

FBI looking into how student evaded airport security

WASHINGTON (AP) — A college student who the FBI believes hid box cutters and other banned items aboard two Southwest Airlines planes had warned government officials he would try to bring forbidden articles onto commercial flights to expose holes in security.

A federal law enforcement official said Saturday that investigators are interviewing the man to learn how, despite stepped-up security since the Sept. 11 attacks, the man got through airport screeners while also carrying bleach, matches, modeling clay and notes detailing his intention to test security.

A Bush administration official said the suspected perpetrator last month sent the government an e-mail warning of his intention to conceal similar suspicious items on six planes and provided dates and locations for the plan.

Federal authorities "reviewed the correspondence and determined this individual did not pose an imminent threat to national security," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

A man who said he had been interviewed by

the FBI in connection with the Southwest Airlines incidents Thursday night identified himself to the Greensboro News & Record in North Carolina as Nathaniel T. Heatwole, a 20-year-old junior at Guilford College in Greensboro. The federal law enforcement official confirmed that he is the student being questioned.

"I have a ton of stuff I'd like to say, but ... I have to work with government before I work with the media," Heatwole told the newspaper in an interview from his home in Damascus, Md.

Guilford is a Quaker college with a history of pacifism and civil disobedience that dates to the Civil War. Randy Doss, vice president for enrollment and campus life, said in a statement that the FBI on Friday inquired about a student in connection with the investigation.

A woman who identified herself as Heatwole's sister told an Associated Press reporter in Damascus on Saturday that her brother had no comment.

The suspect was identified through a database search that linked the bags found on the planes to the e-mail, the Transportation Security

Administration said.

An FBI statement said legal proceedings were expected Monday in federal court in Baltimore. Government prosecutors still were trying to determine what charges they might bring.

Southwest Airlines maintenance workers found small plastic bags containing box cutters and other items in lavatory compartments on planes in New Orleans and Houston. Notes in the bags "indicated the items were intended to challenge Transportation Security Administration checkpoint security procedures," according to a statement from Southwest Airlines.

Each note also included precise information about where and when the items were placed on board the aircraft, according to a federal law enforcement official who spoke on condition of anonymity. That information has not been made public, so it's unclear how long the items were aboard the planes.

The discovery triggered stepped-up inspections of the entire U.S. commercial air fleet — roughly 7,000 planes. By Friday night, after consulting with

the FBI, the TSA rescinded the inspection order.

No other such bags were found in the inspection. The aviation security system has undergone enormous changes since the Sept. 11 attacks, in which 19 hijackers used box cutters to take over four planes. Airport screeners — who now are federal employees — receive more training, cockpit doors have been made bulletproof, many more air marshals are riding on commercial flights and some pilots are allowed to carry guns when they fly.

But gaps remain. Government officials acknowledge X-ray machines can miss plastic explosives and box cutters. Airport workers who have access to planes are not screened, nor is much of the cargo that goes aboard commercial flights.

Undercover federal investigators who recently tested security were able to sneak weapons past screeners.

The modeling clay found aboard the Southwest planes was made to look like an explosive, while the bleach could have been used to demonstrate how a corrosive or dangerous liquid could be smuggled aboard a plane.

Report: Army investigation closed and no charges filed

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — An elite unit of American soldiers mutilated and killed hundreds of unarmed villagers over seven months in 1967 during the Vietnam War, and an Army investigation closed with no charges filed, The Blade reported Sunday.

Soldiers of the Tiger Force unit of the Army's 101st Airborne Division dropped grenades into bunkers where villagers — including women and children — hid, and shot farmers without warning, the newspaper reported.

The Army's 4 1/2-year investigation, never before made public, was initiated by a soldier outraged at the killings. The probe substantiated 20 war crimes by 18 soldiers and reached the Pentagon and White House before it was closed in 1975, The Blade said.

William Doyle, a former Tiger Force sergeant, said he killed so many civilians in 1967 he lost count.

"We didn't expect to live. Nobody out there with any brains expected to live," he told the newspaper. "The way to live is to kill because you don't have to worry about anybody who's dead."

In an eight-month investigation, The Blade reviewed thousands of classified Army documents, National Archive records and radio logs and interviewed former members of the unit and relatives of those who died.

Tiger Force, a unit of 45 volunteers, was created to spy on forces of North Vietnam in South Vietnam's central highlands.

The Blade said it is not known how many Vietnamese civilians were killed.

"The way to live is to kill because you don't have to worry about who's dead."

— William Doyle
former Tiger Force sergeant

Records show at least 78 were shot or stabbed, the newspaper said. Based on interviews with Tiger Force soldiers and Vietnamese civilians, it is estimated the unit killed hundreds of unarmed people, The Blade said.

Army spokesman Joe Burtas said Sunday that only three Tiger Force members were on active duty during the investigation. He said their commanders, acting on the advice of military attorneys, determined there was not enough evidence for successful prosecution.

He also cited a lack of physical evidence and access to the crime scene, since a number of years had passed. He would not comment on why the military did not seek out the evidence sooner. Investigators took 400 sworn statements from witnesses, Burtas said. Some supported each other and some conflicted, he said.

According to The Blade, the rampage began in May 1967. No one knows what set it off. Less than a week after setting up camp in the central highlands, soldiers began torturing and killing prisoners in violation of American military law and the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the newspaper said.

1. OU (62)
 2. Miami (3)
 3. Virginia
 4. Georgia
 5. Southern
 6. Florida St.
 7. Washingt
 8. Ohio St.
 9. LSU
 10. Purdue
 11. Michigar
 12. N. Illinois
 13. Michigar
 14. Nebrask
 15. TCU
 16. Iowa
 17. Auburn
 18. Okla. St.
 19. Texas
 20. Wisconsin
 21. Arkansas
 22. Tennesse
 23. Bowling
 24. Utah
 25. Florida
- First place vote

ESPN C

1. OU (57)
 2. Miami (6)
 3. Virginia Te
 4. USC
 5. Georgia
 6. Washingt
 7. Florida St
 8. Ohio State
 9. LSU
 10. Purdue
 11. Nebrask
 12. Mich. St
 13. TCU
 14. N. Illinois
 15. Michigar
 16. Iowa
 17. Wisconsin
 18. Texas
 19. Okla. St
 20. Arkansas
 21. Auburn
 22. Tennesse
 23. Utah
 24. Minnesot
 25. Florida
- (As voted on coaches)

Q

"It almost playing with there."

- A

"It might h complete ga what we we offensively, special team

"The offer their blocks make a coup was daylight

"The fact i out and play consistent e enough foot going to say is an excuse

Agg

After a go victory over proved to b women's soc fered their fi games by fal

After taki Aggies gave me in overt (2) won the

Missouri scored the Peabody sco five Tiger go of goals allo

The scor Aggie junior mi a penalt Smith was d

Just 24 se er Elyse Ni raised the A houtout.

Smith an knocked in defender Ar

On our team,
your brightest
ideas get noticed.

Here, it's merit we turn to. We're not interested in how old you are or where you're from. If your idea is good, it's good. That's why we'll put you alongside teammates with the experience and knowledge to spot it. It's your time to shine.

ey.com/us/careers

ERNST & YOUNG
Quality In Everything We Do