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# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

**OA/ID Number:** 13692
**Folder ID Number:** 13692-001

**Folder Title:**
Police Memorial Groundbreaking Ceremony 10/30/89 [OA 6270]

| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
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## Families: The Other Victims

When a police officer is killed, it is the survivors who truly feel the pain and suffering, long after so many others have forgotten. They are victims every bit as much as the officers. Coping with a sudden, violent loss of a loved one is extremely difficult. It is made even worse by financial woes, disruption of family life and the criminal justice proceedings that follow.

The Memorial will provide a tangible symbol that a loved one did not die in vain . . . that he or she died proudly in the service of others . . . that he or she will never be forgotten . . . that his or her name will be in a place of honor in the nation's capital.

The survivors have only memories to comfort them, and how quickly memories fade without important reminders--especially for the children. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will serve as that reminder . . . a reminder to the survivors and to all Americans of this special breed of people who risk their lives for others.

## You Can Make a Difference

Join the people of America in making this Memorial a reality. Please make your donation now, and/or volunteer your time to help in your community. Gifts may be made in honor of someone special to you--either a fallen officer or one who has served.

**600,000 Assaulted**
**200,000 Wounded**
**1,500 Killed**

# Law Enforcement Officers

# It's Time...

# We Need Your Help

The Memorial will be built with private funds. It will be a gift from the American citizens, people like you. Five million dollars for construction is needed before the ground-breaking, which is planned for the Fall of 1989. Your donation is urgently needed.

Honor those who risk their lives to serve you. Our police officers are always there when we need help. Let's return the favor. Send your tax deductible donation, or volunteer to help now!

# Please Help.

# Send Your Contribution Today!

**National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.**
1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
(Phone: 703/827-0518)

Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

I have enclosed my gift payable to NLEOMF in the amount of:

$15 _____ $25 _____ $50 _____ Other _____

☐ I would like to help in my community. Please send information.

☐ This donation is in memory of:

"Brochure printed courtesy of Du Pont Company."

# Mission

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund was authorized by Congress to establish a national memorial in Washington, D.C. to honor law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty and to recognize all law enforcement officers for their service and sacrifice.

## Board of Directors

U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell, a co-author of the legislation to establish the Memorial, is the Honorary Chairman of the Memorial Fund. Craig W. Floyd is the chairman. As a former senior legislative aide to Congress, he has long been involved with activities to assist law enforcement and did much of the work to get legislation for the Memorial passed.

The Board of Directors is comprised of a senior executive from the following organizations, representing over 500,000 law enforcement officers and their families.

- Concerns of Police Survivors
- Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
- Fraternal Order of Police
- Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- International Brotherhood of Police Officers
- International Union of Police Associations/ AFL-CIO
- National Association of Police Organizations
- National Black Police Association
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
- National Sheriffs Association
- National Troopers Coalition
- Police Executive Research Forum
- Police Foundation
- United Federation of Police

## National Sponsoring Committee

- Ordway P. Burden
  President, Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation
- Johnny Carson
- U.S. Senator
  Alfonse D'Amato
- Leslie Easterbrook
- Dennis Farina
  National Celebrity Chairman
- U.S. Senator
  Edward M. Kennedy
- Edwin Meese III
- Nancy Reagan
- Elliott L. Richardson
- U.S. Representative
  Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (Ret.)
- Jack Russ
  Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives
- William S. Sessions
  Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- U.S. Senator
  Alan K. Simpson
- U.S. Senator
  Strom Thurmond
- Robert Urich
- Charles Z. Wick

## Corporate Leadership Committee

- James F. Kearns
  Du Pont Company Chairman
- Roger A. Enrico
  Pepsico Worldwide Beverages
- Jack F. Reichert
  Brunswick Corporation
- Charles R. Schneider
  Wells Fargo Guard Services/Burns International Security

# ...To Honor America's Law Officers

It's shocking! In just the past 10 years there have been 590,822 law enforcement officers assaulted, 204,584 wounded, and 1,525 killed in the line of duty . . . protecting our homes and families . . . answering our calls for help . . . fighting the war against crime.

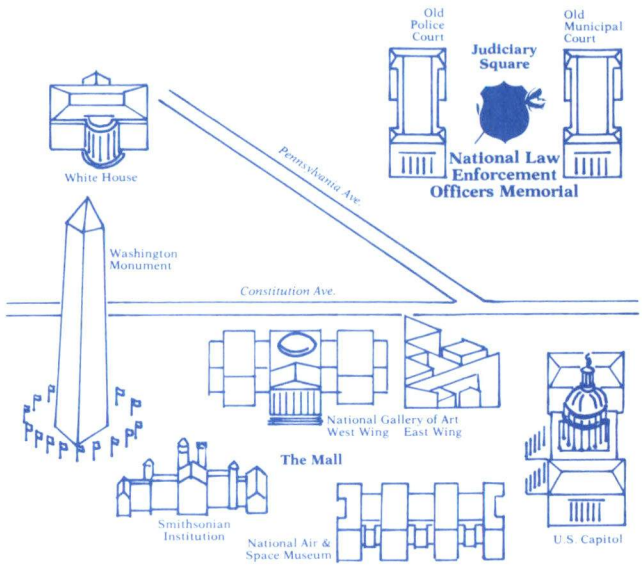
These courageous men and women are sheriffs, U.S. Marshals, state troopers, federal agents, our local police officers. They are also our forgotten heroes.

The nation has yet to properly recognize these dedicated people who serve us so well. It is time to recognize the more than 500,000 law enforcement officers serving today--men and women who are being killed at the rate of one every 57 hours.

## Congress Calls for National Tribute

In 1984, legislation authorizing a memorial to be built in Washington, D.C., honoring all federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, was unanimously passed by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. was directed by Congress to build this Memorial under the following guidelines:

- No federal funding.
- Construction must begin by October, 1989.
- Raise the money before breaking ground.




## Special Site Selected

The Memorial will be located in Washington, D.C. on Judiciary Square, three acres of federal park land. This prominent site is just a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol and a short walk from the National Mall. It is a site with strong historic ties to law enforcement. Flanked by the old Police Court and Municipal Court buildings, it can be reached by subway, bus or on foot from the Washington Monument, Smithsonian Museums, and other major landmarks.

The National Peace Officers Memorial Day ceremony will be held annually (on May 15) at the Memorial. The grounds will easily accommodate the thousands of people who attend each year.

The Memorial will be a special place of honor for all law enforcement officers. It will be a setting where family and friends can locate the name of a fallen loved one--and know the nation cares. It will be a place that will make law enforcement officers feel proud of their service.

# Memorial Design

## Pathway of Remembrance

The proposed design will feature an oval tree-lined "pathway of remembrance" which will include the names of fallen officers engraved on a granite wall. New names will be added yearly. This pathway will be a private area of the Memorial grounds, allowing for reflection and remembrance.

At the north end of the site, there will be a grouping of bronze law enforcement figures on a raised plaza symbolically representative of the many different types of law officers. Directly across from the statuary plaza at the southern end of the site, there will be a water fountain.

At the northern most point of the site will be two 60-foot flagstaffs for the Memorial banner and the American flag.

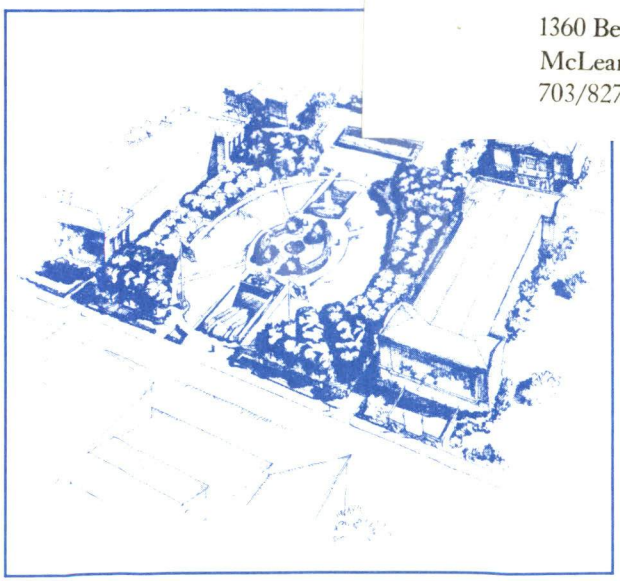
## Thin Blue Line

The names in the contemplative area will be softly lit. Trees, statues, and flagstaffs will be lit to stand out brightly on the grounds. At night, the Memorial Fund wants to shine a crystal blue laser beam skyward. Visible from afar, it will be a symbol of the daily risks law enforcement officers take to protect us . . . a reminder of the "thin blue line" of protection those officers provide . . . a signal that our nation's law enforcement officers will never be forgotten.

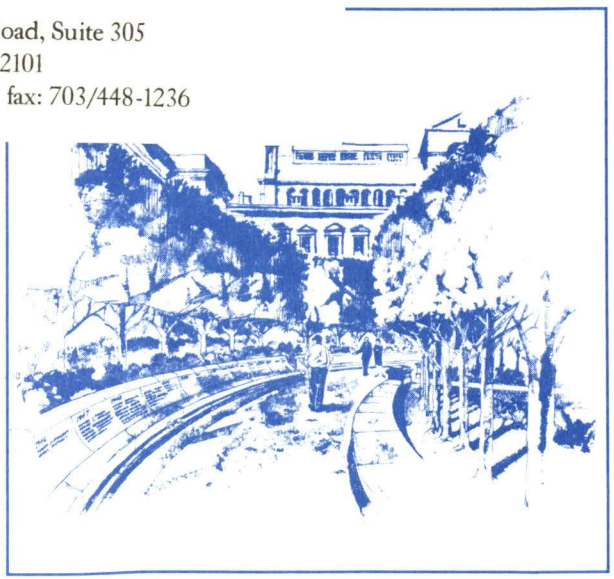
Craig W. Floyd
Chairman

National
Law Enforcement Officers'
MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.

1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
703/827-0518 fax: 703/448-1236



*National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial*



*Pathway of Remembrance*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FOR POLICE MEMORIAL CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

Attached are the cards and the back-up copy for Monday afternoon's ground-breaking ceremony for the new Memorial honoring law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

II. DISCUSSION

At 2:15 p.m. on Monday, October 30, 1989, you are scheduled to arrive at Judiciary Square in Washington, to give a speech and to join in the ground-breaking ceremony for the new police memorial.

Because of the unusually large number of "acknowledgements," two "acknowledgments cards" have been specially prepared for these remarks. The "acknowledgments" section is not on the TelePrompter text (that is, the TelePrompter text begins with the body of the speech).

The first card greets and acknowledges the 10 persons who will share the first row of the stage with you.

The second card acknowledges the approximately 10-14 additional U.S. Senators and Representatives who will be seated just in front of the stage. (Since the list of actual Congressional attendees won't be known until moments before the event itself, we expect that the Office of Legislative Affairs will be on site to provide Tim McBride with an "edited" set of acknowledgements cards.)

POLICE MEMORIAL GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY
JUDICIARY SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989, 2:15 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ARE LISTED ON THE SPEECH CARDS]]

ALL THESE LEADERS DESERVE OUR THANKS. BUT I ALSO WANT TO SAY: THANK YOU AMERICA. MORE THAN 400,000 INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS HAVE STEPPED FORWARD TO DONATE THE FUNDS FOR THIS MEMORIAL, A GIFT FROM A CARING PEOPLE AND A GRATEFUL NATION.

THE SACRIFICES WE HONOR TODAY BEGAN ON A COLD WINTER'S DAY IN JANUARY, 1794. ROBERT FORSYTH, A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND ONE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S NEW FEDERAL MARSHALS, ENLISTED TWO DEPUTIES AND WENT TO SERVE SOME ROUTINE COURT PAPERS ON THE ALLEN BROTHERS OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

BUT THEN, AS NOW, EVERY COP KNOWS THAT THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS A "ROUTINE" ASSIGNMENT. WHEN THE MARSHAL FOUND THE BROTHERS, THEY FLED UPSTAIRS, AND FIRED A SINGLE SHOT, RIGHT THROUGH THE DOOR. AND ROBERT FORSYTH BECAME THE FIRST CASUALTY IN AN UNDECLARED WAR THAT CONTINUES TO THIS DAY.

ROUTINE ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUE TO HOLD SPECIAL DANGER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT. IN 1988, CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER IRMA RUIZ WAS A MOTHER OF FOUR, AND A BELOVED MOTHER FIGURE TO DOZENS OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS IN THE HALLWAYS SHE PATROLLED. BUT WHEN A DRUG-CRAZED GUNMAN ATTACKED THE SCHOOL, IRMA DIED PROTECTING NEARLY 200 CHILDREN AND TEACHERS.

TWO COPS. TWO SACRIFICES. TWO CENTURIES APART.

BUT BOTH PART OF ONE TRADITION -- THE "THIN BLUE LINE" THAT PROTECTS OUR NATION FROM THE EVIL WITHIN.

THE STORY TO BE CARVED ON THESE WALLS IS THE STORY OF AMERICA, OF A CONTINUING QUEST TO PRESERVE BOTH DEMOCRACY AND DECENCY, AND TO PROTECT A NATIONAL TREASURE THAT WE CALL THE AMERICAN DREAM.

YOU KNOW THE NUMBERS. AN ESTIMATED 30,000 OFFICERS HAVE DIED DEFENDING LAW AND ORDER IN AMERICA. ADDED TO THIS ARE THE WOUNDED, A TOLL OF DISABILITY AND PAIN THAT RIVALS THOSE OF AMERICA'S OVERSEAS WARS.

EACH LOSS REPRESENTS A HOMETOWN HERO, A CITY OF FLAGS AT HALF-MAST, A SOMBER PROCESSION OF WHITE GLOVES AND BLACK ARM-BANDS, THE BAG-PIPED STRAINS OF "AMAZING GRACE" RISING IN THE WIND.

AND WITH EACH CASUALTY IS TOLD THE TALE OF A FAMILY, SO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, THE BRAVE SPOUSES AND PARENTS AND CHILDREN WHO PAY A TERRIBLE PRICE IN LONELINESS AND LOSS. MANY OF YOU ARE HERE TODAY, AND MANY OF YOU HAVE PLAYED A CRITICAL ROLE IN BRINGING THIS MEMORIAL TO LIFE.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL ENSURES THAT WHAT IS SO REAL TO YOU TODAY, WILL NEVER BECOME A STATISTIC. EACH LOSS HAS A NAME. AND EACH NAME HAS A STORY TO TELL.

THE POLISHED GRANITE WALLS OF AMERICA'S POLICE MEMORIAL WILL BEAR WITNESS TO THE SACRIFICE OF FRONTIER LAWMAN LIKE FRANK DALTON OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, ONE OF MORE THAN A HUNDRED DEPUTIES GUNNED DOWN BY OUTLAWS IN THE AMERICAN WEST.

AND PROHIBITION DETECTIVES LIKE HARRY MCGINNIS, KILLED IN 1933 IN A SHOOT-OUT WITH BONNIE AND CLYDE. FEDERAL AGENTS LIKE SECRET SERVICEMAN LESLIE COFFELT, MORTALLY WOUNDED WHILE PREVENTING TWO TERRORISTS FROM ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN.

AND ORDINARY, EXTRAORDINARY POLICEMEN LIKE PHILADELPHIA'S ALBERT VALENTINO, SHOT DOWN LAST WEEK INVESTIGATING A BURGLARY.

FOR ALL WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES PROTECTING THE PUBLIC, THIS MEMORIAL WILL STAND AS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR COURAGE AND THEIR SACRIFICE. THEY WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED HERE, IN THE OVAL BORDER OF THE "PATHWAY OF REMEMBRANCE." AND THEY WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED DOWN THE STREET -- IN THE OVAL OFFICE -- WHERE, SINCE THE DAY I TOOK OFFICE, I'VE KEPT THE BADGE OF A ROOKIE COP, MARTYRED LAST YEAR IN NEW YORK.

THIS MEMORIAL IS ALSO A TRIBUTE TO THE LIVING, TO THE PARTNERS AND THE TEAMMATES OF THE FALLEN, TO THEIR FAMILIES AND TO ALL OF YOU WHO ARE FOOTSOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST LAWLESSNESS.

IN AN AGE OF INDIFFERENCE, YOU TOOK A STAND. YOU MADE A CHOICE, YOU'VE MADE YOUR LIVES COUNT FOR SOMETHING. AND YOUR SERVICE MATTERS NOT ONLY BECAUSE IT SAVES LIVES AND FAMILIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS. IT MATTERS BECAUSE IT'S THE RIGHT THING TO DO.

ON MAY 13TH, MANY OF YOU GATHERED HERE, IN THIS SAME SQUARE, TO HOLD A CANDLELIGHT VIGIL FOR YOUR FELLOW OFFICERS. THE NIGHT SKY WAS PIERCED BY ONE OF THE MOST APPROPRIATE AND IMAGINATIVE MEMORIALS EVER BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON -- A SINGLE, CRYSTAL-BLUE BEAM OF LIGHT, A LASER, REPRESENTING THE THIN BLUE LINE.

TWO DAYS LATER -- ON A DISMAL, DRIZZLY, WASHINGTON AFTERNOON -- I STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH MANY OF YOU ON CAPITOL HILL, ARMED WITH NEW PROPOSALS TO HELP PROTECT THE PURE BLUE LIGHT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. WE INVITED CONGRESS TO JOIN US IN A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH AMERICA'S CITIES AND STATES -- A NEW, NATIONAL STRATEGY TO "TAKE BACK THE STREETS" -- BY TAKING CRIMINALS OFF THE STREETS. [[PAUSE]]

THE STATES NEED TO DO THEIR PART AS WELL. WE NEED MANDATORY PRISON TERMS FOR THOSE USING FIREARMS FOR CRIME. AN END TO PLEA-BARGAINING FOR VIOLENT FIREARMS OFFENDERS. AND FOR COP KILLERS, FOR THOSE WHO COMMIT THE ULTIMATE CRIME -- THEY SHOULD PAY THE ULTIMATE PRICE. [[PAUSE]]

CONGRESS HAS HAD OUR CRIME PACKAGE SINCE MAY. IT'S TIME TO ACT. BECAUSE THESE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A VITAL PART OF OUR NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY. AND BECAUSE BEFORE ANY MORE NAMES ARE ADDED TO THAT WALL -- THE PROTECTION YOU DESERVE SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE BOOKS. [[PAUSE]]

AND SO IT IS WITH THAT HOPE -- AND WITH GREAT PERSONAL PRIDE IN AMERICA'S POLICE, AND IN ALL WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS HISTORIC EFFORT -- THAT I WILL NOW JOIN IN THE GROUND-BREAKING FOR THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL.

