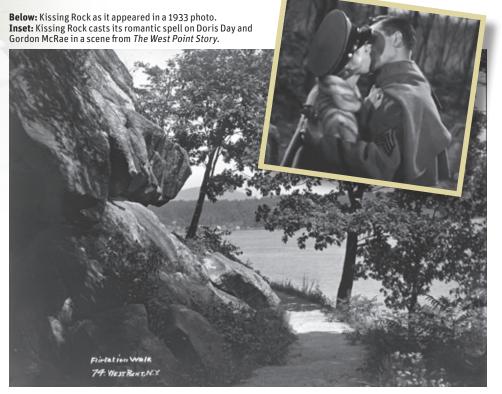
Clearly the whole idea of the Precambrian precipice actually falling because of a refused kiss defies logic. But really, why take the chance?

SEDGWICK'S SPURS

Major General John Sedgwick, Class of 1837, was known as a courageous and honest leader, so

devoted to taking care of his men that they nicknamed him "Uncle John." Civil War historian Clint Johnson described Sedgwick as "both a magnet and a sponge when it came to Confederate bullets," but it must be true that laughter is the best medicine. Known for his sense of humor, Sedgwick was able to bounce back from his wounds each time—except once. In an ironic twist, just prior to his death at Spotsylvania, he was joking with his soldiers that the Confederate snipers "couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." He seemed unfazed by the bullets flying around him, but then suddenly he was mortally wounded. A tradition developed for cadets deficient in academics to go to Sedgwick's monument on The Plain at midnight the night before term-end examinations, in full dress, under arms, and spin the General's spurs for good luck. They also had to do it without being caught. Certainly plenty of good stories came of this tradition, even if it didn't 'spur' a passing grade!

Above: The statue of MG John Sedgwick, Class of 1837, stands opposite Battle Monument on Trophy Point. **Inset:** Close up of the "lucky" rowels.





THE SILVER CUP

Here's to the man who wins the "cup," May he be kind and true,
And may he bring "our godson" up
to don the Army Blue.

One of the original verses to the song "Army Blue" refers to a tradition that began at a time when the Cadet Mess Hall used silver napkin rings. After graduation, classmates could donate their napkin rings to be melted and made into a silver cup. One requirement was that the donor be married, thus the final

products varied in size. The silver cup would be presented to the parents of the first son born after graduation, and that son was dubbed the class "godson." It is not clear when this practice went out of fashion. In more recent years, many classes provide graduation gifts to all of the class offspring who become cadets. The West Point Museum would be pleased to add to its collection of the original godson cups to preserve them for future generations.



Above: Three "godson" cups in the West Point Museum collection. The center cup is the cup depicted in the image at right from the Class of 1912 Ten-Year Reunion Book.

Below: The iconic Marshall Plaque serves as the touchstone for the Army West Point Football Team. The quote was likely inspired by the National Championship teams of the day.

MARSHALL PLAQUE

There is a bronze plaque that all Army West Point Football players touch as they run onto the field on game days. It says, "I want an officer for a secret and dangerous mission. I want a West Point Football player." These words are attributed to General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff. Many have used the word "apochryphal" to describe the quote. Did General Marshall really say it? The plaque cites World War II as when the words were spoken; this adds some context making it very likely. Sportswriter Adrian Wojnarowski wrote in a 2004 article, "Marshall had spoken those famous words at a time when West Point was one of the glamour football programs in America." Army was at the top of their game, quite literally on the brink of two straight undefeated national championships. Three if you count the 1946 season, which ended up with a scoreless tie between Army and Notre Dame, leaving Army with a 9-0-1 record. ★





A spiring leaders often imagine leadership as a set of skills to be learned and behaviors to be practiced. Of course, leaders must have the requisite training and be able to perform the essential actions that their professions demand, but good leaders must also improvise, make sense of the unfamiliar, and locate meaning in the midst of chaos. They must, in other words, possess the habits of mind that allow them to succeed when the training manual can't supply the answers. When confronted with such challenges, the most resourceful leaders turn not to case studies or "leadership" books but to the indispensable insights gained through the study of history, philosophy, and literature.

This was the message that Harvard University president Drew Gilpin Faust articulated to an audience of more than 800 West Point cadets, staff, and faculty earlier this year. On March 24, Faust, the 28th president of Harvard University and a Bancroft Award-winning historian of the American Civil War, delivered the inaugural Zengerle Family Lecture in the Arts and Humanities, a new annual event hosted by the West Point Department of English and Philosophy.

President Faust's address, titled "To Be 'A Speaker of Words and a Doer of Deeds': Literature and Leadership," highlighted the importance of a broad humanities-based education for military leaders. Praising West Point for its commitment to the humanities during a period in which many universities are turning away from these disciplines, Faust noted that the study of the arts and humanities involves a form of inquiry that arms leaders with a unique and often undervalued perspective.

"Such inquiry teaches us how to scrutinize the thing at hand, even in the thick dust of danger or drama or disorienting strangeness," Faust argued. "It imparts skills that slow us down: the habit of deliberation, the critical eye, the ability to interpret and judge human problems, and the concentration that yields meaning in a world that is noisy with information, confusion, and change."

To navigate these challenges effectively, Faust suggested that leaders must be able to harness "the interpretive and empathetic power of words." Language is the medium that enables leaders to discern, influence, and shape the world around them. According to Faust, studying language, and the disciplines that develop a love and facility for it, allows them to understand the stories we encounter and to tell our own stories and the stories of others when it matters most.