THANK YOU. GOD BLESS YOU, AND THOSE WE HONOR. AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

# # #

✓ potential mentions in acknowledgements * Greeters of President

TENTATIVE DAIS GUESTS

1) President George Bush

(1) — ✓ 2) Craig W. Floyd, NLEOMF Chairman

(1) — ✓ 3) Lee Greenwood

✓ 4) James F. Kearns, Executive Vice President of the DuPont Company and Chairman of NLEOMF Corporate Leadership Committee

5) Mrs. James F. Kearns

6) D.C. Police Chief Isaac Fulwood ✓

(2) ✓ 7) D.C. Mayor Marion Barry

(1) ✓ * 8) Dewey Stokes, National President, Fraternal Order of Police ✓

9) Officer Gregory Jaglowski, Chicago Police Department, IACP/Parade Magazine "Police Officer of the Year"

(1) ✓ 10) U.S. Sen. Jim Sasser

(1) ✓ 11) U.S. Rep. Ben Gilman

(1) ✓ 12) U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Honorary Chairman, NLEOMF National Groundbreaking Committee ✓

(2) 13) Edwin Meese III, Chairman, NLEOMF National Sponsoring Committee ✓

(2) * 14) Phil Caruso, President, New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association ✓

* 15) Michael Muth, Vice Chairman, National Troopers Coalition ✓

* 16) Robert Scully, President, National Association of Police Organizations ✓

17) Suzie Sawyer, Executive Director, Concerns of Police Survivors ✓

18) Vivian Eney, President, Concerns of Police Survivors

19) Adolph South, National Chaplain, Fraternal Order of Police

(1) ✓ 20) Dick L. Thornburgh, U.S. Attorney General ✓

21) Davis Buckley, NLEOMF Architect ✓

22) Dennis Farina, NLEOMF National Celebrity Chairman

23) John Simpson, Director, U.S. Secret Service

24) Stephen Higgins, Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

25) William S. Sessions, Director, FBI

26) Joe Casey, Chief, Nashville Police Department (Ret.)

27) Frank Bracken, Under Secretary, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

* 28) Michael Flaherty, Chief, Prince Georges County (MD) Police Department

29) Stanley Morris, Director, U.S. Marshals Service

30) Maurice Turner, Jr., Chief, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (Ret.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON CW

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY EMN

SUBJECT: GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY FOR POLICE MEMORIAL

I. SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for Monday afternoon's ground-breaking ceremony for the new Memorial honoring law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

II. DISCUSSION

At 2:15 p.m. on Monday, October 30, 1989, you are scheduled to arrive at Judiciary Square in Washington, to give a speech and to join in the ground-breaking ceremony for the new police memorial.

The proposed Memorial will consist in part of an "oval" of granite walls. Akin to the Vietnam Memorial, the walls will be engraved with the names of every law enforcement official killed in the line of duty in our nation's history.

An audience of approximately 1,000 is expected to attend, including uniformed policemen, other law enforcement officials, and the families and friends of those who have died. Following your remarks and the brief ground-breaking ceremony, Lee Greenwood will sing "God Bless the U.S.A."

The remarks, which will be prepared for TelePrompter, are essentially a tribute to American law enforcement, and include a reference to Eddie Byrne's badge. The attached draft also includes a push for the anti-crime legislation you announced on May 15, 1989 -- the last time you addressed representatives of this group.

McNally/Simon
October 25, 1989 5:30 p.m.
Draft Four (B:COPS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY
JUDICIARY SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989, 2:00 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]] Thank you, Jim [[KEARNS, CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMORIAL'S CORPORATE LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE]], for those kind words, and for the hard work you and so many others here have contributed to making this day a reality.

And thank you America. More than 400,000 individual Americans have stepped forward to donate the funds for this Memorial, a gift from a caring people and a grateful nation.

The sacrifices we honor today began on a cold winter's day in January, 1794. Robert Forsyth, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and one of George Washington's new federal Marshals, enlisted two deputies and went to serve some routine court papers on the Allen brothers of Augusta, Georgia.

But then, as now, every cop knows that there's no such thing as a "routine" assignment. When the Marshal found the brothers, they fled upstairs, and fired a single shot, right through the door. And Robert Forsyth became the first casualty in an undeclared war that continues to this day.

Routine assignments continue to hold special danger for law enforcement. In 1988, Chicago Police Officer Irma Ruiz was a mother of four, and a beloved mother figure to dozens of elementary students in the hallways she patrolled. But when a drug-crazed gunman attacked the school, Irma died protecting nearly 200 children and teachers.

**Two cops. Two sacrifices. Two centuries apart.**

**But both part of one tradition -- the "thin blue line" that protects our nation from the evil within.**

The story to be carved on these walls is the story of America, of a continuing quest to preserve both democracy and decency, and to protect a national treasure that we call the American dream.

You know the numbers. An estimated 30,000 officers have died defending law and order in America. Added to this are the wounded, a toll of disability and pain that rivals those of America's overseas wars.

Each loss represents a hometown hero, a city of flags at half-mast, a somber procession of white gloves and black arm-bands, the bag-piped strains of "Amazing Grace" rising in the wind.

And with each casualty is told the tale of a family, so often forgotten, the brave spouses and parents and children who pay a terrible price in loneliness and loss. Many of you are here today, and many of you have played a critical role in bringing this Memorial to life.

The Law Enforcement Memorial ensures that what is so real to you today, will never become a statistic. Each loss has a name. And each name has a story to tell.

The polished granite walls of America's Police Memorial will bear witness to the sacrifice of frontier lawman like Frank Dalton of Fort Smith, Arkansas, one of more than a hundred

deputies gunned down by outlaws in the American West.

And Prohibition detectives like Harry McGinnis, killed in 1933 in a shoot-out with Bonnie and Clyde. Federal agents like Secret Serviceman Leslie Coffelt, mortally wounded while preventing two Puerto Rican terrorists from assassinating President Harry Truman.

And ordinary, extraordinary policemen like Philadelphia's Albert Valentino, shot down last week investigating a burglary.

For all who have lost their lives protecting the public, this Memorial will stand as a tribute to their courage and their sacrifice. **They will always be remembered here, in the oval border of the "pathway of remembrance." And they will always be remembered down the street -- in the Oval Office -- where, since the day I took office, I've kept the badge of a rookie cop, martyred last year in New York.**

This Memorial is also a tribute to the living, to the partners and the teammates of the fallen, to their families and to all of you who are footsoldiers in the battle against lawlessness.

In an age of indifference, you took a stand. You made a choice, you've made your lives count for something. And your service matters not only because it saves lives and families and neighborhoods. **It matters because it's the right thing to do.**

On May 13th, many of you gathered here, in this same square, to hold a candlelight vigil for your fellow officers. The night sky was pierced by one of the most appropriate and imaginative

memorials ever brought to Washington -- a single, crystal-blue beam of light, a laser, representing the thin blue line.

Two days later -- on a dismal, drizzly, Washington afternoon -- I stood shoulder to shoulder with many of you on Capitol Hill, armed with new proposals to help protect the pure blue light of law enforcement. We invited Congress to join us in a new partnership with America's cities and states -- a new, national strategy to "take back the streets" -- **by taking criminals off the streets**. [[PAUSE]]

The states need to do their part as well. We need mandatory prison terms for those using firearms for crime. An end to plea-bargaining for violent firearms offenders. **And for cop killers, for those who commit the ultimate crime -- they should pay the ultimate price**. [[PAUSE]]

Congress has had our crime package since May. It's time to act. Because these improvements are a vital part of our national drug strategy. And **because before any more names are added to that wall -- the protection you deserve should be added to the books**. [[PAUSE]]

And so it is with that hope -- and with great personal pride in America's police, and in all who have contributed to this historic effort -- that I will now join in the ground-breaking for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Thank you. God bless you, and those we honor. And God bless America.

# # #

McNally/Simon
October 24, 1989 4:15 pm
Draft Two (B:COPS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY
JUDICIARY SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989, 2:00 P.M.
15

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]

- exec. VP duPont

Thank you, Jim [[KEARNS, CHAIRMAN OF THE FUND'S CORPORATE LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE]], for those kind words, and for the hard work you and so many others here have contributed to making this day a reality.

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This Memorial is also a tribute to the living, to the partners and the teammates of the fallen, and to all of you who are footsoldiers in the battle against lawlessness.

In an age of indifference, you took a stand. You made a choice, you've made your lives count for something. And your service matters not only because it saves lives and families and neighborhoods. **It matters because it's the right thing to do.**

On May 13th, many of you gathered here, in this same square, to hold a candlelight vigil for your fellow officers. And the

night sky was pierced by one of the most appropriate and imaginative memorials ever brought to Washington -- a single, crystal-blue beam of light, a laser, representing the thin blue line.

Two days later -- on a dismal, drizzly, Washington afternoon -- I stood shoulder to shoulder with many of you on Capitol Hill, armed with new proposals to help protect the pure blue light of law enforcement. We invited Congress to join us in a new partnership with America's cities and states -- a new, national strategy to "take back the streets" -- **by taking criminals off the streets**.

We need automatic prison terms for those using semi-automatics for crime. An end to plea-bargaining for violent firearms offenders. **And for cop killers, for those who commit the ultimate crime -- they should pay the ultimate price**.

Congress has had our crime package since May. It's time to act. **Because before any more names are added to that wall -- the protection you deserve should be added to the books**. [[PAUSE]]

And so it is with that hope -- and with great personal pride in America's police, and in all who have contributed to this historic effort -- that I will now join in the ground-breaking for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Thank you. God bless you, and those we honor. And God bless America.

# # #

McNally/Simon
October 23, 1989
Draft One (B:COPS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY
JUDICIARY SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1989, 2:00 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]

Thank you, Jim [[KEARNS, CHAIRMAN OF THE FUND'S CORPORATE LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE]], for those kind words, and for the hard work you and so many others here have contributed to making this day a reality.

Craig Floyd letter see file

And thank you America. More than 400,000 individual Americans have stepped forward to donate the funds for this Memorial, a gift from a caring people and a grateful nation.

The sacrifices we honor today began on a cold winter day in January, 1794. Robert Forsyth, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and one of George Washington's new federal Marshals, enlisted two deputies and went to serve some routine court papers on the Allen brothers of Augusta, Georgia.

Ted Calhoun US Marshals 307-9015

But then, as now, every cop knows that there's no such thing as a "routine" assignment.

When the Marshal found the brothers, they fled upstairs, and fired a single shot right through the door. And Robert Forsyth became the first casualty in an undeclared war that continues to this day.

Routine assignments still hold special danger for law enforcement. In 1988, Chicago Police Officer Irma Ruiz was a mother of four, and a beloved mother figure to dozens of

Parade Mag. 10-15-89

elementary students in the hallways she patrolled. But when a drug-crazed gunman attacked the school, Irma died protecting nearly 200 children and teachers.

**Two cops. Two sacrifices. Two centuries apart.**

**But both part of <u>one</u> tradition -- the "thin blue line" that protects our nation from the enemy within.**

The story to be carved on these walls is the story of America, of a continuing quest to preserve both <u>democracy</u> and <u>decency</u>, and to protect a national treasure that we call the American dream.

Craig Floyd letter see file

You know the numbers. An estimated 30,000 officers have died defending law and order in America. Added to this are the wounded, a toll of disability and pain that rivals that of America's overseas wars.

Each loss represents a hometown hero, a city of flags at half-mast, a somber procession of white gloves and black arm-bands, the bag-piped strains of "Amazing Grace" rising in the wind.

And with each casualty is told the tale of a <u>family</u>, so often forgotten, the brave spouses and parents and young children who pay a terrible price in loneliness and loss. Many of you are here today, and many of you have played a critical role in bringing this Memorial to life.

The Police Memorial ensures that what is so real to you today, will never become a <u>statistic</u>. Each loss has a <u>name</u>. And each name has a story to tell.

The polished granite walls of America's Police Memorial will bear witness to the sacrifice of frontier lawman like Frank Dalton of Fort Smith, Arkansas, one of more than a hundred deputies gunned down by outlaws in the American West.

And Prohibition detectives like Harry McGinnis, killed in 1933 in a shoot-out with Bonnie and Clyde. Federal agents like Secret Serviceman Leslie Coffelt, mortally wounded while stopping two Puerto Rican terrorists from assassinating Harry Truman.

And ordinary, extraordinary policemen like New York's Eddie Byrne, executed last year by drug lords while protecting the home of a witness.

For all who have lost their lives protecting the public, this Memorial will stand as a tribute to their courage and their sacrifice. **They will always be remembered here, in the oval border of the "pathway of remembrance." And they will always be remembered down the street -- in the Oval Office -- where I've kept Eddie Byrne's badge since the day I took office.**

This Memorial is also a tribute to the living, to the partners and the teammates of the fallen, and to all of you who are footsoldiers in the battle against lawlessness.

In an age of indifference, you've taken a stand. You've made a choice, made your lives count for something. And your service matters not only because it saves lives and families and neighborhoods. **It matters because it's the right thing to do.**

On May 13th, many of you gathered here, in this same square, for a candlelight vigil for your fellow officers. And the night

sky was pierced by one of the most appropriate and imaginative memorials ever brought to Washington -- a single, crystal-blue beam of light, a laser, representing the thin blue line.

Two days later -- on a dismal, drizzly, Washington afternoon -- I stood shoulder to shoulder with many of you on Capitol Hill, armed with new proposals to help protect the pure blue light of law enforcement. We invited Congress to join us in a new partnership with America's cities and states -- a new, national strategy to "take back the streets" -- **by taking criminals off the streets**.

Congress should act on those proposals now. **The way to honor those whose names will forever be enshrined here -- is to spare them the company of future police casualties**.

And so it is with that hope -- and with great personal pride in America's police, and in all who have contributed to this historic effort -- that I will now join in the ground-breaking for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Thank you. God bless you, and those we honor. And God bless America.

# # #

October 24, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ED McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: RECENT POLICE DEATH

The latest police fatality was Officer Albert A. Valentino of Philadelphia, Pa. The 33-year-old patrolman was shot and killed on Oct. 23 during the investigation of a burglary. He is survived by two children and wife Gerrianne, who is expected to deliver their third child on Nov. 3.

Kathryn Green or
Source: Bill Powers
D.J ~~724-7681~~
307-0636

National Law Enforcement Officers MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.

October 15, 1989

U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell
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Burns International Security

Mr. Robert Simon
The White House Office
Old Executive Office Building
Room 111
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bob:

As discussed, I am enclosing various materials to assist you in preparing the President's speech for the October 30th Memorial ground breaking ceremony.

Included with this material are newspaper clippings and excerpts from a book being prepared for the Memorial detailing the deaths of three police officers:

1) Cpl. Charles W. Hill (Charlie)--Alexandria, VA Police Department; killed March 23, 1989, during drug-related hostage situation; murderer had escaped from D.C. correctional facility and was looking for crack. Cpl. Hill was 40 years old and left behind a wife and two young sons, ages 7 and 3. His wife, Ginny, has been an active supporter of the Memorial project since her husband's death. Cpl. Hill was most recent metropolitan D.C. area police death (except for D.C. officer who was killed in August under suspicious circumstances).

2) Trooper Phil Lamonaco--New Jersey State Police; killed December 21, 1981, by terrorists during "routine" traffic stop; buried on Christmas Eve by his wife and three young children. His wife, Donna, is the immediate past president of Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) and has been an active leader and spokesperson for the Memorial project. Phil Lamonaco was "Trooper of the Year" in 1979.

1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
703/827-0518 fax: 703/448-1236

3) Officer Daniel Gleason (Dan)--Philadelphia, PA Police Department; killed June 5, 1986, by a deranged man with a long and violent arrest record. As is often the case, Officer Gleason was attempting to bring peace to a disturbance he was responding to. He was shot six times for doing his job. He left behind a wife and six children. This officer's death became even more tragic when on August 13 of this year Dan's widow, Pam, was killed in a car wreck involving a drunk driver. Their six kids are now orphans. Pam was also very supportive of the Memorial effort and less than two weeks earlier had been interviewed for a book that is being prepared about the Memorial project.

I am also enclosing a copy of the FBI's most recent report (issued this summer and covers police deaths and assaults through 1988) on Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. This is the most comprehensive report on the numbers and circumstances surrounding law enforcement deaths and assaults available today.

Finally, I want to provide you with some general talking points that you may find useful in preparing the President's speech:

1) More than 400,000 individual Americans and more than 150 corporations have contributed over $4 million to pay for the construction of the Memorial. The Memorial is funded exclusively through private contributions, which makes it truly a gift of gratitude from a caring nation.

2) Law enforcement officers have also made major donations to the project. Officers in New York City donated $20 per person or over $500,000 to the project, and Maryland officers throughout the state gave $10 each for over $130,000. Other $100,000+ donors from law enforcement include the Fraternal Order of Police ($500,000), the National Association of Police Organizations ($250,000) and the National Troopers Coalition ($100,000).

3) The largest corporate donor is DuPont ($200,000). Other major corporate donors include Ford, Mobil, Chrysler, Coca-Cola, IBM, Motorola, Pepsi-Cola and RJR Nabisco.

4) I've asked Jim Kearns, Executive Vice President of DuPont and the Chairman of the Memorial Fund's Corporate Leadership Committee, to introduce President Bush.

5) One police officer dies in the line of duty in America every 57 hours (based on FBI records that show for the last 10 years an average of 153 officers die each year).

6) An estimated 30,000 law officers have died in our nation's history. FBI records only go back to 1961 and show about 4,000 during that period of time. The Memorial Fund is conducting a nationwide research effort to document all law enforcement deaths in our nation's history.