During her day at West Point, Faust met with the Superintendent to discuss issues of concern shared by both West Point and Harvard, including diversity, the challenges of institutional tradition and renewal, and civil-military relations. In the hours leading up to the lecture, Faust connected to West Point's history in a uniquely personal way by touring a collection of the library's archives, which included the academic and disciplinary records of her greatgrandfather, Lawrence Davis Tyson (USMA Class of 1883), who attained the rank of brigadier general during World War I before retiring and being elected to a seat in the United States Senate. In her speech, Faust noted that her great-grandfather had graduated 51st in his West Point class, which "doesn't sound too bad," she quipped, "except that in the Class of 1883 there were 52 students."







Above, left: President Faust and her husband, Harvard Professor Charles Rosenberg, review Civil War era archives in the Special Collections division of the USMA library. Above, right: 1ST CPT E.J. Coleman '16, President Faust, and LTG Caslen '75 observe lunch formation from the steps of Washington Hall. Left: A photograph of President Faust's great-grandfather, Lawrence Davis Tyson, USMA Class of 1883. Tyson attained the rank of brigadier general during World War I and was elected to the United States Senate following

This combination of humor, grace, and incisive intelligence earned Faust the respect of cadets and faculty alike.

Cadet Lila Garner '16 was among the many cadets who remained after the lecture to speak privately with Faust, and she later had an opportunity to reflect on the experience. "As an English major in an academy widely known for its engineering programs,

hearing President Faust's praise of West Point's progress in the liberal arts and her emphasis on its importance to leaders was a landmark moment in my cadet career," Garner said. She added that she was "particularly impressed by President Faust's reflections concerning all great leaders sharing a gift for language and their ability to inspire others with the belief of possibility."

In addition to the lecture, Faust shared a meal in the Mess Hall with cadets from various academic departments and also participated in a faculty symposium moderated by Professor Elizabeth Samet of the Department of English and Philosophy. This symposium was the culmination of a yearlong, interdisciplinary colloquium at which staff and faculty from eight different academic departments and agencies met to discuss Faust's highly acclaimed 2009 book, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. The

symposium discussion touched on a constellation of issues Faust's scholarship addresses, including the role of narrative in shaping collective memory and the challenges of memorialization during times of war. Although Faust's work explores these subjects through the lens of the American Civil War, her keen insights remind readers that they remain relevant today, in ways not yet fully understand.

A deepening understanding of elusive ideas is, according to Faust, precisely what the humanities can offer. Reflecting on both the substance and significance of Faust's visit, Samet suggested that Faust's remarks resonate because they ask more of an audience, reminding all of the importance of asking the right questions. "At a time when so many respond to deep ambiguity with a craving for formulas, checklists, and simple solutions, Drew Faust reminds us that the humanities acclimate us to complexity and thereby help to illuminate the confusions of our age," Samet said. The study of the humanities that Faust so eloquently champions inculcates the moral and intellectual courage that allow us to be comfortable with that confusion and to be willing to pursue our most challenging inquiries, even when they lead us toward the uncertain and unfamiliar.

MAJ Adam Keller '05 is an instructor in the Department of English and Philosophy, for which he teaches core courses in composition and literature. He holds a Master of Arts in English Language and Literature from Yale University and is currently serving as the executive officer for USMA's first-year composition course.

The Zengerle Family Lecture Series in the Arts and Humanities

The Zengerle Family Lecture in the Arts and Humanities is a new annual lecture series endowed by Mr. Joseph Zengerle '64 in honor of his wife, Lynda, and their two sons, Tucker and Jason. The lecture aims to bring a leading figure in the arts and humanities to West Point each year in order to:

- ▶ Enhance faculty and cadet intellectual development.
- Facilitate interdepartmental collaboration and interdisciplinary scholarship.
- Bridge the civil-military divide by inviting important voices in the arts and humanities to address a military audience.
- Broaden the perspectives of cadets through exposure to influential figures representing all manner of diversity: gender, race, religion, nationality, and culture.
- Reinforce the value of the humanities to the intellectual maturation of cadets and the development of leaders of character, humility, and empathy.

YEAR-LONG COLLOQUIUM: In preparation for Faust's visit, the Department of English and Philosophy conducted four monthly reading group meetings, during which interested faculty and cadets from diverse departments discussed assigned chapters from her 2009 book about Civil War memory, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War* (Vintage Civil War Library).

To read the full transcript of President Faust's speech, visit: harvard.edu/president speech/2016 to-be-speaker-words-and-doer-deeds-literature-and-leadership

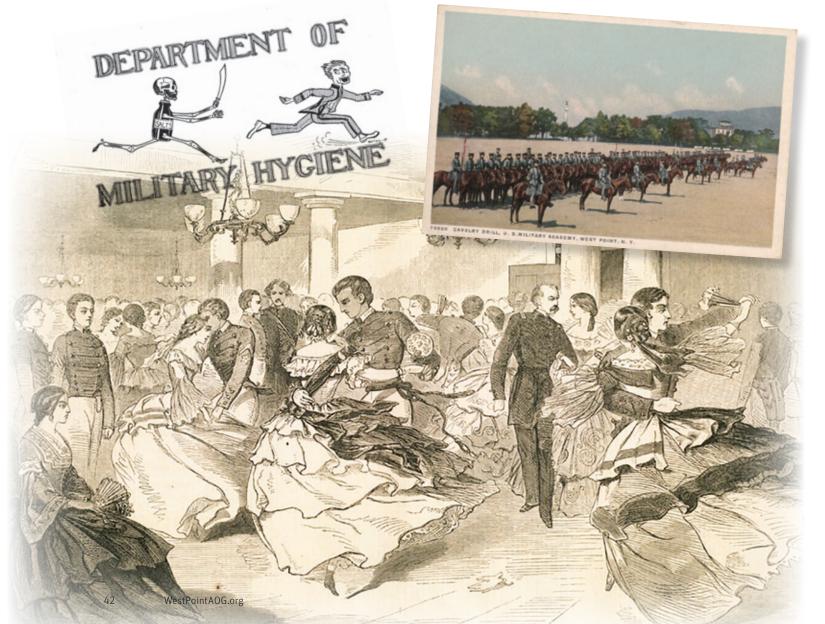


Classes of Bygone Days:

Dancing, Drawing, Military Hygiene, Ordnance and Riding

By Keith J. Hamel, WPAOG staff

As detailed in the last issue of *West Point* magazine, the United States Military Academy (USMA) implemented a new curriculum in academic year 2015-16. Curriculum change is nothing new at West Point. For more than a century, the Academy has been assessing the effectiveness of its curriculum and making changes at regular intervals in order to best prepare cadets for the challenges facing the nation at any particular time. Because of this, several longstanding classes, and even whole academic departments, have come and gone. Here's a look at five subjects that thousands of cadets from yesteryear once studied, but today's cadets know little about.



Dancing

Even before there was a United States Military Academy, there was dancing at West Point. George Washington had a ballroom built on what became the Plain and danced the night away to celebrate the May 31, 1782 birthday of the Dauphin of France. As talk of a national military academy grew, Baron von Steuben, the Prussian-born military officer who taught drill and tactics to Continental Army troops stationed at West Point, recommended that the new academy have four essential courses: horsemanship, fencing, music, and dancing. It took two decades after its establishment, however, before USMA hired its first dancing (called "ballet") master, Lorenzo Papanti, who went on to open a famous dance academy in Boston. At first, dancing was a mandatory class for all Third and Fourth Class cadets, but it later became a voluntary class that cadets had to pay for out of their own pockets. In March 1879, USMA hired Louis Vizay to teach dancing to the cadets, and, in 1883, his son Rudolph joined him as an assistant. When Louis resigned in 1898, Rudolph became Dancing Master at West Point, a position he held for 52 years. Legend has it that John J. Pershing, Class of 1886, later General of the Armies in World War I, was a good dancer as a cadet. Dance instruction continued at the Academy through the Department of Physical Education until the 1950s.

Drawing

Drawing was not an approved academic department until 1826, but it had been taught at the Academy nearly since the days of its founding. In fact, the Engineer detachment stationed at West Point took lessons in drawing as early as 1796. Congress authorized the Academy to hire an instructor of drawing on February 28, 1803,

and President Thomas Jefferson appointed Francois Desiré Masson, who taught both drawing and French. In its infancy, the Department of Drawing did not adhere to any fixed curriculum (the course in drawing was elementary in nature and confined to freehand drawing and to copying topographic maps). The Academy also found it difficult to keep drawing instructors around long enough to create any academic traditions (one instructor, Charles Albert Leslie, a distinguished artist who studied in England, left after one year, complaining that the demands of his teaching duties left him no time for his own artwork). The fortunes of the department changed in August 1834 when the Academy hired Robert Walter Weir, an American artist who had already achieved distinction, to be head drawing instructor. Weir held his position for 42 years and influenced

hundreds of cadets, including James A. McNeill Whistler, ex-1855, of "Whistler's Mother" fame. While Weir taught the cadets to be artistic rather than technical, his successor, Charles William



Second Class cadets in a 1904 drawing class.

Larned, Class of 1870, forced the artistic emphasis to the background in favor of technical demands (focusing specifically on technical engineering, topographical maps, gun construction, and building construction). Larned also gained notoriety at the Academy for being one of the first instructors to take cadets on section trips (he took them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other galleries in New York City). With the introduction of the 1902 curriculum, both Third Class and Second Class cadets took drawing. The former concentrated on sketching, while the latter

did architectural drawing. In its day, perhaps no other department provided training that was of more immediate value to a new officer than the Department of Drawing; however, after the turn of the century and the rise of photography, drawing became less and less important to the Army. Superintendent Garrison Davidson, Class of 1927, seeking to "eliminate the irrelevant and obsolete" in USMA's curriculum, abolished the drawing course in 1957.

LTC Charles M. Gandy, Surgeon U.S. Army, Medical Corps, was the first Professor of the Department of Military Hygiene in 1905.

Military Hygiene

After the Army's experience during the Spanish American War, in which more Americans died from disease and poor sanitation than from combat, the U.S. Secretary of War mandated that the Academy establish a Department of Military Hygiene in 1905. Its first professor and head was Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Gandy, the Post Surgeon.

Since 1879, the subject of Physiology had been taught by the Department of Chemistry, but the new Department of Military Hygiene broadened the scope of this topic with a series of lectures

Previous Page: (clockwise from upper left) Heading for the Department of Military Hygiene found in 1906 *Howitzer*. Cavalry training covered all aspects of horsemanship. Hops provided a chance for cadets to impress the ladies with dancing skills learned in class at USMA.





Left: (Ordnance) Cadets in Instrument House conducting experiments in 1903. Right: Cavalry Skills and Mounted Drill Tactics at Thayer Hall, West Point, circa 1915.

given to Second Class cadets during the spring term ("Gunshot Wounds" and "The Conservation of Health in Hot Climates"). Soon, a textbook became the basis of instruction (written by the professors themselves) with chapters covering personal hygiene, examination of recruits, foods and their preparation, water supply, waste disposal, sanitation of barracks, preventing and managing epidemic diseases, venereal disease prophylaxis, and the nature and effects of alcohol and narcotics. After a one-year hiatus, instruction in Military Hygiene moved to First Class cadets in 1924 with the rationale being that they would best recognize the importance of this topic given that they would soon be charged with troop care. The department's 30-lesson course period was shared on alternate days with the Department of Tactics riding lessons (see below). Later on, the department gave lectures on personal hygiene during Cadet Basic Training. The department was not only an academic department: It also conducted the daily sick call, performed annual physical examinations of cadets, and maintained the hospital for all residents on post.