7) All names of officers that can be documented and verified will be displayed along the Memorial's "pathway of remembrance," which will include a three-foot high granite wall bordered by two rows of trees. The "pathway of remembrance" will form an oval border around the three-acre Memorial park space.

8) First documented death to date was U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth, who was killed in 1794.

9) The Memorial is a special tribute to the officers who have died in the line of duty, ensuring that their loss will never be forgotten. But, it will also recognize all officers who serve and be an important reminder of the continuing risks our officers assume on our behalf every day.

10) For every officer killed, another 134 are injured.

11) The design that has been approved for the Memorial includes the "pathway of remembrance," a cascading water fountain, a radiating granite paving pattern in the center of the three-acre space, a pergola in the central space, two 60-foot flagstaffs for the American flag and the Memorial shield and rose emlem, and assorted other sculptural and landscape elements.

12) The Memorial Fund board of directors recently voted unanimously to continue our pursuit of a sculptural element that will include representational figures of law enforcement officers, as well as a blue laser beam that would symbolize the "thin blue line" of protection formed by our nation's law officers. Both of these elements will be submitted for separate review and approval over the next year. In the meantime, construction of the Memorial park and the "pathway of remembrance" will begin in October. Plans call for dedicating the Memorial by the end of 1990.

13) The Memorial effort got its official start in October 1984, when President Reagan signed a law authorizing the Memorial to be built on federal land. The authorizing law was approved unanimously by Congress that same year.

14) The successful lobbying effort to get the authorizing law enacted and to decide on a Memorial design and site, as well as raise the funds needed represents an unprecedented display of cooperation and effectiveness among all levels of law enforcement--management to rank-and-file, federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

few blocks away
defending people—
an idea—Const.—
way of life

15) The Memorial design, which represents the culmination of more than two years of development and review, was created by Davis Buckley, a prominent Washington, D.C.-based architect.

16) New names will be added to the Memorial wall on an annual basis. The names will be displayed on the pathway wall on a random basis to demonstrate that a little-known officer's death 100 years ago is just as important to America as the highly publicized death of a narcotics agent within the last few months. This random system of display will also allow names that may have to be added from years gone by to be inserted without appearing to be an after-thought, and to allow spacing on the wall to remain uniform.

Once the agenda is firmed up later this week I will be sure to send you a copy. If you should have any questions or need any additional information please contact me.

Sincerely,

Craig

CRAIG W. FLOYD
Chairman

Enclosure

ack:
intro. Jim Kearns
(Ch. DARE Corp. Leadership
Comm.)
Thornburgh
Al D'Amato
Jim Sasser (D, Tenn.
Craig Floyd

Sat. night, May 13th
candlelit vigil blue lasers
opening ceremony

National
Law Enforcement Officers
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October 15, 1989

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Brunswick Corporation
Charles R. Schneider
Wells Fargo Guard Services/
Burns International Security

Bob:

Some additional thoughts as you craft the President's speech:

* This Memorial project is about more than building a monument in a park. The monument will certainly serve as the much needed focal point to rally around, but what we're really working toward is to change America's attitude toward law enforcement, just as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial did for that group of forgotten heroes.

* The fact of the matter is that we take our law enforcement officers for granted. On the highways the cop becomes the bad guy we watch out for so we won't get a ticket--we forget that more people die from traffic fatalities than from drugs or murder.

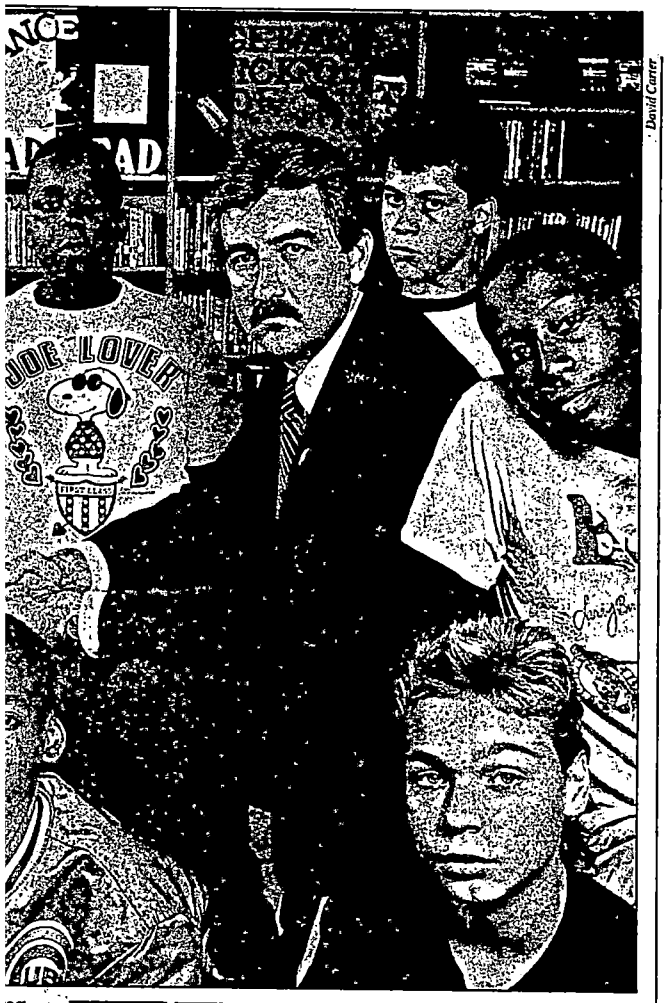
  The media is quick to raise questions about the cop that is forced to use deadly force, but how many cop's lives have been lost because they were more concerned about saving the criminal's life than their own?

* As we learn more about the heroic deeds done, and risks taken by our police officers we learn to better appreciate this special breed of people. We learn that they need not only a kind and appreciative word every once in awhile, but also more of our support. They need better weapons, more protection starting with a bullet resistant vest for every officer, the best possible training, and tougher laws and more prison facilities so that they don't have to go head-to-head with the same violent offenders time after time.

* President Bush obviously believes that a big part of the solution to our crime and drug crisis is through enhanced law enforcement efforts. Law enforcement is willing and ready to assume that added burden, but we can't ignore that with these added demands come added risks. Now, more than ever, our officers need to know their nation cares about and supports the work they do.

Craig

# he Police Officer Of The Year




David Carter

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WOUNDED IN THE LEG BY A deranged gunman who had just slain three persons, Chicago Police Officer Gregory Jaglowski staggered toward the school where the killer had fled.

He heard gunfire. His partner, Officer Irma Ruiz, was in there, along with nearly 200 children and teachers.

For his ensuing actions, in which he killed the gunman and thereby saved perhaps dozens of lives, Gregory Jaglowski, 39, has been named the Police Officer of the Year by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The award, also sponsored by PARADE, will be presented by the association on Oct. 17 in Louisville, Ky.

"Had it not been for Greg," says Bernard Karlin, principal of the Moses Montefiore School, where the incident took place, "it could have been a massacre. We owe him our lives."

Chicago Police Supt. LeRoy Martin concurs: "Anybody who crossed the assailant's path that day was going to get shot and killed. He had already killed innocent people, two in an auto-parts store and one of the engineers at the school. He was hell-bent on destruction."

Greg Jaglowski's story is also the story of a partnership between two officers.

"Greg was a shining example of what a policeman should be," says Karlin, who worked closely with Jaglowski and Ruiz during their four years together as school-patrol officers. "He treated all the kids much the way he treated his own daughters," says Sgt. Tom Fuller, a police supervisor.

Jaglowski's partner was like a mother figure. With four children of her own at home, Irma Ruiz "knew exactly what to say to kids," says Victor Zapatka, a guidance counselor at Montefiore.

Typical was the time Ruiz and Jaglowski came upon a woman scolding her 8-year-old son. "If you're not good," the woman warned the boy, "these policemen will put you in jail."

"Oh, I'd *never* put you in jail," replied Ruiz, looking warmly at the child. "I know you're too good a boy."

On Sept. 22, 1988, Montefiore reported that a student had assaulted a teacher, but by the time Ruiz and Jaglowski got there, the boy had gone home. Then came the report of shots. Jaglowski was first out the door. A bullet hit him in the leg, knocking him down. He dove for cover as the gunman raced into the school.

"I thought Irma had gone for cover," says Jaglowski. "I hoped she had."

As a shot rang out, Jaglowski headed back inside the school, dazed and bleeding from his wound.

There, in a pool of blood, lay his partner. Irma had been shot once in the chest. She was dead at age 40. The gunman, later identified as Clemmie Henderson, had ducked into the school library to reload. As Jaglowski looked up, he came out shooting from only a few feet away.

"It looked like fire coming out of his gun," recalls Jaglowski. "It was like slow motion; I could almost feel the bullets going by me."

Officer Irma Ruiz

**"What's rough is the mental part of it-losing Irma and seeing her kids not having a mother"**

The cop fired back, trading bullets with the gunman, who shot him in his other leg, severing an artery. Jaglowski kept pumping rounds into the man.

Nothing seemed to stop the gunman. But with his last bullet, Jaglowski finally dropped Henderson, a jobless neighborhood figure with a history of erratic behavior. In his blood and urine, according to the medical examiner, were traces of the drug PCP, also known as angel dust.

For Jaglowski, a new battle was just beginning.

"Sometimes I still can't believe that Irma is dead," says the 16-year police veteran. "You get angry when you think about these things. Sometimes it bothers me why God would take someone like that."

"His wounds are healing," says Jaglowski's wife, Diana. "He's walking and he's functioning. But what's rough is the mental part of it—losing Irma and seeing her kids not having a mother and her husband not having a wife." Today, more than a year since the shooting, Diana adds, "it's still as fresh as it was then."

Jaglowski could have remained outside the school, tending his own wounds and calling for help, says Cmdr. Ettore DiVito, his chief in the Youth Division. "But the fact that he did go back into the school—that's what separates a hero from just a good, solid police officer."

Today, Gregory Jaglowski accepts such accolades with a self-effacing smile and then sets the record straight.

"Remember Irma," he tells the kids. "Never forget what she did."

*continued*

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## Honorable Mention

**Police Officer Greg Armstrong, Tallahassee, Fla., Police Dept.**

When a shootout left his backup officer dead, rookie Greg Armstrong took on three heavily armed escaped convicts, seriously wounding all three while reloading twice and calling for aid. Armstrong was one month out of police training when the incident occurred.

**Cpl. Michael A. Cooper, Missouri State Highway Patrol**

Cooper rescued the driver who had outrun him in a high-speed chase when the man's car hit a tree and burst into flames. Moments after Cooper had freed the unconscious driver, who was wedged in the vehicle with his clothes on fire, shotgun shells in the car's glove compartment began exploding.

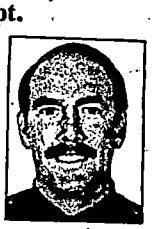
**Sgt. Gene Farmer, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Police Dept.**

Farmer devised an anti-drug program that hits crack dens with vigorous building-code enforcement. In less than two years, his team—which, along with Farmer, includes a fire marshal, building inspector and city prosecutor—has demolished 84 crack havens and secured 258 others, prosecuted 200 landlords and inspired nearly $30 million in private investment in the community.

**Sgt. Tom Fixmer, Longmont, Colo., Police Bureau**

As a man sat in a pickup with a high-powered rifle pointed at his own heart, Fixmer talked his way into the man's confidence. He moved alongside the truck and, when the man took his finger off the trigger, Fixmer lunged through the window and shoved the barrel away. The subject was wounded slightly.

**Police Officer Allen Garris, Los Angeles Police Dept.**



Three times in his four-year career, Garris has saved people near death: First, he revived a man by administering CPR; next, he rescued a woman dangling out of a stolen car as it careened down a road. When the driver appeared to be headed for some parked cars to crush the woman, Garris saved her by ramming his squad car in front of the vehicle. In his latest rescue, Garris talked a man out of jumping off a building.

**Sgt. Robert Gronauer, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept.**

Fear had hold of Gerson Park, a 300-apartment, low-income housing project with the city's worst narcotics and gang problems, until Gronauer set up a highly visible police storefront. The cops befriended the neighbors, set up a Boy Scout troop and started a job-referral system for teens. Six months later, children were playing in the project's courtyards once again.

**Sgt. Joe Klein, Fullerton, Calif., Police Dept.**

Klein, the head of Fullerton's narcotics bureau, developed a program to train patrol officers in routine narcotics-enforcement techniques and thus free his five-man squad to concentrate on major drug-dealers. Since the program began in 1986, Klein's bureau has seen a steady increase in the number of major dealers arrested and the quantity of drugs seized.

**Police Officer David Magnusson, Miami Police Dept.**

On patrol in Miami, Magnusson has become a one-man war on drugs. He parks his squad car and walks, watching for crimes in progress. Frequently he finds them. Last year, he made 230 felony and 68 misdemeanor arrests. In four years on the police force, he has received 30 commendations. He also sits on the city's independent review panel.

**Sgt. C. David McCoy, Dallas Police Dept.**

McCoy heads a squad of detectives whose cocaine and currency seizures accounted for about a third of the division's haul over the year. He was also the hero of a daring gun battle during a "buy-bust" operation last December that pitted him against two suspects, one with an automatic weapon, who had just killed one of his squad members.

**Police Officer Augustus Ross, Wichita, Kan., Police Dept.**

Coming upon a robbery inside a house, Ross outfoxed the suspect, who was threatening two victims with a sawed-off shotgun. He crept up to the door of the house and flicked on his police radio. When the gunman came to the screen door to check on the crackling noise, Ross stood up, placed the barrel of his .38 revolver between the man's eyes and ordered him to drop his weapon. He did, and he's now behind bars.

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Chairman
Roger A. Enrico
Pepsico Worldwide Beverages
Jack F. Reichert
Brunswick Corporation
Charles R. Schneider:
Wells Fargo Guard Services/
Burns International Security

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Robert Simon

**FROM:** Lynn Lyons-Wynne

**DATE:** October 23, 1989

I quickly went through our files and found the following:

1. **Officer J.D.Tippit** of the Dallas Police Department was shot and killed on November 22, 1963 by **Lee Harvey Oswald**, suspect in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Officer Tippit confronted Oswald just minutes after the President's shooting in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Officer Tippit was 39 years of age; had been on the force for 11 years and was married at the time of his death.

2. **Detective Harry McGinnis** of the Joplin Police Department was killed on April 13, 1933 in a shootout with **BONNIE & CLYDE** and associates. Detective McGuinnis died from blood loss when his arm was blown off by machine gun fire.

3. Six sheriffs from Greene County, Missouri were killed in an ambush with the **Young Brothers** on January 2, 1932. This tragedy still stands as the most law officers killed in a single crime incident in US history. The names of the sheriffs are:

Sheriff Marcell Hendrix
Sheriff Wiley Mashburn
Sheriff Sidney Meadows
Sheriff Tony Oliver
Sheriff Ollie Crosswhite
Sheriff Charles Houser

See attached.

I'll keep looking.

1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
703/827-0518 fax: 703/448-1236

Chapter 20

# The Young Massacre

Any discussion of the criminal element in the Willard Community would not be complete without mention of the tragic shootout involving Jennings and Harry Young, of Greene County, and the infamous Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, of the midwest.

The Young Brothers, "authors" of the so-called "Young Massacre" which occurred west of Springfield, grew up in the Republic-Willard vicinities and had close relatives in the communities. It is worthy of note that all of the relatives have been law-abiding citizens and are considered good and valuable friends to those with whom they are acquainted.

Bonnie and Clyde did not conduct too much of their covert bank-robbing and murdering activity in the immediate Willard vicinity, but by their own admissions they on occasion drove through Willard and it is altogether possible that some strange criminal activities that were never solved could be laid at their doorstep.

And it is a fact that a one-time Springfield police officer, Tom Persell, was once kidnapped by Bonnie and Clyde and there is a definite "tie" between Persell and Willard, in that his wife, Hazel, is a descendent of the Greenwade family.

Harry and Jennings Young, and a brother, Paul, had been known to Ozarks law officers a number of years prior to the January, 1932, massacre which resulted in the death of six law enforcement officers.

Harry was believed to be leader of a car theft ring and was thought to have "run" with Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd. Paul and Jennings were sentenced to prison for theft of an automobile and Jennings had served a sentence in Greene County's jail for theft of clover seed. He figured in the news briefly when he escaped from Sheriff Alfred Owen and Jailer Frank Wiley by jumping out of a car after his arrest, but he was recaptured.

The Young brothers had moved from Oklahoma to a farm seven miles southwest of Springfield with their parents and sisters and it was said Harry was barred from local turkey shoots at the age of 16 because he was "too good a shot."

On the night of June 2, 1929, Harry Young drove into Republic with a companion, reportedly wanting to see if he was suspected of a store robbery a few nights before. He was stopped by Marshal Mark Noe, who ordered Young to "Get over. I am taking you to the justice of the peace."

Young drove the car from sight of onlookers and a shot was heard. The car picked up speed and was soon out of sight.

Sheriff Marcell Hendrix was called and the town was searched, to no avail. The following morning, Lillard Hendrix, brother of the sheriff, was walking along a road northeast of Republic, when he spotted something in a ditch.

"My God," he said. "Mark Noe."

Lillard Hendrix telephoned his brother and so it was that at the age of 25, Harry Young became a wanted man. It was learned that some time before, Marshal Noe had encountered Harry Young and after the youth became abusive, had slapped his face and taken away his revolver. Young reportedly said, "You have arrested me for the last time, Noe."

On June 6, Young was reported in Wichita, Kan., but Hendrix did not find him there; other leads came from Topeka, Kan., and then from Sedalia, Mo. Word came that Young and his brother, Jennings, were with Pretty Boy Floyd, stealing cars in Oklahoma. Floyd was by that time killer of at least 10 men.

Around Thanksgiving it was learned the brothers were possibly in Springfield, and it was learned federal officers wanted them for transporting stolen cars across state lines. Around Christmas the report came that Harry Young had made a call to the home of his sisters, Lorena and Vinita, in Springfield. But they thwarted a trap set for them and in the meantime, a strange thing happened.

A Springfield newspaper received a telephone call from the Associated Press about a report AP had received to the effect Sheriff Hendrix and several of his men had been killed. When told of the erroneous report, Sheriff Hendrix said, "Well, I'm still here. They may get me some time but I'm still here now."

Meanwhile, Springfield Police Chief Ed Waddle notified Sheriff Hendrix he planned to raid the Young farm home on the chance the brothers might be there, and asked him to accompany them. Sheriff Hendrix had had a busy day, had accompanied his men on the raid of a moonshine still, and had told his officers, "I feel something awful is going to happen. I've tried to shake it off but I can't get away from it."

However, the sheriff agreed to the chief's plans; officers to make the raid were selected. There was Springfield Detective Chief Tony Oliver, Patrolmen Charles Houser and Sid Meadows, Deputies Wiley Mashburn and Ollie Crosswhite.

Detective Lee Jones had planned to go but was reassigned. He pleaded with the chief and said, "Listen, chief, you ought to handcuff the girls (Young sisters) together and send them in to tell the boys to come out with their hands up."

Tony Oliver said, "That would be sissy stuff. Anyway, the boys may not be there."

As Oliver hurried for the door, a man entered the police station and said, "Remember me? I am the insurance agent. You agreed last week to take out a $2000 life insurance policy and pay the premium today. Are you ready to pay?"

"Yes," said Oliver, "I'm ready, but we are going out in the country right now to get a couple of slick dudes. I haven't time to bother. We'll be back in a few minutes."

Also getting into cars were two other officers, Motorcycle Patrolmen Ben Bilyeu and Virgil Johnson.

As they were ready to leave the station, Springfield Mayor Thomas H. Gideon dropped in and advised them. "I've hunted over the Young farm. Let me tell you how it is laid out." And he advised them where to drive, and then said, "I've heard the boys have boasted they would put up a battle before surrendering."

As the raiding party left the station, Detectives Frank Pike and Owen Brown arrived at the station, learned of the pending raid, and drove desperately to catch up.

Meanwhile, when Sheriff Hendrix reached the corner of the Young farm, he told Oliver to drive through the orchard in order to get as close to the house as possible without being spotted.

Chief Oliver told Sheriff Hendrix, "Wait till we get in the lot before you knock on the door. Those boys are bad birds." Someone mentioned the possibility of gunfire but the sheriff scoffed and drove away.

The sheriff, Mashburn and Crosswhite alighted and walked about the front yard, looking at the two-story frame house and wondering if anyone was home, waiting until Oliver and his men appeared near the barn. The roar of a car coming up the lane caught their attention; it was Detectives Pike and Brown.

Meadows, Johnson and Bilyeu walked up on the front porch and yelled, "Hello, Harry. Hey, Jennings."

Silence.

Sheriff Hendrix said to Frank Pike, "I have a search warrant for this house. I hear it is full of stolen property. You and Mashburn come with me around back and we'll see if we can get in."

To Virgil Johnson, the sheriff said, "Virgil, shoot your tear gas gun into the house."

The tear gas gun was a new one for the police; no one had been trained in its use and Johnson had grabbed only one gas bomb as he left the station. The bomb was fired into the upstairs east window; there was no movement in the house, nothing to indicate the presence of anyone.

At the rear door, Sheriff Hendrix said, "All right, boys, throw your shoulders against this door." The sheriff stood on the west, with Mashburn next to him and Pike to the east. Their revolvers were in their right hands.

Pike later related, "We stood shoulder to shoulder and when we went against the door it flew open. I had busted open doors before but I always jumped back to one side until I could see what was going to happen.

"As soon as the door opened, Sheriff Hendrix stepped right up to the door. A shotgun blasted point-blank at him and he fell head first right through

the door.

"Before I could make a move, they shot out a window next to the door. Mashburn and I still had our shoulders together and the shot caught Mashburn in the face. I jumped against the building and saw they were shooting at Virgil Johnson, who had followed us around the house. They didn't hit Virgil but the wadding hit me in the back of the head and nearly knocked me down. I thought I had been shot."

Johnson reached a patrol car, backed down the lane, unaware that Bilyeu had crawled in the back seat during the firing, and headed to Springfield for help. Meanwhile, Pike ran from the house to a tree. He yelled out that Hendrix and Mashburn had been killed. For some reason, Houser walked out from behind the cars and toward the house. A rifle shot rang out and Houser dropped dead.

Oliver said, "They are going to kill every one of us."

The slightest movement brought a rattle of shots from the house, and when Sid Meadows peered around his tree, two bullets struck him in the head. Pike had but five bullets left and when a figure appeared inside the house, Oliver yelled, "Shoot." Pike pulled the trigger five times, not knowing if he hit anyone, knowing he was now helpless. Suddenly, Oliver leaped from behind the tree which had sheltered him, fired shot after shot into the house and dived for a tree.

But a bullet caught him in mid air, severely wounding him, leaving only Pike and Brown untouched.

Meanwhile, as Virgil Johnson drove headlong toward Springfield, Bilyeu raised up from the rear seat and so frightened Johnson the latter drove the patrol car into a ditch and delayed their trip to the city for some 45 minutes.

Meanwhile, back at the house, the wounded Oliver suddenly leaped up again and fired more shots into the house. A volley of shots rang out in return and this time Oliver was fatally wounded. Brown called softly, "Frank, they've got all but you and me. I'm making a run for it." Keeping the tree between himself and the house, Brown disappeared and now the occupants of the house called to Pike, "Hey, you behind that tree. Throw down that gun and come out or we will come and get you."

Pike heard a dog bark inside the house, heard the sound of feet running down stairs. He had no bullets and knew his only hope lay in flight. Running a zigzag course, he headed for the barn. One bullet struck the fence as he crawled over, got behind the barn and headed for the county road a quarter mile distant, where he found Brown pacing the road.

After what seemed to be hours, help arrived from Springfield and finally a virtual army of officers moved in on the Young house, searched it, found nothing.

Finally, several days later, officers received word the fugitives were hiding in Houston, Tex. A carpenter there tipped police the two brothers were roomers at his house. Police surrounded the house, went in — and heard two shots.

The brothers had simultaneously committeed suicide. The Young Massacre was done, but not forgotten, and to this day, it remains the worst single catastrophe — insofar as numbers of officers killed — in law enforcement history in the United States.

# FACT SHEET

## NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

PURPOSE The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will honor law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty and will recognize all who serve as law enforcement officers in the United States.

ASSAULTS, INJURIES & DEATHS Approximately 30,000 law enforcement officers have been killed on duty in the history of the U.S. In 1987 (latest data), 155 were killed, 21,273 were injured and 63,842 were assaulted with a weapon. In the last ten years, 1525 police officers have been killed, 204,584 have been wounded and 590,822 have been assaulted. Of the more than 500,000 active law enforcement officers in the U.S., one is killed every 57 hours.

ENABLING LEGISLATION Public Law 98-534, authorizing the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. (NLEOMF) to establish the Memorial on federal land in Washington, D.C., was unanimously passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Reagan on October 19, 1984.

SITE Judiciary Square has been selected and approved as the site for the Memorial. The three-acre site has historical and present day ties to law enforcement. Surrounded by court buildings and a short way from the FBI Headquarters and the Washington, D.C. Police Headquarters, the site is just a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol, National Archives, Smithsonian Museums and the National Mall.

DESIGN The Memorial is being designed by the Washington, D.C. architectural firm of Davis Buckley, p.c. in close coordination with representatives of the law enforcement community. The design concept features an oval tree-lined "pathway of remembrance" which will include the names of fallen officers engraved on a granite stone surface. At opposite edges of the site will be a grouping of bronze law enforcement figures and a water fountain. At night, the Memorial Fund wants to shine a crystal blue laser beam skyward to remind us of the "thin blue line" of protection our law enforcement officers provide. We now have preliminary design approval and construction documents are now being prepared.

CONSTRUCTION Groundbreaking is scheduled for early Fall. Completion and dedication ceremonies are tentatively set for Peace Officers Memorial Day, May 15, 1990.

PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY The Memorial will become the site for the annual National Peace Officers Memorial Day ceremony. Thousands of law enforcement officers, as well as family members and friends of officers killed the previous year from across the U.S., participate in the ceremony.

FUNDING Apart from the land, no federal funds will be used for building the Memorial. Over $4 million has been raised from corporations, organizations and nearly 400,000 individuals for construction. The remaining funds must be raised before groundbreaking.

NLEOMF The Fund was incorporated as a tax-exempt, non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation in Washington, D.C. in June, 1984. Its board of directors is comprised of a senior executive from 15 national law enforcement organizations. NLEOMF offices are located in McLean, Virginia.

***

Donations or requests for information should be addressed to National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305, McLean, VA 22101. (Phone 703-827-0518)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

UNIFORMED DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

October 18, 1989

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Mr. Craig W. Floyd, Chairman
National Law Enforcement
Officer Memorial Fund
1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Floyd,

The United States Secret Service Uniformed Division recently became aware that the National Law Enforcement Officer Memorial Fund is in the process of gathering names and updating their lists of law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty, especially those officers who made the supreme sacrifice prior to 1961. The Uniformed Division was created with the expansion of the original White House Police Force in 1970 and continues its proud tradition. In 1950 our department suffered the loss of one officer who was killed during an aborted assassination attempt against President Harry S. Truman at the Blair House, Washington, D.C. We would be honored if his name could be added to the roll call of our fallen comrades.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | Leslie William Coffelt |
| **Dept:** | White House Police |
| **Rank:** | Private (Officer) |
| **Date of Birth:** | August 15, 1910 |
| **Date of Death:** | November 1, 1950 |
| **Place of Death:** | The Blair House, Washington, D.C. (Then the temporary residence of President and Mrs. Truman while the White House was being renovated). |
| **Number of Years Served:** | Nine (9) years |
| **Marital Status:** | Married Cressie E. Morgan on October 5, 1937 |
| **Children:** | Daughter Jane Coffelt (Now Mrs. Hilton Miller) |

**Circumstances of Death:** On the afternoon of November 1, 1950, Private Leslie W. Coffelt was at a police security post at the front door of the Blair House, then the temporary residence of President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman while the White House was being renovated. Two Puerto Rican terrorists approached the Blair House with the intention of killing or kidnapping the President. A brief gun battle ensued and Private Coffelt lay mortally wounded on the sidewalk, but had managed to shoot and kill one terrorist and wound the other. Private Coffelt later died during emergency surgery.

If further information or assistance is needed in this matter, please feel free to contact Sergeant John E. Howard on (202) 395-4181 or (202) 395-4336.

Sincerely,

James F. Barnes

James F. Barnes
Acting Chief

**COMMISSIONERS SOCIETY $50,000 & Up**

DuPont Company
Ford Motor Company Fund
Mobil Corporation

**CHIEFS SOCIETY $25,000 - $49,999**

Chrysler Corporation Fund
Coca-Cola Company
IBM Corporation
Motorola
Pepsi-Cola Company
RJR Nabisco Foundation

**GOLD BADGE SOCIETY $10,000 - $24,999**

The Ahmanson Foundation
Borg-Warner Corporation
The Brunswick Foundation
Fort Howard Foundation
McDonnell Douglas Foundation
Philip Morris U.S.A.
Tandy Corporation

**SILVER BADGE SOCIETY $5,000 - $9,999**

Academy Publishing Company
Colt Industries
Foot Locker
Frito-Lay
Gannett Foundation
IMC Foundation
Eli Lilly & Company Foundation
Lilly Endowment
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
Peace Law Foundation
Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons Fund
Shell Chemical Company
The Washington Times
U-Haul International

**SHIELD AND ROSE SOCIETY $1,000 - $4,999**

Bank of New England
Beretta U.S.A.
H&R Block
Capital Cities/ABC
Capital Fund Foundation
Centurion Foundation
Capital Fund Foundation
Chemical Bank
Chevron Chemical Company
Coachmen Industries
Def-Tec Corporation
Ernst & Whinney
Equicor
First American Bank
First Fidelity Bank
Freeport McMoRan
Group Health Incorporated
Harley-Davidson
H.E. Butt Grocery Company
Hilton Hotels Coporation
Kimberly-Clark Foundation
Leef & Jones
Mag Instrument
Merrill Lynch & Company Foundation
National Prescription Administration
New York's Finest Foundation

SHIELD AND ROSE SOCIETY $1,000 - $4,999 (con't)

Opryland U.S.A.
Personal Protective Armor Association
The Police News
R&R Speed & Cycle Shop
Rockwell International Corporation
The Rubin Foundation
Second Chance Body Armor
Shawmut Bank
Short Builder Services
Smith & Wesson
Sun Badge Company
Times Mirror
USAir
Valley Bank of Nevada
Walgreen Company
Walt Robbins
Weinbrenner
Wells Fargo Bank

SUPPORTER $100 - $999

AAI Corporation
ARA Living Centers
ARA Services
AC International
Aerospace Shell
Alklem Plumbing, Inc.
Allegheny International
American Body Armor & Equipment
Asiel Company
Atlantic Coast Fibers
Bay Path Furniture
Becton Dickinson & Company
Bright Star Industries
Calibre Press
Central Trust Company
Chiefs
Citizens & Southern Georgia Corporation
Craig Cable TV
Creative Castings
D/A Technology
Dental Benefit Providers
A. Epstein & Sons International
Flexcon Company
First American Bank of Maryland
Furniture Interiors
Giant Food
General Trading Corporation
R.A. Hamilton Corporation
Hibernia National Bank
Home Savings of America
Horace Small Apparel Company
Indiana National Bank
Law & Order Magazine
MBB Helicopter Corporation
Mellon Bank
Midlantic Bank
Mosler
NVRyan
Old Second National Bank of Aurora
Pachmayr
Parrott Oil Corporation
Pemco Foundation
Peoples Drug
Perpetual Savings Bank

**SUPPORTER $100 - $999 (con't)**

Potomac Marketing
PTN Publishing
Red, White & Blue Police & Fire Supplies
Richard A. Rosenblatt & Company
Riggs National Bank
Walt Rollins
Safariland
Security Forces
Short Builder Services
South Carolina National Bank
Spencer Savings Bank
Spiegel
Taylor Energy Company
Temco
Texaco
Third National Bank
Total Health Systems
Trustbank Savings
Ullman Devices
U.S. Armor
U.S. Express
U.S. Healthcare

Public Law 98-534
98th Congress

# Joint Resolution

Oct. 19, 1984
[H.J. Res. 482]

Authorizing the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund is authorized to establish the National Law Enforcement Heroes Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty.

(b) In carrying out subsection (a), the Fund shall be responsible for preparation of the design and plans for the memorial, which shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior—

(1) with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, shall select a site for the memorial;

(2) shall not permit construction of the memorial to begin unless the Secretary determines that sufficient amounts are available for completion of the memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans; and

(3) shall be responsible for maintenance of the memorial after completion of construction.

SEC. 3. The United States shall not pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

Expiration date.

SEC. 4. The authority to establish the memorial under this resolution shall expire at the end of the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this resolution, unless construction of the memorial begins during that period.

Approved October 19, 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 482 (S.J. Res. 235):

HOUSE REPORT No. 98-1084 (Comm. on House Administration).
SENATE REPORT No. 98-528 accompanying S.J. Res. 235 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 130 (1984):
Oct. 1, considered and passed House.
Oct. 5, considered and passed Senate.

51-139 O - 84 (580)

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

31 HOPKINS PLAZA
BALTIMORE, MD 21201-

Date:

JUL 2 3 1987

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
MEMORIAL FUND INC
1575 EYE STREET NW-SUITE 1075
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-

Employer Identification Number:
52-1382926
Contact Person:
SYLVIA THOMPSON
Contact Telephone Number:
(301) 962-4779

Our Letter Dated:
OCT 18, 1985
Caveat Applies:
No

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization which is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Your exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the code is still in effect.

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination until the Internal Revenue Service publishes a notice to the contrary. However, a grantor or a contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If the heading of this letter indicates that a caveat applies, the caveat below or on the enclosure is an integral part of this letter.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

Teddy R. Kern

Teddy R. Kern
District Director

Letter 1050(DO/CG)

National Law Enforcement Officers' MEMORIAL FUND, Inc. News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 14, 1989

CONTACT: PAUL MARCONE
703/827-0518

**NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL GETS FINAL SITE APPROVAL**

Washington, D.C. -- The D.C. City Council today gave final approval to legislation that clears the way for a National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial to be built on Judiciary Square, three acres of federally-owned park land in Washington, D.C.

"This is yet another major step forward in this long overdue effort to honor our law enforcement officers," said Craig Floyd, Chairman of the non-profit National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. (NLEOMF). "Judiciary Square was the unanimous choice of the 15 law enforcement groups that sit on our board. It has strong historical and present day ties to law enforcement; it is a prominent and easily accessible site; and it will comfortably accommodate the thousands of police officers, surviving family members and supporters who annually attend the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day ceremony every May 15th," added Floyd.

Today's action marked the formal end of a one and a half year site approval process for the Memorial. The five other review bodies all gave their endorsement of the site over a year ago. They included the National Capital Memorial Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the D.C. Task Force on Memorials on Public Land, and D.C. Mayor Marion Barry.

The Memorial, which was authorized to be built by an act of Congress in 1984, will honor all federal, state and local law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty, as well as all those who serve. There have been an estimated 30,000 law enforcement deaths in our nation's history, with one officer being killed in our country every 57 hours. There are approximately 500,000 sworn American law enforcement officers serving today, according to Floyd.

The proposed design for the Memorial features an oval "pathway of remembrance" which will display the names of officers killed in

(more)

1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
703/827-0518 fax: 703/448-1236

the line of duty on a three-foot high wall. Design plans also call for a raised granite plaza to be highlighted by a grouping of bronze law enforcement figures. At night, the Memorial Fund wants to shine a crystal blue laser beam skyward as a symbol of the "thin blue line" of protection that our law officers provide. The Memorial was designed by Washington, D.C.-based architect Davis Buckley. While the Commission of Fine Arts has endorsed the design concept, a series of design approvals are still pending.