Ordnance

The Department of Ordnance had a long, evolutionary history at the Academy. It began as the Department of Artillery in 1817 and, based on a recommendation from the War Department, became the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery in 1857. After 85 years, "Gunnery" was dropped from its name, and it became known as just the Department of Ordnance in 1942 (the science of gunnery had given way to more emphasis on the engineering and functioning aspects of materiel). On May 23, 1969, Major General S.W. Koster '42, the 48th Superintendent, disbanded the department by General Order 129. In its heyday, the course increased its scope to keep in step with the increasing complexity and variety of Ordnance materiel (i.e., the department changed to keep up with the weapons of war). Early topics studied included gunpowder, projectiles, pyrotechnics, cannons, rifle-musket, the projectile in vacuo, air resistance, fuses and primers, theory of recoil, theory of explosives, and ballistics. One of the earliest Ordnance instructors was Robert Anderson, Class of 1825, and one of his students was P.G.T. Beauregard, Class of 1838. They fought each other at the Battle of Fort Sumter to start the U.S. Civil War. Only First Class cadets took Ordnance, which alternated every other weekday with cavalry tactics and riding. Starting in the

1930s, Ordnance saw an increase in machine shop practice (cadets learned to operate common machine shop tools), and in 1953-54 Ordnance consisted of four subcourses: engineering materials and processes, armament engineering, automotive engineering, and special weapons engineering. Like Drawing, Ordnance was one of the first departments to take cadets on section trips. Early on, cadets visited the Army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal in New York and the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. Later in the department's history, instructors took cadets to Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. The Ordnance Laboratory, built in 1840, is now the Firstie Club.

Riding

Cavalry training, sometimes called "horsemanship" or "riding," began in 1839 and was one of three essential military skills taught by the Tactics Department (the others being Artillery and Infantry). It was taught by enlisted troopers from the West Point cavalry detachment under the command of the senior instructor of Tactics. As it was split with other military disciplines, Cavalry training at West Point only taught cadets the rudimentary elements of horsemanship. During four years at USMA, a cadet would ride 220 hours on average (in comparison, during two years at the military academy at St. Cyr in France, a student would ride approximately 2,000 hours). Still, USMA's riding program gained notoriety for its indoor equestrian facility, the largest of its kind at the time when it opened in 1855, which allowed cadets to ride year long. It was replaced by a larger building in 1911, which was converted into the academic building Thayer Hall in 1958. The program also graduated some world-renowned riders: Guy V. Henry Jr., Class of 1898 and 31st Commandant of Cadets, won an equestrian bronze medal at the 1912 Olympics; George S. Patton, Class of 1909, received a perfect score in the horse riding portion of the pentathlon at the 1912 Olympics; and Earl Thomson '22, competed in three Olympics, winning two gold and three silver medals. In 1907, eighty-nine "Buffalo Soldiers" from the 9th Cavalry Regiment taught riding and mounted drill to cadets. Cadets practiced artillery drills on horseback, partook in cavalry parades, learned to care for and stable their horses, and participated in polo competitions and shows. Riding classes ceased at USMA in 1947, but horsemanship was brought back as a club team in 1967. *

Photos: Submitted; 101Combat Aviation Brigade Public Affairs

Gripping Hands

"Grip hands—though it be from the shadows—while we swear as you did of yore, or living or dying, to honor the Corps, and the Corps, and the Corps."—Bishop Shipman 1902

1982 Jebb Promoted to Dean at USMA

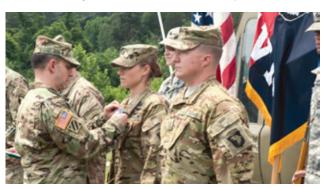
On June 24, 2016 Colonel Cindy lebb was promoted to Brigadier General and became the 14th USMA Dean of the Academic Board, the first woman to hold this position in West Point history. She holds a Master of Arts in Political Science and Ph.D. in Political Science, both from Duke University, and a Master of Arts in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College.



Jebb has authored or coauthored three books, conducted human security research in Africa, and completed study projects in Iraq, Djibouti and Afghanistan. She has been head of the USMA Department of Social Sciences since 2013.

2012 Gordon Awarded **Distinguished Flying Cross**

On June 1, 2016 Captain Lindsay G. Gordon was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for exceptionally valorous achievement while deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel. The narrative accompanying the award certificate cited "Gordon's absolute professionalism, bravery, courage under fire, and unwavering dedication to mission accomplishment."





General Officer Promotions

The U.S. Senate has confirmed the following General Officer nominations:

To the rank of General:

Lieutenant General Robert B. Brown '81

To the rank of Lieutenant General:

Major General John G. Rossi '83 Major General Todd T. Semonite '79 Major General Darryl A. Williams '83

To the rank of Major General:

Brigadier General Willard M. Burleson III '88 Brigadier General John A. George '88 Brigadier General Randy A. George '88 Brigadier General Sean M. Jenkins '88 Brigadier General John P. Johnson '85 Brigadier General John S. Kem '85 Brigadier General Timothy P. McGuire '87

To the rank of Major General, continued:

Brigadier General Terrence J. McKenrick '85 Brigadier General Christopher P. McPadden '85 Brigadier General Daniel G. Mitchell '85 Brigadier General Leopoldo A. Quintas Jr. '86 Brigadier General Wilson A. Shoffner Jr. '88 Brigadier General Kurt L. Sonntag '86 Brigadier General Scott A. Spellmon '86 Brigadier General Eric J. Wesley '86