Floyd today extended his thanks to D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, D.C. Police Chief Maurice T. Turner, Jr. and the City Council for their "important support of this richly deserved tribute to law enforcement. With the drug and crime war raging in the District and across the country, our police officers need to know they have our support, now more than ever," Floyd stated. "Today's action sends that message loud and clear."

Approximately $2.5 million has been raised by corporations, law enforcement groups and more than 220,000 individuals to construct the Memorial, Floyd reported. The remaining funds must be raised before ground-breaking, which is scheduled for later this year.

Tax-deductible donations can be sent to: National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305, McLean, Virginia 22101 (phone: 703-827-0518).

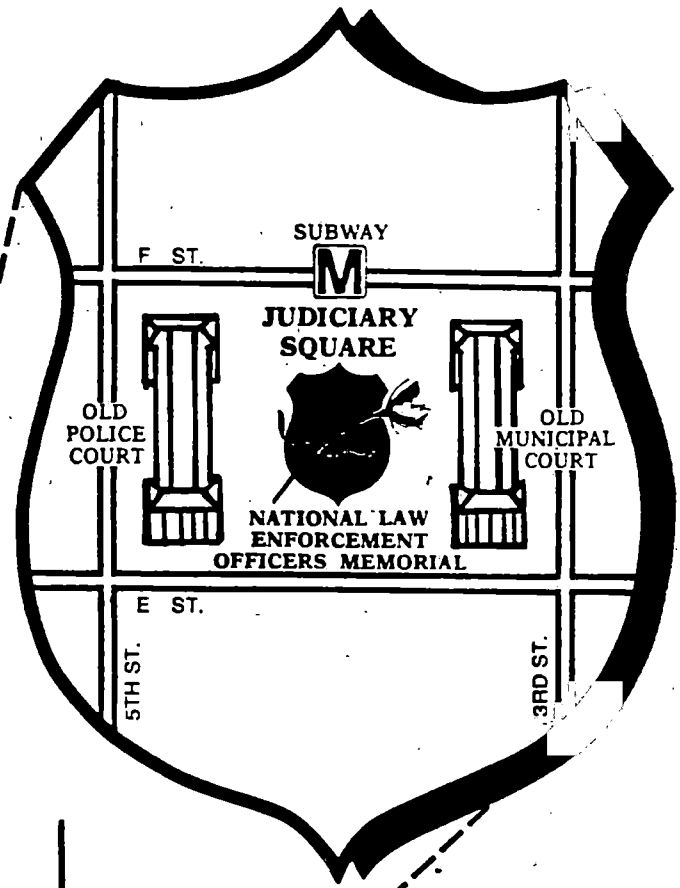
-30-

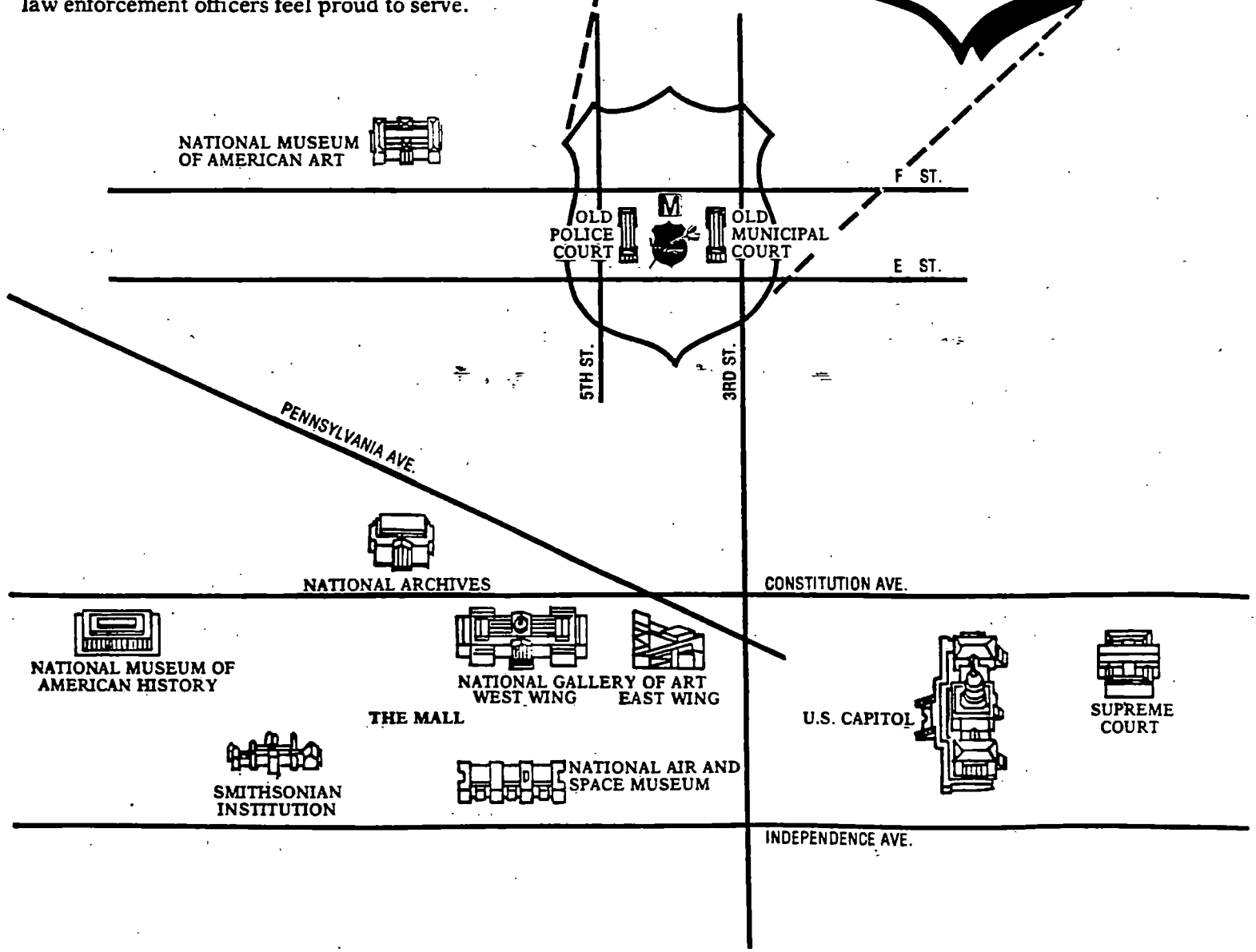
National
Law Enforcement Officers
MEMORIAL FUND, Inc

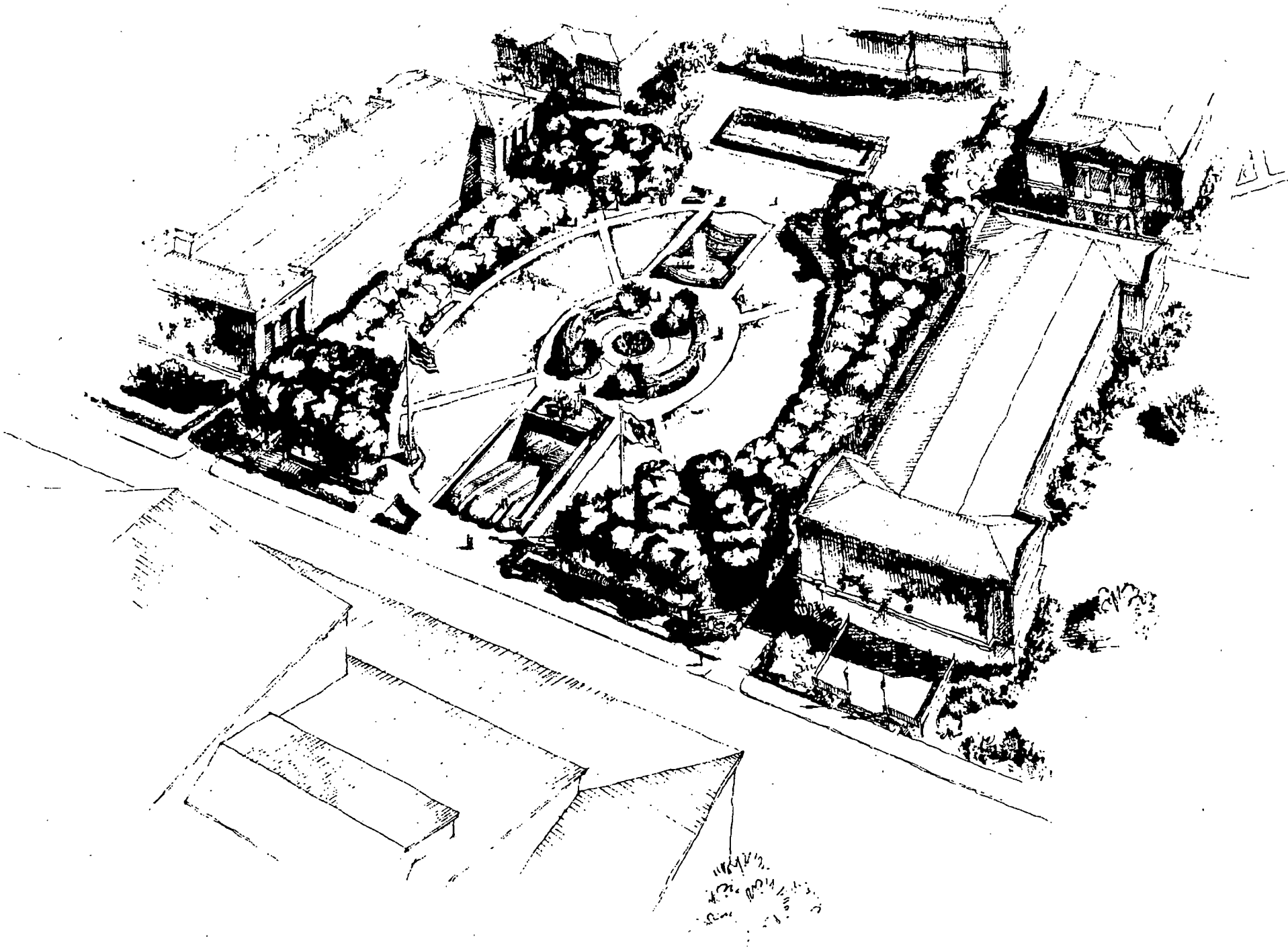
# Future Site of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will honor men and women in law enforcement who die in the line of duty and will recognize the service and sacrifice of those who serve.

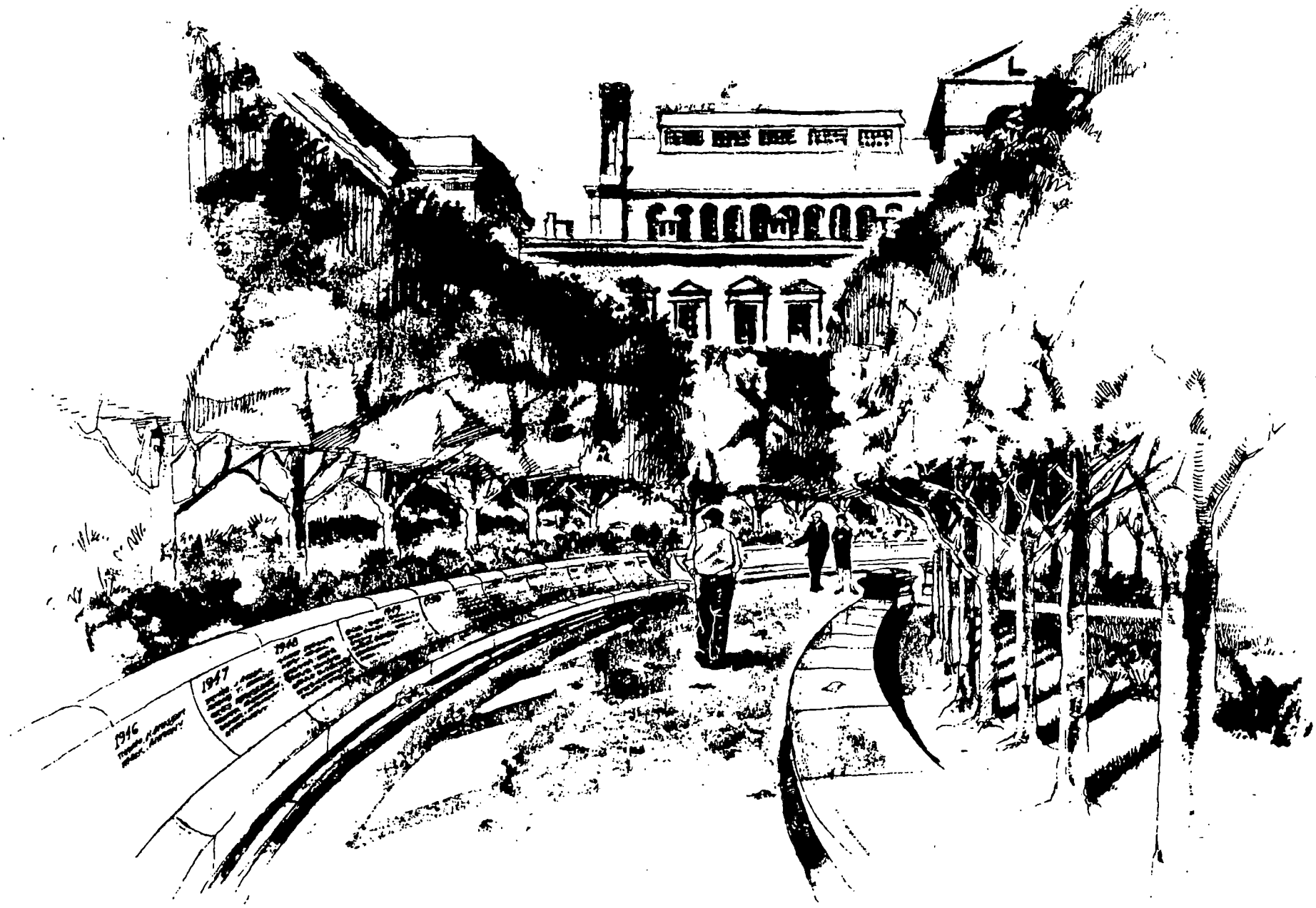
The 4.5 acre site of the Memorial will be a special place of honor for all law enforcement officers. It will be a setting where family and friends can locate the name of a fallen loved one—and know the nation cares. It will be a place that will make law enforcement officers feel proud to serve.





NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL




NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

12 OCT 1989

Mr. Craig W. Floyd
Chairman
National Law Enforcement Officers
Memorial Fund, Inc.
1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305
McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Floyd:

After careful review and consideration of the information furnished the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby certify, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, that funds are available in an amount sufficient to ensure completion of the National Law Enforcement Heroes Memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans. This certification will enable construction of the Memorial to begin on or before October 19, 1989, as required by the Act of October 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2712; Public Law 98-534).

While I have today concluded that funds are available for completion of the Memorial, your organization will no doubt want to continue the aggressive fund-raising efforts that it has planned through April, 1990. Unanticipated construction costs, and operational expenses of your organization in overseeing construction of the Memorial, might otherwise jeopardize completion of the approved Memorial design. It is imperative that all expenses be covered, for, as you are aware, the United States cannot pay any expense of the establishment of the Memorial.

I look forward to working with you in furtherance of this important memorial to law enforcement officers.

Sincerely,

Acting Ronald O. Wyss

Regional Director, National Capital Region

volume 1, 1988

# service star

department of the treasury
united states secret service

## Message from the Director

Each year hundreds of law enforcement officers around the country are killed in the line of duty. In 1984, Congress authorized the establishment of a National Law Enforcement Memorial, located in Washington, D.C., honoring all federal, state, and local law enforcement officers killed while performing their duties. The Memorial will pay tribute to these fallen heroes and commend the more than 600,000 active officers who continue to risk their lives every day.

The Memorial is financed totally through tax deductible private contributions. All funds for the project must be raised by October 1989 in order for the ground breaking to begin on schedule. I urge you to consider donating what you can to this worthy cause. The Service has a personal interest in seeing the Memorial built—Stewart Perry Watkins, Julie Cross, Manuel de J. Marrero-Otero, Donald A. Bejcek, Donald W. Robinson, George P. LaBarge, and Richard T. Cleary just to name a few of our own who deserve this honor. The Memorial will serve as a lasting tribute to their many sacrifices. In the coming months information will be provided to each of you. Please review the material and give whatever you can to support this most worthy cause.

# President's Message

## *The National Police Memorial: Time is Running Out!*

Far too many law enforcement officers know what it is like to be touched directly by the loss of a police colleague and friend, killed suddenly in the line of duty.

To the public, these events are sad—the tragic scenarios and their aftermaths played-out time and again on television and in the media: a flag-draped coffin, the mourning spouse and bewildered children, fellow officers consoling one another and a seemingly endless procession of police officers from neighboring jurisdictions who come to pay their respects.

For police officers and their families, these events and rituals have a far deeper, more personal and enduring meaning. Long after the news media have moved on to other events, the name of the officer has faded in public memory and the newspaper clippings have turned brown in family albums, the living memory of that officer will remain with those who shared the challenges of daily police work.

The statistics on police line-of-duty deaths indicate that these events are set in motion somewhere in our nation about every 57 hours. During the past ten years 1,525 officers have died in the line of duty and estimates hold that some 30,000 more have given their lives in the course of our nation's history. Add to this the hundreds of thousands who have been seriously injured or permanently disabled, and the national dimensions of this tragedy become even more devastating. Yet, in spite of the casualties, risks, and sacrifices, each day about half a million men and women across the country willingly place themselves in harm's way in order that their communities and our nation may be a safer place to live.

In 1984, recognizing the past and present sacrifices of this country's police community, President Reagan authorized the establishment of a National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial to be built on public land in our nation's capital. Today, the site for construction has been approved and it is expected that the memorial's design will also be approved shortly. But only half of the $5 million required for construction has been raised thus far, with a congressionally mandated cut-off date of October 19, 1989, approaching rapidly.

Many still do not understand that there is no federal *mandate* that the memorial be built, only an authorization for construction if sufficient funds can be raised by October 19. Nor are there any federal monies allocated for the memorial's construction; the effort must be completed by charitable contributions.