To the rank of Brigadier General:

Colonel Cindy R. Jebb '82 Colonel Andrew J. Juknelis '88, USAR Colonel Deborah L. Kotulich '90, USAR





n April 28, 13 academic departments, the Department of Physical Education and the Department of Military Instruction took part in Projects Day 2016. From the ballroom of the West Point Club to the labs of Bartlett Hall, and in various venues all over the Academy, nearly 400 cadet projects were on display. Speaking at a luncheon for donors, whose contributions to the Margin of Excellence help fund many of the projects presented, BG Timothy Trainor '83, 13th Dean of the Academic Board, said, "It's simply an amazing day at West Point." ★

2016 Projects Day Showcases Academic Excellence at West Point





Inner Focus, Precision and Stamina Build Success By LTC (R) Web Wright III, Guest Writer

The Army Rifle Team practices for 20 hours a week to hit a mark the size of the period at the end of this sentence. Not just once, but over and over again under the pressure of competition. And the practice has paid off. This year, the team beat Navy for the sixth year in a row, qualified two cadets to compete in the NCAA Championship, and one cadet, Nathan Brewer '19, won the National Junior Olympic National Rifle Championship at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, also reinstating his position on the National Development Team, the feeder path for the 2020 Olympics.

The sport is not widely known, but is arguably the quintessential individual sport, requiring physical stamina, mastery of fine motor skills and a chess master's level of concentration. The concept is the antithesis of other sports born on the fields of friendly strife. The idea is to hold a rifle as still as possible, rejecting any distraction, and place a .22-caliber bullet through a tiny dot 50 feet away, 60 times in the kneeling, prone and standing positions in the small bore event. Or, in the air rifle event, a .177-caliber pellet 60 times from the standing

position. The high score for the team this year in air rifle was 593, which translates to only missing that font-size 10 period, seven times out of 60 shots.

"What we do is akin to shooting 60 free throws in a row," said Lieutenant Colonel Web Wright III (Retired), head coach of the Rifle Team, and a two-time NCAA individual champion, world record holder, and 1988 Olympian. "The mental discipline it takes to execute each shot, every single time; to eliminate the outside world and find the 'zone;' makes three-position rifle shooting probably the most psychologically intense sport there is. You have to learn to relax, calm your heartbeat, calm your mind and perform. That's not easy when the pressure is on."

The team is coming off of two years of rebuilding and is starting to see the results of hard work and smart recruiting. Brewer, from Walla Walla, Washington, came up through a JROTC program that provided the opportunity to hone his skills through three-position air rifle shooting. He went on to win the National Championships for

Above: Rifle Team Captain Allen Solida '17 (left), Coach Web Wright (center) and Allyssa Gestl '16 at Tronsrue Marksmanship Center. The Army West Point Rifle Team competes as an NCAA Division I team and is a perennial qualifier for the NCAA championships. Rifle is the only NCAA sport where men and women compete equally as co-ed athletes.

"3P" air rifle in his senior year of high school. "Nathan has been a tremendous asset for this team," Wright said. "He came in hungry to make his mark and has become not only the best plebe on the team, but arguably the best shooter on the team. He has stacked up a list of accomplishments that include making the finals in the Great America Rifle Conference (GARC) and NCAAs and, literally astounding the field at the National Junior Olympics."

Brewer will split his time this summer between Airborne School, Cadet Field Training and the Olympic Training Center as a member of the National Junior Team. "I decided to come to West Point because I felt I an obligation to serve and protect the nation that protected me throughout my life," Brewer said. "I also want to develop as a leader so that I may guide others to accomplish goals in the future."

And like all elite-level athletes, Brewer has goals within the sport. "In the short term, I would like to achieve All-American status and do well at the NCAAs," Brewer said. "Ultimately, I would like to participate in the World Cup circuit and make the Olympic Team." *



CDT Nathan Brewer '19 amassed an impressive list of accomplishments as a Plebe this year, qualifying for the NCAA championships in the small bore event, winning the National Junior Championship and earning a berth on the U.S. National Development Team.



The Tronsrue Marksmanship Center is equipped with state-of-the-art MegaLink target systems which instantly analyze and display the results of each shot. As seen here, the shot value and shot group are displayed, providing spectators the ability to see who is winning the competition.

Army West Point Rifle Team At a Glance

WHAT THEY DO

Army West Point Rifle competes as a Division I NCAA program, using Olympic-style rifles, equipment and rules. The team competes in two events: the three-position small bore event and the air rifle event.

Small bore: 20 shots in each of three positions, kneeling, prone, and standing, at 50 feet. Maximum score: 600. Typical NCAA level winning score: upper 580s/low 590s.

Air rifle: 60 shots in the standing position at 10 meters.

The team trains in the Tronsrue Marksmanship Center, named after George Tronsrue Jr. '52. The rifle and air gun range are equipped with state-of-the-art electronic targets that display shot results in fractions of millimeters.

THE TEAM

Rifle is the only co-ed sport in the NCAA. Men and women compete equally in shoulder-to-shoulder competition. The roster is typically 10 to 16 cadets.

WHAT THEY USE

For the small bore event, cadets use specialized, adaptable .22 caliber rifles. The air rifles are powered by compressed air and fire match-grade .177 caliber pellets. With thousands of adjustments possible, these rifles can be individually fitted to the shooter to maintain a perfect, natural point of aim. The triggers are measured in ounces (versus three to five pounds on an M-16) and the micrometer sights are hyper-precise, allowing the shooter to make adjustments throughout the course of fire.

In the last decade, new training aids have emerged which allow coaches to see the shooter's hold, sight alignment, trigger release and follow-through. "We use the Russian-made SCATT system that uses infrared technology to show the trace of the shooter's 'hold', or the pattern of movement while the shooter is lining up for the shot," said Wright. "I can also see if the shooter has mis-aligned the sights or if the shooter is 'jerking the trigger' or anticipating the shot."

WHAT THEY WEAR

Leather and canvas coats and pants, slings, flat-soled boots, padded gloves and kneeling rolls are standard gear. The kneeling roll provides support for the shooter to sit on the heel and ankle for the length of the course of fire. Adjustable monocular glasses allow the shooter to attain proper sight alignment and sight picture while firing.

Invariably when new spectators

watch Olympic-style rifle competition, they ask, "Why do they wear all that stuff?" The simple answer is that specialized clothing adds stability and support for the athlete. The 17-pound rifle is supported in the kneeling and prone positions using a sling from the support arm to the rifle. The glove, coat and

pants provide padding and stability to remain in position for long periods of time.

THE TARGETS

NCAA competitions, like the Olympics, are shot on state-of-the-art, electronic targets, which use a series of sensors that triangulate the bullet's flight as it passes through the target face, assign a shot value, and display a graphic representation of the shot on the shooter's screen. The computer program tallies the overall score. All competitors' series are displayed on a master screen, which ranks them virtually instantaneously.

The Tronsrue Marksmanship Center is outfitted with twenty 50-foot small bore (.22 caliber) and twenty 10-meter air rifle MegaLink target systems. It is the largest capacity range of any NCAA rifle program.

WEST POINT SHOOTING TRIVIA

Several cadets have gone on to make national-level teams and compete in the Olympics. Graduates have gone on to assignments at the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit in Fort Benning, GA. The most famous shooting Olympian from West Point was Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr., Class of 1909, who shot in the Modern Pentathlon at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.



Submit comments or questions to Editor@wpaog.org, or chat with us on one of our WPAOG social media channels!

FROM: Stuart Bastin '85

I realize many rank positions have been added since my graduation; however, regarding the front cover of the 2016 spring issue, is the sleeve insignia of the cadet with his chevrons down and rockers up actually correct? (If it is an error, I guess we can't hold it against him since graduation is only a couple of weeks away.)

RESPONSE:

The cover photo for the 2016 spring issue was actually taken during the 2015 Homecoming Parade. So, at the time, graduation was more than half a year away, but the insignia is indeed correct and accurate. The cadet marching behind the Colors is the brigade command sergeant major. According to Master Sergeant Robert Wiery, USCC Drill & Ceremony NCO, the Corps places the command sergeant major behind the Color Guard as TC 3-21.5 instructs for most ceremonies. All of the flag bearers and rifle bearers on the team are cows, and they have a star under their chevrons. To assist you and other readers who have asked for such clarification, we have included a chart from USCC Cir 351-2, which new cadets must master by the end of the first week of Beast Barracks (so graduation, as a new cadet would say by the end of R-day, is "no excuse, sir").

FROM: Dan Clark '91

I'm writing from the "old grad" perspective to address an issue regarding the Cadet Color Guard, the most symbolic icon of our

years there. I noticed an issue with the precedence of flags on the cover of the 2016 spring issue. The correct protocol of flags should be (from L-R as viewing) the U.S. Colors, the Army flag, and then USCC's flag; however, in the photo the Army flag is placed in a subordinate position to the USCC flag. I thought it might have been a bad day for the Color Guard, but I also noticed the same positioning occurring in other photos, such as podium displays and various parades. I carried the Army flag in 1989 and served as the Color Guard OIC in spring of '91. This is one of those matters that catches my eye. Flag protocol should never be subject to the "changing of the guard" from one SGM to the next.

RESPONSE:

We had to turn again to Master Sergeant Wiery of USCC Drill & Ceremony for an answer to this query. "The historical explanation is that the Corps of Cadets carried the flags in the wrong order for years," he said. "We have since fixed this." He highlights Army Regulations 840-10, which deals with flags, guidons, streamers and the like. According to subparagraph 2-5 concerning the order of precedence of flags, the flag of the United States is first, followed by foreign national flags, the flag of the U.S. President, state and territorial flags, and then military organizational flags of the Services in order of precedence. First in this list is the flag for the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy. The U.S. Army flag ranks sixth in precedence (after all remaining Service Academy flags).



Rank insignia and company patches for the U.S. Corps of Cadets, with selected highlights.

Regimental Athletic Officer



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AUGUST

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11-13

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13

Acceptance Day Class of 2020

14

Affirmation Ceremony Class of 2018

26-27

Ring Weekend Class of 2017



SEPTEMBER

West Point Band **Labor Day Concert**

Buffalo Soldier Wreath-Laying Ceremony

10

BEAT RICE! Army West Point Football home opener for 2016 season

12-14

West Point Diversity Leadership Conference



12-16

Branch Week

22

Nininger Award

25

Tunnels to Towers Run, NYC

Upcoming events suggested by West Point staff & faculty.

Events for Nov 2016—Jan 2017 should be sent to Editor@wpaog.org by Aug 15, 2016.

OCTOBER

Thayer Award

Army Sports Hall of Fame Induction

23-25

Parents Weekend

FALL REUNIONS

SEP8

Classes of 1971, 1986

OCT 13

HOMECOMING Classes of 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011

OCT 20

Classes of 1976, 1981

NOV₃

Class of 1991



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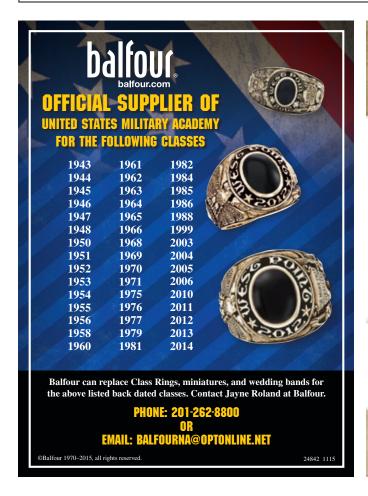
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Be Thou at Peace Deaths reported from April 1-June 21, 2016.