Paul Marcone of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund notes in this issue of the *Police Chief* that many have responded to the need for private contributions—corporations, community organizations, police associations and leagues, and private citizens alike. Their generous contributions are not only gratefully acknowledged, but are testimony to the broad-based public support for the memorial. These contributors, like myself, believe that our fallen law enforcement comrades deserve the same type of national recognition as the thousands who also gave their lives to protect our country in times of war. Their sacrifice is equally great and their cause is equally important.

*Charles D. Reynolds*

Now, as time grows short, I feel it is only fitting that police officers around the nation rededicate themselves to ensuring that this memorial becomes a reality. Of all citizens in this country, we should best understand the immediate and long-term significance of this tribute. For us, it should be a very personal undertaking and will be a very personal memorial. It will enshrine not only names and places but the tangible memories of those with whom we served and the collective worth of present and future police service.

There is a place now in Washington, D.C., that serves an analogous purpose for a large body of the American people who suffered directly or indirectly during a tragic phase in our recent history. The Vietnam War Memorial is the most-visited outdoor shrine in our nation's capital—a worthy place where those who served, as well as those who were touched by that war, can pay their respects, reflect on their loss and feel at home with personal emotions.

It is only fitting that a similar place be consecrated in our capital so that persons from all walks of life can pay tribute to our police heroes and reflect on the daily contributions of law enforcement officers nationwide. But this will only become a reality if each of us helps by adding whatever financial support we can to meet the memorial's financial goal. If we as law enforcement officers can collectively answer this need over the next six months, the memorial will have an added meaning to each of us.

I trust that in a few years, with your support, a Peace Officers' Memorial Day will be commemorated on hallowed ground in our nation's capitol, where we can properly honor the memory of our police heroes and rededicate ourselves to carrying on the noble work to which they were so devoted. ★

# From the Director

## *Honor Our Law Officers—It's Time*

***By William S. Sessions, Director, FBI***

For the past 25 years, our nation has paused on May 15th to commemorate Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a special occasion dedicated to honoring the extraordinary service and sacrifice of America's law enforcement officers. We will do so again this year, and for good reason.

I think the words of Sir Winston Churchill, paying tribute to the Royal Air Force in 1940, are very appropriate with respect to America and her law enforcement personnel: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The law enforcement officer is the front line of defense in the war on drugs, the protector of our homes and businesses, and the safekeeper of our nation's borders and highways. Our law officers are called upon to help their fellow citizens millions of times each year, and those calls for help do not go unanswered.

In the performance of their duties, law enforcement officers are required to make great sacrifices. According to Uniform Crime Reporting Program statistics, in the past 10 years, 590,822 law officers were assaulted, 204,584 injured and 1,525 feloniously and accidentally killed in the line of duty. During the same period, UCR data show that approximately 475,853 law officers in America put their lives on the line daily, and one of them dies every 59 hours. Those who die are in the prime of their lives; on an average, they are 35 years old.

Our law officers know the risks inherent in their jobs, but the death of a law officer should neither be expected nor accepted as a part of the job.

When an officer dies in the line of duty, that brave man or woman deserves the very special remembrance that Peace Officers' Memorial Day provides. However, May 15th comes only once a year, and law enforcement is a year-round, 24-hour-a-day profession. It is therefore fitting that efforts are underway to build a national memorial in Washington, D.C., to honor those law officers who serve and those who give their lives. The memorial will serve as a constant reminder of the risks our law officers assume every hour of every day on behalf of their fellow citizens. The FBI is proud to be among the supporters of this project.

The memorial, which was authorized by the U.S. Congress, will signify the respect and appreciation of our citizens for the valiant efforts of the men and women who, today and over the years, have made many personal sacrifices so that our nation's citizens can live in a lawful society.

This memorial will be more than a monument to the law enforcement profession. It will focus much-needed attention on the needs and concerns of the law enforcement community, as well as those of the survivors of officers killed in the line of duty. It will heighten public awareness of our nation's crime problem and the need for an intensified crime prevention effort. It will boost the morale of our nation's law officers by showing them how much we appreciate the work they do. It will provide all of our citizens with an important opportunity to say thank you to their law enforcement officers for their commitment.

As have most law enforcement agencies, whether local, state or federal, the FBI has lost special agents in the line of duty. Their deaths have been a great loss—not only to their families and the FBI, but also to the communities they have served.

During a recent ceremony honoring fallen FBI special agents, I remarked that those brave men and women could have chosen professions that paid far more, demanded much less and presented fewer dangers. Instead, they chose to carry the badge and accepted the responsibility to do their duty.

A national recognition of their sacrifice and the sacrifices of all who have given their lives is a fitting tribute to their valor. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial deserves the support of all Americans.

Additional information about this worthy cause can be obtained from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc., Suite 305, 1360 Beverly Rd., McLean, VA 22101. ★

The National
Sheriff
The Magazine of the National Sheriffs' Association

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

# Nation's Sheriffs Need to Support, Promote National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial

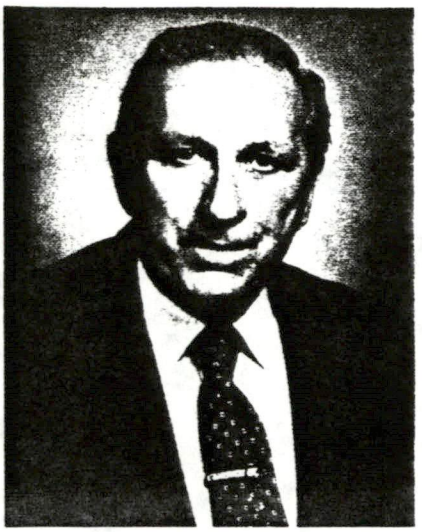
The recent unveiling of the design for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial offers an excellent opportunity to restate the significance of this monument.

Many of the nation's heroes have been memorialized in Washington, D.C., over the years, but this country's law enforcement officers—men and women who put their lives on the line everyday—do not have their own monument. It is important to remember that the Memorial is not just to remember our comrades who have fallen in the line of duty; it is a focal point for the nation's law enforcement community.

The Memorial has become a reality thanks to the efforts and funds of literally thousands of individuals. The thrust of the current activities dates back to October 19, 1984, when President Reagan signed into law a bill authorizing the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) to establish the Memorial on federal land in Washington, D.C. The law was unanimously passed by Congress.

The National Sheriffs' Association has also played a role in the development of NLEOMF. NSA is one of 15 major law enforcement organizations represented on NLEOMF's board of directors.

Among other activities, the board of directors is responsible for overseeing the organization's fundraising. The significance of this chore is that apart from the Memorial's site—i.e. the land—no federal funds will be used, according to NLEOMF. The Memorial is expected to cost $5 million when it is finally completed—tentatively scheduled for May 15, 1990. Currently, $1.2 million have been raised.



**Sheriff Henry Healey**
**NSA President**

As members of NSA and particularly as members of the law enforcement community, it is imperative that we support the Memorial. We should contribute monetarily as well as with vigorous support.

Besides your own personal contribution, you should consider soliciting support from individuals and merchants in your own respective communities. Other groups to contact are service organizations, such as the Jaycees, and fraternal organizations such as the Masons or the Elks.

Fundraising is never an easy task, but everyone needs to keep in mind the mission. The following are a few facts which should drive home the importance of the Memorial to all law enforcement officials:

- 415 sheriffs and deputy sheriffs have been killed in the line of duty since 1976.
- Approximately 30,000 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty in the history of this country.
- In the most recent year for comprehensive data—1986 officers were killed, 21,655 were wounded and 64,259 were assaulted with a weapon.
- In the last 10 years, 1,431 officers have been killed, 210,555 have been wounded and 583,699 have been assaulted.
- Of the 600,000 active law enforcement officers in the nation, one is killed every 48 hours.

As a brotherhood, it is imperative that we come together in supporting such a unique cause. By supporting the Memorial, we are honoring those officers who have given the supreme sacrifice—their lives—in the line of duty. We are also sending a message to these officers' families that their loved ones are not forgotten; they are heroes. And, we are bringing the law enforcement community closer together by educating officers around the nation that the Memorial is their monument—a tribute recognizing the risks they are exposed to everyday.

Craig Floyd, NLEOMF executive director, best summarized law enforcement's feelings toward the Memorial. "In the past, we have built memorials to honor those who have lost their lives in foreign wars. Now we will finally pay tribute to the brave men and women who are fighting the war against crime here at home."

We have waited too long. Make your donation today.

*Contributions can be made to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 1360 Beverly Road, McLean, VA 22101. Be sure to mention NSA when making your donation.*

**CRAIG W. FLOYD**

Craig W. Floyd is chairman of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. (NLEOMF). He has served the Fund since 1985.

Mr. Floyd played a key role in securing congressional approval in 1984 of the legislation authorizing the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. He was also largely responsible for establishing the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. that same year.

Prior to his work with the NLEOMF, Mr. Floyd served for 10 years as a senior congressional aide in Washington, D.C. During that time he spearheaded several pieces of federal legislation on behalf of the law enforcement community. These included:

A ban on armor-piercing "cop killer" bullets and ballistic knives; both of which can penetrate the bullet resistant vests worn by police officers (became public law).

An increase in the federal death benefit from $50,000 to $100,000 for families of police officers (became public law).

Efforts to control criminal access to bullet resistant vests, and restrict availability of undetectable nonmetal firearms (undetectable firearm legislation became law).

During his work for the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Floyd also was involved with the following efforts:

To establish an Office of Passenger Safety within the Federal Aviation Administration. He helped initiate a federal requirement that all airlines provide in-flight emergency medical kits, smoke detectors and automatic fire extinguishers aboard all commercial flights.

He drafted legislation passed by the U.S. House of Representatives welcoming home the American hostages from Iran.

He helped to enact tougher penalties for drug traffickers.

He worked to tighten security at airports.

Mr. Floyd received his undergraduate degree from The George Washington University. He, his wife, daughter and son reside in Alexandria, Virginia.

***

# PHILOSOPHY OF THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

It's a war with no ending — one that can never be won. The risks are great and the rewards are few. Yet, each day some 500,000 brave men and women fight this war so that all other Americans can live in peace. This is the War Against Crime, and it is being fought 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The law enforcement officer touches us all — whether it's the stranded motorist who gets a helping and welcome hand; the businessman who can earn a living in a safe and secure environment; or the young child who can play and grow without fear. We all benefit from the law enforcement officer's work, but seldom do we truly appreciate it. In fact, ironically, those of us who benefit the most — the ones who are never touched by crime — often have the least appreciation or understanding of all.

Former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles once said, "Of all the tasks of government, the most basic is to protect its citizens against violence." Obviously, he appreciated the law enforcement profession. But, what about the people who serve that profession? For most of us, they are faceless, but they are also selfless; they are strangers, but they are also mothers and fathers; they are symbols of peace, but they are also heroes of war.

Over the last 10 years alone, more than 1,500 law enforcement officers have died in the line of duty — one death every 57 hours. On average, these men and women were in the prime of their lives, about 30 years old, married, and the mothers or fathers of young children. Hundreds of thousands more of these same courageous people were assaulted.

Some have suggested that this is merely part of a law enforcement officer's job. But, we do not pay anyone to die, and the death of a law enforcement officer should neither be expected, nor accepted as part of life. But, the cold, hard truth is that these deaths have occurred since the earliest days of our nation's history, and they will continue until the final days of our future.

How do we, as a society, respond to these deaths? We pause, for a moment, but after some kind words and a few tears, all but a few lives are left unchanged — most notably the police survivors. These are the thousands of Americans who are emotionally and permanently scarred by the sudden and usually violent death of their loved one. These survivors have only memories to comfort them, and how quickly memories fade, especially for the children, without important reminders.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will serve as that reminder; a reminder to the survivors and to all Americans of this special breed of people who sacrifice their lives for others. The Memorial will pay a special tribute to that sacrifice and acknowledge the courage and selflessness that has characterized the entire law enforcement profession — those who have died and those who continue to serve.

For the survivors, it will remind them that the sacrifice of their loved one will not be forgotten. For active law enforcement officers, it will recognize their work and sacrifice. For other Americans, it will remind them that law enforcement is a uniquely perilous and demanding profession. For all, it will be a symbol of enormous pride.

The Memorial will promote this public enlightenment. Its site and design will combine to make the Memorial experience a personal one. It will stress a universal view of the law enforcement heroes it honors, recognizing that they come from all walks of life; they serve many different branches within the federal, state, and local law enforcement community; and they will die 100 years from now, just as they died 100 years ago. Above all else, it will be a proud and heroic Memorial, symbolizing the noble profession it serves.

The Memorial will serve as a national concourse for recognizing the heroic service and sacrifice of our law enforcement officers, and for demonstrating our profound appreciation for their deeds. It will be the focal point of the National Peace Officers Memorial Ceremony on May 15 each year, but its true significance will be as a permanent day-to-day reminder of the supreme sacrifices made by law enforcement officers.

The national importance of this Memorial was clearly demonstrated when a total of 271 members of the House and Senate sponsored the legislation. Subsequently, it received the approval of Congress, and was signed into law by President Reagan on October 19, 1984.

Its significance will be enhanced by the fact it will be financed by private contributions, rather than governmental appropriations. Thus, the Memorial will truly be an expression of tribute and appreciation from the American people.

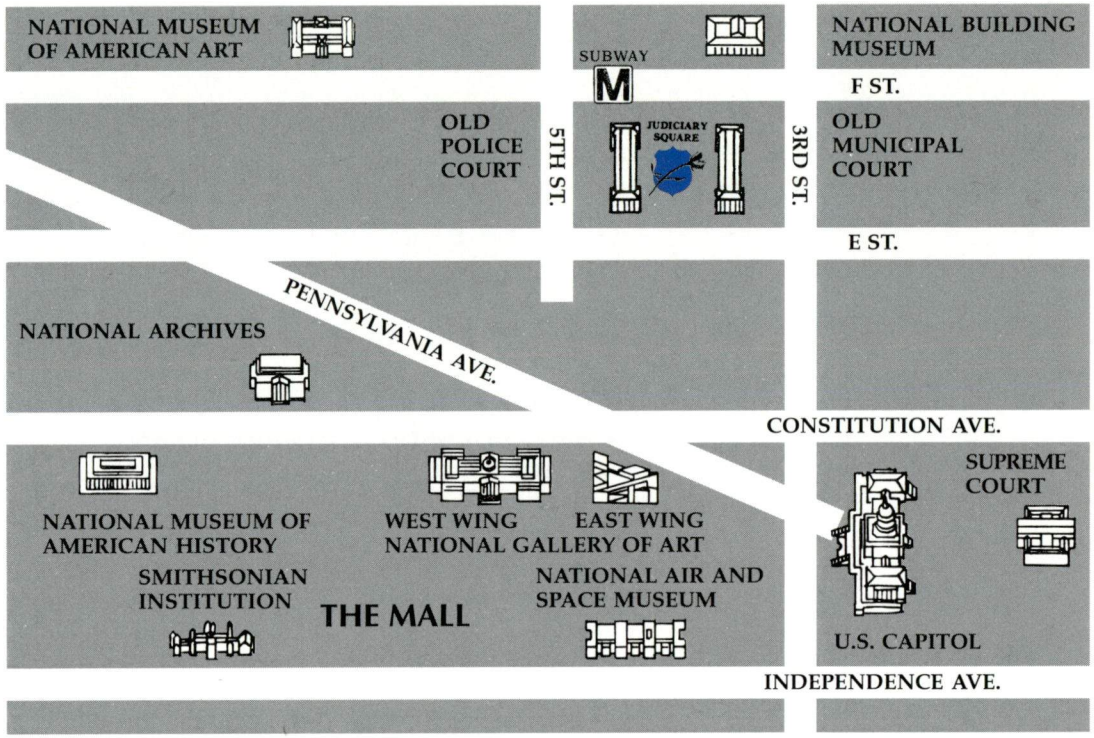
With good reason, we have built memorials to honor those who lost their lives in foreign wars. We made those memorials appropriately impressive and placed them in prominent locations befitting the supreme sacrifice and service that those men and women made for their country. We have done so generously. We should do no less for the thousands of brave "soldiers" who gave their lives at home in the War Against Crime — our nation's law enforcement heroes!

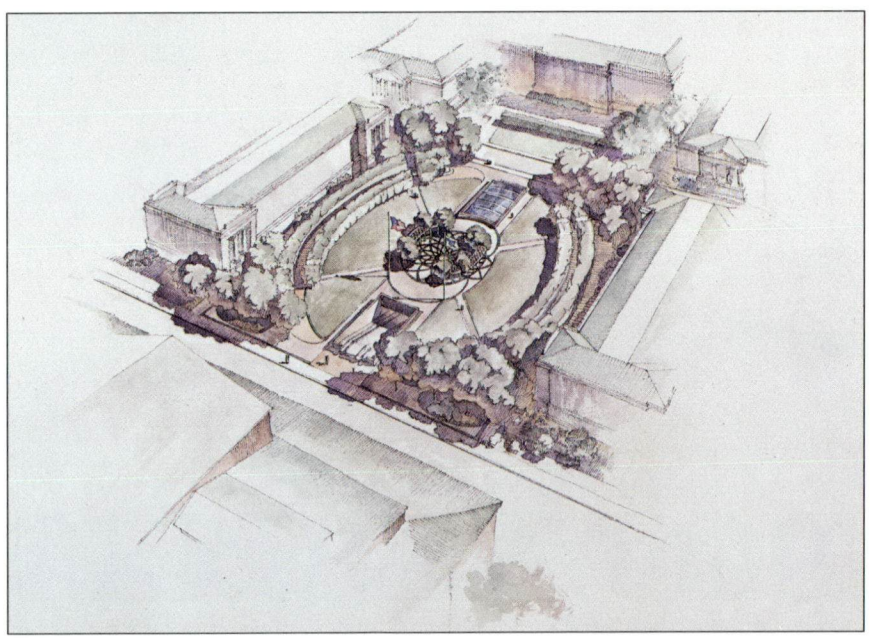
Craig W. Floyd
*Chairman*
National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund

# Site of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will honor men and women in law enforcement who die in the line of duty and will recognize the service and sacrifice of those who serve.