COL Frank T. Holt, USA, Retired	1939	Mr. William L. Sweidel	1950
COL Robert B. Spilman, USA, Retired	1942	COL Frank E. Hamilton, USA, Retired	1951
Mr. Clifford C. Cornell	1943 JUN	Mr. Frank G. Penney	1951
Mr. Eugene A. Darrow	1944	Mr. Lew S. Robinson	1951
Honorable Joseph C. Petrone	1944	LTC Walter B. Russell Jr., USA, Retired	1951
Col Owen T. Reeves, USAF, Retired	1944	COL Howard C. Jelinek, USA, Retired	1952
LTC Bruton B. Schardt, USA, Retired	1944	COL William F. Reilly, USA, Retired	1952
Mr. Otto W. Steinhardt	1944	COL Clyde A. Selleck Jr., USA, Retired	1952
Mr. William A. Ekberg	1945	COL Clarence E. Talley Jr., USA, Retired	1953
LTC John W. Fletcher Jr., USA, Retired	1945	Mr. William J. Almon	1954
MAJ Eugene J. Gasior, USA, Retired	1945	COL Kerwood W. Barrand, USA, Retired	1954
COL Walter R. Hylander Jr., USA, Retired	1945	Mr. Robert B. Egelston	1954
Mr. Roger L. Johnson	1945	COL Edward P. Hart, USA, Retired	1954
Mr. Houghton Lohn	1945	LTC Leo P. Hobbs, USA, Retired	1954
Mr. Ernest J. Massari	1945	LTC Harold D. Frear, USA, Retired	1955
Lt Col James D. M. Morris, USAF, Retired	1945	Col Edwin F. Rumsey, USAF, Retired	1955
Mr. Richard P. Wallsten	1945	LTC Robert F. Stanley, USA, Retired	1955
COL Kendrick B. Barlow Jr., USA, Retired	1946	LTC Macon W. Wells, USA, Retired	1955
LTC Steven L. Conner Jr., USA, Retired	1946	LTC Thomas C. West, USA, Retired	1955
COL Elisha J. Fuller, USA, Retired	1946	LTC Edward F. Daly Jr., USA, Retired	1956
LTC Stephen E. Gray, USA, Retired	1946	Lt Col Robert T. Goodwyn III, USAF, Retired	1956
Lt Col Frederick L. Hafer, USAF, Retired	1946	MG Richard S. Kem, USA, Retired	1956
Mr. William G. Simpson	1946	Mr. David R. Larr	1956
Lt Col Wallace H. Griffith, USAF, Retired	1947	LTC Robert K. Nicholson, USA, Retired	1956
Lt Col Robert C. Davis, USAF, Retired	1948	LTC C. R. Parker, USA, Retired	1956
Gen Robert C. Mathis, USAF, Retired	1948	COL Donald J. Bowes Jr., USA, Retired	1957
COL Arnold M. Sargeant Jr., USA, Retired	1948	Col Benedict E. Glyphis, USAF, Retired	1957
Mr. Paul E. Weaver	1948	Mr. William F. Brown	1958
COL James Lampros, USA, Retired	1949	COL Cecil L. Shrader, USA, Retired	1958
Lt Col Louis P. Murray, USAF, Retired	1949	COL Darel S. Johnson, USA, Retired	1959
LTC David B. Rogers Jr., USA, Retired	1949	Mr. William S. McDaniel	1959
COL Donald E. Whistler, USA, Retired	1949	COL Lawrence C. Ross, USA, Retired	1959
COL Howard B. Blanchard Jr., USA, Retired	1950	Lt Col Ronald B. Neutzling, USAF, Retired	1961
Lt Col Clyde R. Cloar, USAF, Retired	1950	LTC Robert M. Tarbet Jr., USA, Retired	1962
BG James C. Donovan, USA, Retired	1950	MAJ Peter G. Schmeelk, USA, Retired	1964
COL Joseph T. Griffin Jr., USA, Retired	1950	Mr. Thomas L. Wright	1964
Mr. Maurice E. Melton	1950	LTC John C. De Vitto, USA, Retired	1965
Honorable Edward J. Reidy	1950	Mr. Jerome M. Ledzinski	1965
Mr. John R. Shelley	1950	LTC Robert F. Selkis, USA, Retired	1965

Mr. Daniel V. James Jr.	1966
Mr. Henry J. Berthelot	1967
COL Stephen R. Sears, USA, Retired	
Mr. Arthur W. Ackerman Jr.	1968
LTC Robert A. Adams, USA, Retired	1968
Mr. Karl J. Gustafson	1968
Mr. Richard T. Russell Jr.	1968
COL Donald J. Bergin MD, USAR, Retired	1972
Mr. Frederick H. Niedermeyer	1980
Mr. Robert Kruger Jr.	1981
Mr. Ronald P. Shinego	1981
MAJ Timothy B. Hoskinson, ARNG	1991
Mr. Lennis S. Lammers	1991
CPT John-Charles R. Brannon	2011
CPT George H. F. Alsfelder	

In Memoriam



Cadet Mitchell Alexander Winey

Class of 2018 B Company, First Regiment May 5, 1995 - June 2, 2016

Duty, Honor, Country were his touchstones.

Be Thou at Peace.

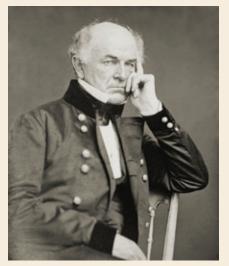
Past in Review

The Egg Nog Riot

By Anthony DiNoto, WPAOG staff

When then-Captain Sylvanus Thayer, Class of 1808, became the Superintendent of West Point in 1817, he revolutionized the Academy during his 16-year tenure, turning it from a disorderly and unruly place of just ten cadets per class year into a respected military institution. Thayer implemented many new changes at West Point, but none was as bold as banning the purchase, storage, or consumption of alcohol. This unprecedented change in policy was a reflection of the strict discipline Thayer brought to the Academy. However, on Christmas morning 1826, the scene at the newly reformed U.S. Military Academy was a far cry from what Sylvanus Thayer had established just a short period before. Cadets stumbled out from their barracks, cursing, disheveled, and still inebriated from the previous night. Windows were smashed, banisters had been ripped from stairways, and shattered dishes sprinkled the ground beneath the North Barracks. It didn't take long before the officer of the day dismissed the entire Corps upon the realization that there had been a riot of some sort the night before.

enjoying West Point's annual Christmas celebration, for it was tradition to indulge in egg nog during the holiday season. Back then, egg nog was much more than cream and eggs. It was a very potent drink made from nothing short of curdled milk, ale, wine or rum. Thus, cadets decided to smuggle liquor from nearby taverns to make the grog for their upcoming party. At Benny Havens, the popular 19th century tavern just outside the confines of West Point, cadets would barter with the bartenders for booze. Jefferson Davis, USMA Class of 1828, was once arrested for going to Benny Havens and had a bad history with alcohol. The future president of the Confederacy wasn't going to let Thayer's strict rules ruin his good time, and was instrumental in the plot to smuggle liquor into West Point. Shortly before Christmas, three cadets crossed the Hudson River and acquired about four gallons of whiskey from Martin's Tavern, another local watering hole. On the way back,



BG (then-CPT) Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Class of 1817 (shown c. 1851) was on duty in the North Barracks the night of the Egg Nog Riot.

they were met by an enlisted soldier on guard at the dock, but paid the man 35 cents to look the other way as they unloaded the contraband.

On Christmas night, Captain Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Class of 1817, and Lieutenant William A. Thorton, Class of 1825, were placed on duty to monitor the North Barracks. Four hours after midnight, Hitchcock was woken up by the rowdy sound of cadets a few floors above him. He went to investigate and discovered a party was taking place, and found a handful of drunken cadets and ordered them back to their rooms. Hitchcock then heard the sound of another party in the room next door and found three more drunk cadets. One of the cadets refused to reveal his identity, and as Hitchcock insisted the cadet show his face, angry words began to be exchanged. Hitchcock saw the situation growing tense, and as he walked away he heard a cadet yell "Get your dirks and bayonets...and pistols if you have them. Before this night is over, Hitchcock will be dead!" Hitchcock then proceeded to intervene at an even larger and rowdier party downstairs and ran into Jefferson Davis, who was clearly reaping the rewards of smuggled whiskey. Davis announced "Put away the grog boys! Captain Hitchcock's coming!" Adhering to Hitchcock's demand, Davis got rid of his stash and saved himself from a court martial.



Past in Review

The officers on duty were in the midst of what would later become known as "The Egg Nog Riot." Thorton had a cadet threaten him with his sword and was knocked down by another cadet with a piece of wood. Hitchcock attempted to break down a barricaded door, but was met by a cadet with a pistol. Another cadet bumped him as he shot, and the bullet hit the nearby door. It was at this point that Hitchcock realized he needed backup, so he sent for the Commandant of Cadets. But rumors quickly spread throughout the barracks that Hitchcock called for the "bombardiers," a nickname given by cadets to artillery men also stationed at West Point. Hitchcock's (so-called) summoning of the bombardiers was viewed by cadets as a slap in the face, for they had the utmost contempt for artillery men. The miscommunication started a chain reaction and cadets began taking up arms in an attempt to defend the North Barracks from artillery fire. Violence escalated, and cadets smashed plates, broke



Commandant of Cadets William J. Worth.

windows and furniture, and, of course, drank more egg nog. They stood guard for some time but after realizing the artillery men weren't really coming, the drunken mob sobered up. Commandant of Cadets William Worth later arrived on the scene and, with swift authority, quelled the Egg Nog Riot.

Out of the approximately 260 cadets, nearly 90 could have been indicted for their part in the Egg Nog Riot. But Thayer felt that indicting all of them would have reflected poorly on the Academy, so he chose to deal with only the worst offenders and just 19 cadets were expelled. Jefferson Davis and future general Robert E. Lee, USMA Class of 1829 (who also became 9th Superintendent of the Academy), both escaped the wrath of Thayer and would go on to play a much bigger role in American history.

The Egg Nog Riot is one of the most legendary tales in West Point lore. Every year around Christmastime, one can't help but think of a young Davis and his classmates drinking egg nog in cadet uniforms while watching their counterparts dive deep into a night of debauchery. Since that day, the Corps has never drunk egg nog like they did back then. *





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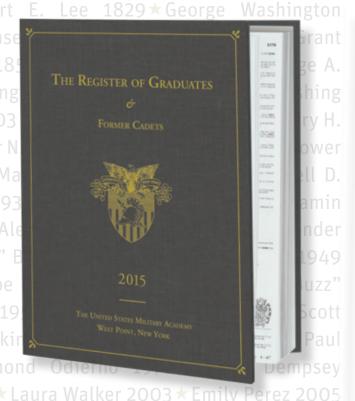


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