The three acre site of the Memorial will be a special place of honor for all law enforcement officers. It will be a setting where family and friends can locate the name of a fallen loved one — and know the nation cares. It will be a place that will make law enforcement officers feel proud to serve.



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NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL FUND

# DECEMBER 1990

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | First Day of Chanukah 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | First Day of Winter 21 | 22 |
| 23/30 | 24/31 | Christmas Day 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

*According to police death records kept by the FBI, the most dangerous hours for an officer are between 8 p.m. and midnight. The most dangerous day is Thursday. The most dangerous month is December.*

# THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL PATHWAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Designed especially to invite reflection and contemplation, the Memorial's Pathway of Remembrance will form an oval-shaped border for the Memorial space. Polished granite walls bearing the names of slain law enforcement officers will edge the tree-lined Pathway, where visitors may seek out the names of loved ones and quietly pay tribute to America's heroic law enforcement officers.

In the belief that each loss of one law enforcement officer is a tragedy equal to all others, regardless of date, location, or circumstances, Memorial Fund leaders have mandated that the officers' names will not be grouped chronologically, alphabetically, or geographically. Rather, they will appear in a random order, with alphabetical directories nearby so that visitors can easily locate the names of individual officers.

This system of ordering the names will allow new names to be added in the future without disrupting the Memorial's design. But, most importantly, it emphasizes the Fund's feeling that a little-known officer's death 100 years ago is just as important to America as the highly publicized death of a narcotics agent within the last few months.

The Memorial walls will bear the names of all law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty throughout America's history. Systematic Federal recordkeeping began in 1961; for police deaths after that date, the U.S. Department of Justice provides accurate information. But to find the facts on officer deaths before 1961, the Memorial Fund has launched a research effort to identify, verify, and compile the names of fallen officers, reaching out to law enforcement leaders across America.

As a Memorial Fund supporter, when you visit the finished Memorial, you will experience a special pride in helping to create this long-overdue tribute to our nation's law enforcement community. Spend a quiet moment under shady trees, appreciating the sacrifices of those who did not hesitate to give up their lives for the rest of us.

From its dignified yet moving Pathway of Remembrance to its proud, life-like statues, the Memorial will be a place for recognition, for healing, for reflection... a place for saying "thank you". Thank you for helping to build the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, a place of honor for all of America.

# NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL FUND

## THE THIN BLUE LINE

There is a thin blue line
A selfless and brave band
That keeps the people's peace
In every corner of this land
A beam which always shines
With a strong, vigilant light
And its keepers walk this line
In defense of what is right.

*Ronald W. Bell*
*Newport News, Virginia*

## POLICE OFFICER'S PRAYER

Dear Lord, when I am summoned
to a call
To aid my fellow man,
Give me strength and courage
To do the best I can.

Enable me to stop crime
Or useless waste of life,
And prevent a violation
Of any human right.

Guide me in my duties Lord,
That I might be alert
To try to keep the innocent
From ever being hurt.

I have taken an oath
To protect and serve,
And I will give the best in me
To guard every citizen,
And protect his life and property.

And Lord, If I have to lose my life
Please protect my brother officers,
My family and my wife.
Amen.

*Joe Kessling*
*Oakland Park, Florida*
*Police Department*

*Paul Kessling*
*Leon County, Florida*
*Deputy Sheriff*

## LET AMERICA SAY THANKS

There's a picture on the mantel,
of some mother's son,
Who lost his life,
trying to save one,

A policeman on patrol,
alone walking his beat,
Gave his life trying,
to keep crime off the street,

A young wife is crying,
as she holds her baby tight,
she learned that her husband,
has been killed in the night,

We'll never know the reasons,
or understand why,
These fine policemen,
had to die.

Let America say thanks,
To the men and women who,
put their lives on the line,
Everyday for me and you,
Let's salute the fallen heroes,
policemen of all ranks,
Who died in the line of duty,
Let America say thanks.

Over thirty thousand officers,
have given all that they can give,
To maintain law and order,
they gave up their right to live,

Though the price they paid was high,
one thing for sure is true,
They didn't die in vain,
they died for me and you,

From Virginia to California,
and every state across this land,
Police are there to help us,
in everyway they can,

America stand together,
and show them we do care,
Thank God our policemen,
are out there.

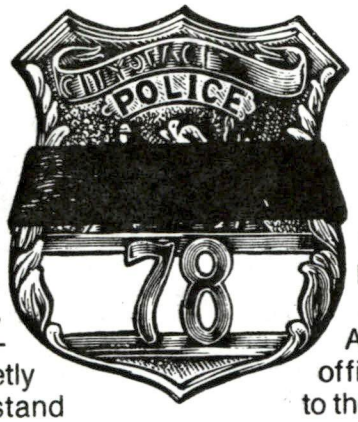
Let America say thanks,
To the men and women who,
put their lives on the line,
Everyday for me and you,
Let's salute the fallen heroes,
policemen of all ranks,
Who died in the line of duty,
Let America say thanks.

*Written By: Elben Frame*
*Co-Written By: Frances Frame*
*Richmond, Virginia*

The New York Times

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1988

# Heroes




A coffin draped in the American flag...surviving officers in dress uniforms, mourning their fallen comrade...families in black, quietly sobbing, trying to understand what cannot be understood.

We have seen it too many times, the final rites for our defenders—fallen not in foreign wars, but today, right here at home in hundreds of American cities and towns. Another kind of war—against crime—is killing one American law-enforcement officer in the line of duty every 57 hours.

Like those fallen in other wars, these men and women wear the many faces of America. They are black and they are white; they trace their roots back to Asia and Africa and Europe and the Americas. They are young and old, they are commanders, detectives, and foot soldiers in the battle against lawlessness.

Consider these numbers:

- 30,000 law-enforcement officers have been killed on duty in the history of the U.S.
- In 1987 (the most recent data available), 155 officers were killed, 21,273 were wounded and 63,842 were assaulted with a weapon.
- In the past 10 years, 1,525 police officers have been killed, 204,584 have been injured and 590,822 have been assaulted.
- Every day, 500,000 American law-enforcement officers subject themselves to these risks, on our behalf.

How do we honor them? And how do we keep their sacrifices vivid in the public consciousness? One way is through the construction of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Congress has declared that the memorial will be built on three acres of open space at Washington, D.C.'s Judiciary Square. Groundbreaking is planned for Spring 1989, and the memorial should be ready for dedication by Peace Officers' Memorial Day, May 15, 1990.

Apart from donating the land, Congress purposely allocated no money for the construction. That is to come from corporations, organizations and individual donors. The fund-raising goal for the memorial is $7.5 million; more than $1.2 million has been raised to date.

Join us in contributing to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305, McLean, VA 22101. Contributions are tax deductible. Your contribution also is a symbol of support for our hometown heroes, for their service and sacrifice. They deserve it. They've earned it.

Mobil®

3-28-89

# Thousands Honor Officer Whose 'Cause Was Good'

## Alexandria Mourns Slain Police Corporal

By Dana Priest and Kent Jenkins Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writers

Two thousand mourners, most of them police officers from around Virginia and many of them in tears, surrounded the tiny brick church where slain Alexandria police Cpl. Charles W. Hill was remembered yesterday.

The strains of "Amazing Grace," played by a bagpiper, pierced the stillness of a two-block-long assemblage of white-gloved officers standing at attention. A mile away downtown, along King Street, hundreds of merchants, shoppers, courthouse employees and tourists stood on the sidewalk in silence, their heads bowed, their shops closed.

Inside the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Alexandria Police Chief Gary J. Leonard offered condolences as he stood before an altar covered with white and pink flowers. "It is not the experience of today that drives us mad, but the remorse of yesterday," he said.

Hill, 40, a husband and father of two boys, was killed Wednesday by an escapee from a District halfway house who had taken five people hostage in an Old Town public housing unit called "The Berg." Jamie Martin Wise, 34, reportedly came to the unit, where crack was frequently used, in search of crack cocaine.

Wise, who had spent much of his life in prison, kept police at bay for 2½ hours until he walked out the back door of the unit, holding his last hostage, a 17-year-old youth, at gunpoint.

Police are still investigating the rapid sequence of events that followed, when a police sniper shot Wise in the back, Wise fatally shot Hill and wounded Officer Andrew Chelchowski, and more police fire killed Wise.

Yesterday, Chelchowski was brought to the church, at 100 W. Luray Ave., in an ambulance, then returned to the Washington Hospital Center after the hour-long service ended. He is listed in good condition.

BY LUCIAN PERKINS—THE WASHINGTON POST

**Alexandria police officers comfort one another at Cpl. Charles W. Hill's funeral.**

The funeral brought to formal conclusion four days of mourning that has pervaded the close-knit city of Alexandria. Flags fly at half-staff. Black drapes hang over City Hall. Black wreaths and armbands decorate the police station. There were wakes Saturday night and Easter Sunday.

**See SERVICE, C6, Col. 2**

# Alexandria Police Officer Made 'Ultimate Sacrifice'

SERVICE, From C1

The sadness has been all the more ible because Hill died in drug-re-ed violence, which some Alexan-ans still regard as a problem that gues other communities. "This t doesn't happen in Alexandria," d Michelle Lazarte, a clothing ore saleswoman who stopped work five minutes of silent remem-ance along King Street.

Hill's wife, Virginia, and his two ns, Charlie, 7, and Robbie, 3, ere ushered into the church from e of four white limousines that ought relatives to the ceremony. Virginia Hill's request, the fam-was taken inside through a side or and did not speak to reporters.

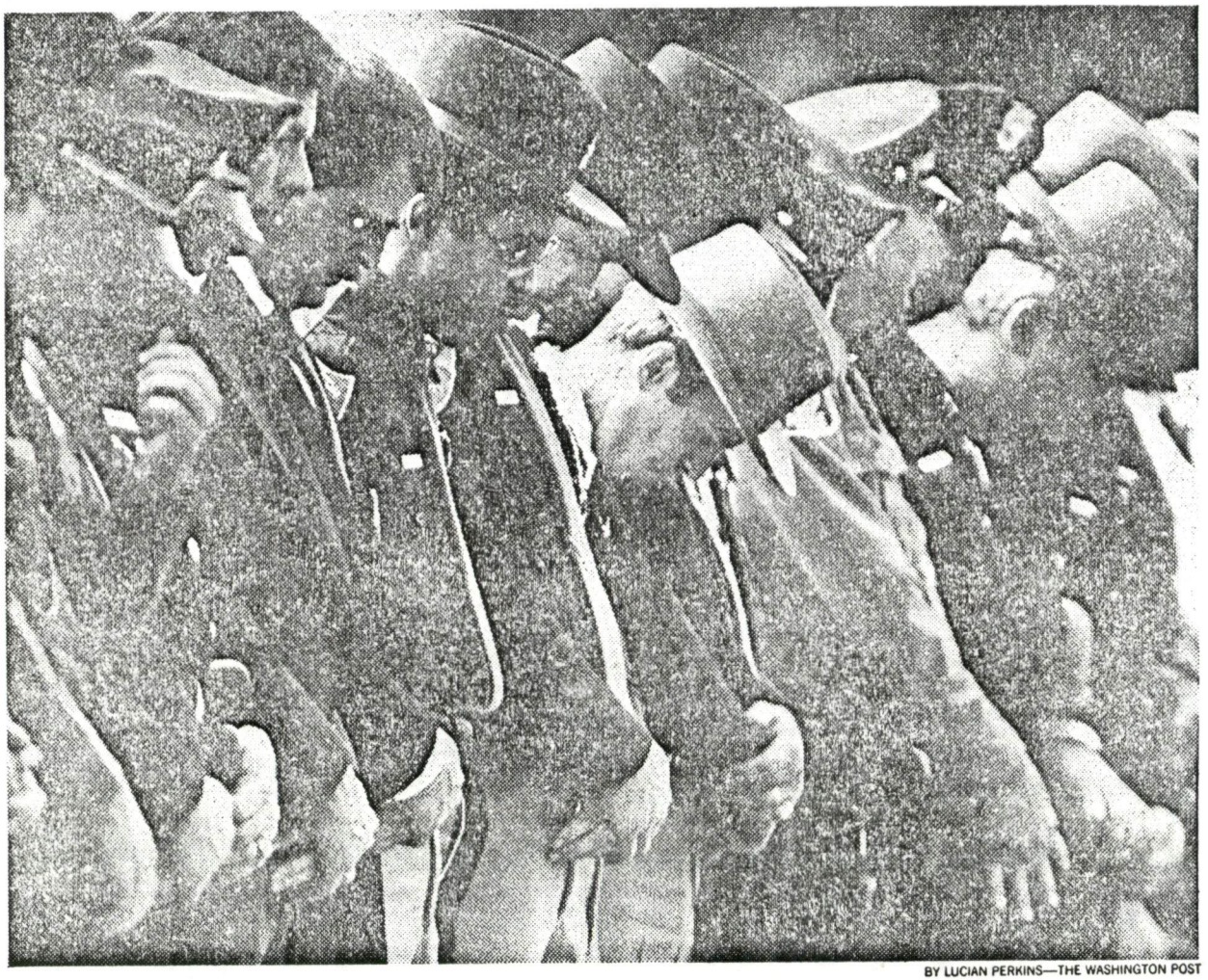
Both of Virginia's senators at-nded the service. Sen. Charles S. obb (D) said his presence "was an propriate expression" for the agedy, and Sen. John W. Warner ) said "today is the day for prayer, morrow is the day for actions."

Virtually all of the 138-member lexandria police force turned out, did about 1,500 officers from irginia, Maryland, the District, lew York (where Hill once served), ne Marine Corps and the U.S. larshal's office.

Hill was the first Alexandria po-ce officer killed in the line of duty ince 1972 and the first Washington rea officer killed in a drug-related ncident since last August, when fficer Mark A. Murphy of the Prince George's County police was struck by a bullet fired by another officer during a drug raid.

"It's the ultimate sacrifice," said Officer Daniel Canniff, who once worked under Hill's supervision. "I don't think it matters if you know him or not, I know I feel a part of it today, it's a camaraderie."

Alexandrians from all walks of life also came to pay their respects, including Mayor James P. Moran Jr. and other members of the City Council, plus government, business and school leaders, public housing officials and community members, including many from The Berg.



BY LUCIAN PERKINS—THE WASHINGTON POST

**Fellow officers from several departments bow their heads during service for Alexandria police Cpl. Charles W. Hill.**

"We feel depressed and hurt," said Leonard R. Calloway. "There is a lot of sympathy for the children and wife of officer Hill .... We don't ever want his name to be lost or to be forgotten. He gave his life so a young man could have a second chance. This young man owes society and Alexandria a lot."

Eddie Jackson, the last of Wise's hostages, was ordered into a juvenile detention home last week. Jackson had been free on $15,000 bond on a drug charge. His mother, Charlotte Durham, who rented the town house where the shooting occurred, was being held at Arlington jail yesterday for failure to appear in court on a possession of marijuana charge.

Hill, described by friends as devoted to family and strong in conviction, was a 13-year member of the Alexandria police and a member of its Special Operations Team, which responds to crises such as hostage-taking. He managed the department's firing range for several years, was active in the Del Ray Civic Association and recently had been reassigned to work with pet owners at the city's animal shelter.

Of all this, what 12-year-old Kristy Brooks, a member of the Alexandria Police Athletic League, thought most about yesterday was Hill's family. "Yesterday was their Easter and their dad wasn't there," she said.

In his eulogy, Lt. Cliff Church reminded mourners that Hill had not died in vain. "Most of all, he wanted to be known as just a police officer," said Church. "He was a man of very high standards, of complete integrity .... He fought and died for a cause he really believed in. His cause was good."

*Staff writer Virginia Mansfield contributed to this report.*

CHICAGO, IL
SUN-TIMES
D. 604,862—S. 613,940
CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

MAY 14 19[illegible]

# Police gather funds for D.C. memorial

By Phillip J. O'Connor

Each of Chicago's 12,190 police officers will soon be asked to donate $10 to help pay for a $5 million National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C.

"I certainly feel it is a worthy project," said Police Supt. LeRoy Martin. "We who have been on the front line for so long and have not been recognized will now get our due recognition."

John Dineen, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, asked Martin to allow contributions to be made through a one-time payroll deduction and Martin agreed. Pledge cards will be distributed soon.

If everybody on the force gives $10 each, it would raise $121,900. The New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has raised $400,000.

Director Jeremy D. Margolis of the Illinois State Police Department said troopers have made individual donations for the memorial and "we are proud to be a part of" the effort.

Margolis said society "owes a special debt to all police officers, especially those who have given their lives in the line of duty."

Bob Long, FBI spokesman in Chicago, discussing the memorial, said, "We in the FBI very strongly support this mission." He said agents here and across the nation have also made donations.

Long said the memorial will honor officers "who have gone out and given the ultimate in public service, their lives, for what we believe is a very noble cause."

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, which plans to break ground for the memorial in October in Washington's Judiciary Square, has raised $2.6 million so far, said Paul Marcone, communications director.

More than 260,000 non-law enforcement people have made contributions, along with corporations, Marcone said. Donations may be sent to the fund at 1360 Beverly Road, McLean, Va. 22101.

The three-acre site, donated by the federal government, is surrounded by court buildings and is a short distance from FBI Headquarters and Washington Police Headquarters. Situated on a subway stop, it's also just a few blocks from the Capitol, National Archives, Smithsonian Museums and the Mall.

Marcone said the memorial will honor about 30,000 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty since 1794, when the first U.S. marshal was slain.

The memorial design features a tree-lined "pathway of remembrance," including names of fallen officers engraved on a 3-foot-high granite stone surface, a technique used on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington.

"Unfortunately, unlike the Vietnam Memorial, we will be adding about 150 names a year to our memorial," Marcone said. Last year, 159 officers were killed, including two in Chicago.

At opposite edges of the three-acre memorial site will be a grouping of bronze law enforcement figures and a water fountain. At night, a blue laser beam will shine skyward as a reminder of the "thin blue line" of protection law enforcement officers provide.

Rose Wenzel

Rose Wenzel, widow of a slain Chicago patrol officer, said she was pleased a memorial will be erected because it will help the public remember officers killed in the line of duty. "Sometimes people tend to forget," she said.

"Once the memorial is built, I would like to go to Washington and see my husband's name on it. I've heard that when people see relatives' or friends' names on the Vietnam Memorial it is a very moving experience."

Her husband, Robert Wenzel, 35, was shot to death Jan. 19, 1973, after he stopped a motorist for speeding on Lake Shore Drive.

## Widow pension 'lock' sought

Police Supt. LeRoy Martin plans to aid widows of officers killed in the line of duty by seeking a change in pension laws and by organizing a new support group to help the widows raise their children.

Widows of slain officers now lose their husband's pension if they remarry, even if their new spouse dies or the second marriage ends in divorce, Martin said.

"I don't think that is right," he said. "I think the pension should be reinstated if the marriage doesn't hold or their new spouse dies.

"The widows don't mind losing the pension if they remarry, but want it reinstated if the marriage doesn't work out or their new spouse dies. They should be able to come back to the pension board and have it reinstated."

Martin said a number of police widows are reluctant to risk trying a second marriage because of fears they will lose the pensions if things don't work out.

"I will work with our state legislators to try to change this," Martin said.

He said John Dineen, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, has pledged his support in seeking such changes in the Legislature.

Martin said he decided to organize a new support group for widows after talking with a number of widows last week in Springfield.

They were attending the dedication of a site at which a monument will be erected in memory of all Illinois police officers killed in the line of duty.

People may think that "once these Gold Star families are financially secure that life just continues on" without problems, Martin said. But in chatting with widows he found that's not the case.

Some widows told "real horror stories" on rearing children without a father, he added.

"I want to organize a support group within the Police Department to interact with the kids" of widows who are having problems raising them, he said.

Martin said he envisions male officers, all volunteers, lending assistance to widows encountering problems with their youngsters because of a lack of male supervision. —*Phillip J. O'Connor*

National
Law Enforcement Officers
MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.

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International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Brotherhood of Police Officers
International Union of Police Associations/AFL-CIO
National Association of Police Organizations
National Black Police Association
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Sheriffs Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research Forum
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## CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION ON THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

For the purpose of this Memorial, "law enforcement officer" means an individual involved in crime control or reduction and directly employed on a full-time basis by a local, county, state or federal law enforcement agency, with or without compensation, who is duly sworn and has full arrest powers.

Less than full-time law enforcement officers will also be considered. In such cases eligibility will be determined after a review of several issues, including but not limited to job description, training and circumstances of death.

Correctional employees shall be included if they are recognized as having law enforcement status by their employing jurisdiction. Other correctional employees who do not have formal law enforcement status but who do have a primary or limited responsibility for the custody and security of suspected or convicted criminal offenders, and are employed by a local, county, state or federal correctional agency will also be considered. In such cases eligibility will be determined after a review of several issues, including but not limited to job description, federal, state or local statutes, training and circumstances of death.

"Line of duty" means any action which an officer is obligated or authorized by law, rule, regulation, written condition of employment service to perform, or for which the officer is compensated by the public agency he or she serves.

The term "killed in the line of duty" means a law enforcement officer has died as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty. This includes victim law enforcement officers who, while in an off-duty capacity, act in response to a law violation.

1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101
703/827-0518 fax: 703/448-1236

Not included under this definition are deaths attributed to natural causes (except when a medical condition arises out of a law enforcement action causing an officer's death immediately or within 24 hours or causing his/her death during a continuous period of hospitalization immediately following the taking of the law enforcement action), deaths attributed to voluntary alcohol or controlled substance abuse, deaths caused by the intentional misconduct to the officer, deaths caused by the officer's intention to bring about his or her own death and deaths attributed to an officer performing his/her duty in a grossly negligent manner at time of death.

When there is doubt arising from circumstances of the officer's death or with respect to individual status as a law enforcement officer, the matter shall be resolved in favor of inclusion.

National
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## POLICY FOR DISPLAYING NAMES ON THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

The Memorial will display the names of law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty on a three-foot high wall along a tree-lined "pathway of remembrance" that will extend along both the east and west sides of the Memorial grounds. The pathway will form an oval-shaped border for the Memorial space. The names will be permanently displayed on the wall.

The names of all law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty throughout our nation's history will be engraved on the wall, provided the death can be documented and verified. The earliest death we have documented to date is Robert Forsyth, a U.S. Marshal, who was killed in 1794. In 1988, there were 161 line of duty law enforcement deaths. For the last 10 years (1978-88), there were 1,536 law enforcement officers killed. The names of officers killed after the Memorial is dedicated would be added on an annual basis prior to the May 15th Peace Officers Memorial Day service.

The names will be displayed in continuous bands that will extend around all sections of the east and west Memorial walls. This will ensure uniformity and will prevent any portion of the wall from appearing blank and unfinished. The names will appear on the wall in a random fashion. They will not be listed by year, alphabetically or in any other system of order. Thus, the wall will not lose any sense of order when names are added from previous or subsequent years. Further, this method reinforces the view of the Memorial Fund that there is no difference between an officer killed 100 years ago, or 100 years in the future. Their sacrifice is the same and they should be honored the same.

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Suite 305
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To assist visitors in finding a name, a directory system will be implemented that is similar in nature to the one used at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The wall on both the east and west side will have joints that will separate one panel of the wall from another. Each panel will have a different number underneath it and either an "E" or "W" preceding it, depending on whether the panel is located on the east or west portion of the wall.

The directories, which will include both a computerized and written version, will be displayed at several locations on the Memorial grounds and will list the names alphabetically. Each name will have a corresponding letter and number designating the panel where the name can be found, as well as the row number of the panel.

The Memorial Fund has developed specific criteria to determine which officers would be eligible for inclusion on the pathway of remembrance. The initial names to appear on the Memorial when it is dedicated will be determined by the Memorial Fund. The adjudication process for adding future names to the wall will be established by the Memorial Fund and administered by the U.S. Department of Justice.

# Memorial will recall peace officers' gift

CLEVELAND, OH
PLAIN DEALER
D. 447,033—S. 560,515
CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN AREA
MAY 23 19

By VIVIAN ENEY

On Aug. 24, 1984, my husband, Sgt. Christopher S. Eney, became the first U.S. Capitol policeman to die in the line of duty in its 142-year history. How can I forget the day that changed my world forever?

Chris and I had been married 12 years and had two daughters, Heather and Shannen, who were 9 and 11. Telling my children at the hospital that their father was dead was the hardest thing I've ever done. There are no words to describe the shock, pain and fear of those first weeks. For some time I felt I could not go on. But slowly I began to put my life back together. In the process I realized that I was not alone. Tragically, there are thousands of police survivors across the country.

Shortly after Chris's death I became involved in Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), a national self-help support group for survivors of officers killed on duty. My work with COPS helped my family and me to cope with Chris's death. Through working with other survivors I found that far beyond financial support, what survivors need most is emotional support. Survivors need to know that they are not alone — that people care.

I also was shocked to learn that there is not a national memorial to honor the extraordinary sacrifice and service of our law enforcement officers. There are monuments to American soldiers who died in foreign wars, but there are no monuments to those who fight the war on crime here at home. That's why in the fall of 1986, I became an active member of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

In 1984, Congress and the president enacted a law authorizing this memorial. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund Inc. was directed by Congress to build the memorial. It was incorporated in Washington, D.C., in June 1984 solely for that purpose. Its board includes senior executives from 15 major national law enforcement organizations — including COPS.

If there is any doubt that our brave officers deserve a national memorial, consider these shocking statistics. According to the FBI, one police officer is killed in this country every 57 hours.

More than 20,000 officers are injured each year, out of some 60,000 who are assaulted. In 1988, 159 officers lost their lives in the line of duty. Their average age was 27. Many were married — the mothers and fathers of young children.

But what these somber statistics can't tell us is how we, as a society, should respond to these deaths. How do you heal the emotional wounds that linger long after a fallen officer is buried? How does a widowed mother with two young children deal with such a monumental loss? Emotional healing is a large part of what the memorial is all about.

And it's not only survivors who need support. The policeman who remains on the job is also left scarred, wondering whether the risks and sacrifices are worth it and whether anyone really cares about the service police provide.

*It is a resounding affirmation that the American people believe law enforcement heroes deserve lasting recognition.*

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will remind survivors that the sacrifice of their loved one was not in vain and will never be forgotten. The memorial will remind active law enforcement officers that their work and sacrifice are fully recognized and highly valued. For other Americans, the memorial will serve as a national reminder that law enforcement is a uniquely dangerous and demanding profession. For all of us, it will be a lasting symbol of enormous pride.

Apart from the land, no federal funds will be used for building the memorial. More than $2.5 million has been raised from corporations, law enforcement organizations and more than 250,000 individuals. The remaining funds must be raised before groundbreaking, which is scheduled for later this year.

Judiciary Square, a prominent federally owned park in Washington, D.C., has been selected as the site for the memorial. The design will include the names of fallen officers engraved on a stone wall along a tree-lined oval pathway. A grouping of bronze law enforcement figures will be displayed on a raised plaza. This beautiful memorial will stand as a special place where police survivors and all law enforcement officers can draw strength and inspiration.

One thing that makes this memorial so special is that it will be built largely from small contributions, not only from the law enforcement community but also from hundreds of thousands of caring citizens. The success so far of the memorial fund's fund-raising efforts is particularly gratifying to police survivors. It is a resounding affirmation that the American people believe law enforcement heroes deserve the same type of lasting recognition the nation has accorded Americans who have died defending their fellow citizens in foreign wars.

It touches me to know that the American people do care and that Chris's sacrifice will be forever honored and remembered — not only by his family and friends — but the entire nation. That's why I continue to work as hard as I can on behalf of this project.

We are close to realizing this long-awaited dream. All Americans should join together in this long overdue effort to properly honor the brave men and women who patrol our streets and answer our calls for help.

*The author and her two daughters live in Silver Spring, Md. She is president of Concerns of Police Survivors.*

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1988

The Sunday Post

Southwestern Connecticut's Leading Newspaper

# PARADE

## A MEMORIAL FOR THOSE WHO DIE ON DUTY

GROUND IS TO BE BROKEN next spring for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial in Washington, D.C., a few blocks from the Capitol.

The memorial will honor law officers who have died in the line of duty and will recognize those now serving. It will include a circular "pathway of names," enclosed by a ring of flowering trees. The federal government has donated a 4.5-acre site.

"One police officer dies every 57 hours," said Craig Floyd, executive director of the Memorial Fund. "Our police men and women have been risking their lives for more than 200 years. We think they need our support."

Gayle Beckman, wife of PARADE's Police Officer of the Year, speaks of the memorial in more personal terms: "You know your husband is a police officer. You know that things are going to happen. But when danger comes close, it makes you aware that each time he walks out that door, it could be the last."

The $5 million cost of the memorial is being raised entirely from private sources. So far, $1.5 million has been contributed.

Tax-deductible donations can be sent to the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund, Dept. P, 1360 Beverly Road, McLean, Va. 22101.

DENVER, CO.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
D. 327,357 — S. 367,487
DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA

MAY 12 1989

# Memorial would honor country's 'forgotten' heroes

**By Shawn Marie Wier**

MAY is the time of year we begin to think about, reflect upon and honor this nation's war heroes and the sacrifices they made defending our country.

This month also gives us another less-publicized, less-celebrated "memorial" day. It is remembered mostly by those who have a reason to remember. The date never changes. It is known too well by those who have a reason to think about a husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister or friend who has sacrificed his or her life in a different type of war. These brave young men and women are being killed at the rate of one every 57 hours . . . right here in our own country.

Monday is National Peace Officers' Memorial Day, set aside to honor all the peace officers in the United States who have been killed in the performance of their duties. An estimated 30,000 law enforcement officers have died in the line of duty during the course of American history, more than 1,500 in the past 10 years.

We honor our war heroes, deservedly, with monuments and ceremonies for the lives they gave. Attention, too, needs to be called to the dangers peace officers face daily. The war they fight ends for them only when they retire, quit, are injured or die.

Peace officers, as public figures, are constantly criticized, scrutinized and made scapegoats. Attention is quickly turned on them when they err. Indeed, there are some bad apples. There are also bad accountants, bad gas station attendants and bad teachers. Yet none of them wears a target on his chest or risks being shot simply because of the occupation he has chosen.

When an officer dies, we get a glimpse of their lives as ordinary people ... husbands, fathers, neighbors. As a police widow, sister-in-law of another officer, and a friend to many other officers and other young widows, I have become intimately familiar with the dangers I speak of, and I have also become aware of ways to show support for this country's law enforcement officers.

Each year on May 15 a ceremony is held in Washington, D.C., to honor this country's fallen heroes. There are seminars and other activities to help survivors begin to understand the tragedy that has so dramatically changed their lives. More than 7,000 officers and hundreds of survivors gathered last year to honor the more than 150 officers killed in the line of duty in 1987. This year, about 150 officers again will be honored and their families consoled.

What is lacking at these gatherings is a place for the families to go, a place where these heroes can be united. There is move to construct a National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial in Washington, D.C. Authorization for the construction and a site have been given by the federal government, but construction must be financed privately. Five million dollars is needed to build and maintain the monument. More than $2 million already has been raised.

Colorado has lost nine officers in less than three years, leaving behind eight widows and nine young children. My sons were 3½ years old and 5½ weeks old when my husband was killed almost two years ago. I cannot describe what it would mean to me to take my sons to a place where they can be assured that his sacrifice is not forgotten.

Significant donations have been made by law enforcement agencies and citizens in many other states. I think it is time for Colorado to show its support for this state's and this country's forgotten heroes.

*Shawn Marie Wier of Morrison is a Colorado representative for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund. Her husband, Denver police officer James E. Wier, was killed in the line of duty on June 3, 1987.*

# Groups fight for police memorial

By KEVIN ELLIS
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — This is a city of memorials.

Presidents, scientists, soldiers — even the press — are honored by statues and monuments for service to their country.

But, never has there been a salute to law enforcement officers. So Congress, President Reagan, and several police organizations set out to create the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial to honor federal, state, and local officers killed in the line of duty.

"They should at least be on the same level as the others" who are honored, said Nashville, Tenn., Police Chief Joe Casey, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "They are out there every day risking their lives for law-abiding citizens."

In October 1984, President Reagan signed a law providing 4.5 acres of federal land near the federal and D.C. courthouses for the memorial. But with a deficit ballooning out of control, Reagan set aside no money.

Police groups have banded together and created the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund to raise $5 million to design and build the project by the congressionally mandated deadline of Oct. 19, 1989.

So far, the 15 police organizations raising the money have collected about $1 million, and Casey and other organizers worry that the deadline can't be met without a stepped-up campaign.

"We hope we can," Casey said. "But we need to get the public more involved."

"This is really a gift of appreciation from the American people," said the memorial fund's chairman, Craig Floyd. "Law enforcement shouldn't have to build its own memorial by itself."

So far, most of the money has come from the law enforcement community with corporations chipping in. Du Pont, for example, gave $200,000 last May.

"The hardest money to raise are the first dollars," Floyd said. "From there, it gets easier."

Washington architect Davis Buckley has been hired to design the memorial, which is envisioned as a park area with perhaps several sculptures of police and other law enforcement officers.

The names of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty will be inscribed in stone, although the exact location of the names has not been decided, Floyd said.

The memorial's board of directors must still decide whether to inscribe the names of the 30,000 officers killed since the Declaration of Independence or the 3,000 officers killed since the Justice Department began keeping records in 1961.

## Slain officers

These officers from Michigan would be recognized on the proposed memorial:

- BARKSDALE, Andre, Detroit Police
- BOLAND, James E., State Police
- DeSMET, Albert O., Roseville Police
- DUBIEL, Daniel J., Inkster Police
- FITZPATRICK, John J., Detroit Police
- FORTIN, Richard, Detroit Police
- HOOVER, Clay, Inkster Police
- PARKER, Ira, Inkster Police
- SMITH, Linda J., Detroit Police

ATLANTA, GA
CONSTITUTION
—D. 255,636—
ATLANTA METROPOLITAN AREA

SEP 2 1988

# *Paying Tribute to Slain Law Officers*

**By Robert Berry**
*Staff Writer*

With work, a little corporate largess and the support of private citizens across the country, the memories of Georgia lawmen Gregory L. Davis and Robert M. Kirk will live on in the public consciousness long after their lives were snuffed out in the line of duty.

A Washington, D.C., monument, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, is planned to honor fallen law enforcement officers and give mourners and admirers a place to go.

Congress passed legislation in 1984 allowing for the memorial, with the stipulation that all funds for the memorial be raised for the ground-breaking before an October 1989 deadline. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund plans to break ground in April. "The machinery is in place to make it happen," said Donald E. Schaet, the organization's executive director.

The $7 million budget seeks $2 million from corporate sponsors, $1.9 million from police and the rest from private individuals or special projects, including a celebrity golf tournament. About $1 million has been collected.

Like the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, thousands of names on a wall may become a "touchstone of pride" for police throughout the country, said Mr. Schaet.

"It's traditional that police officers come from all over" in a solemn show of the honor and legendary camaraderie demonstrated when an officer is downed, Mr. Schaet said.

Both Atlanta police officer Davis, shot by a murder suspect Aug. 26., and GBI agent Kirk, shot late Monday evening, are eligible to have their names added to the memorial. Of the more than 600,000 law enforcement officers nationally, one is killed every 57 hours, according to the memorial fund group.

"It isn't just going to be a memorial for the dead," said Mr. Schaet, but a place to honor all police and "a tangible, physical memorial with someone's name on it [to say] that somebody did care."

While law enforcement officers may feel understaffed, underpaid and underappreciated, the memorial may create a dynamic place for a public show of appreciation for men and women who have served in blue, Mr. Schaet said.

Scheduled to be completed in May 1990, the memorial will stand in a 4.5-acre park in Judiciary Square. The memorial will be near the old Police Court and a few blocks from FBI headquarters.

Current plans, designed by Davis Buckley — A Professional Corporation — call for a chest-high oval concave wall, surrounded by rows of trees, initially bearing about 5,000 slain officers' names.

Like the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, a theme of pride and remembrance runs through plans for the new police memorial.

Plans for the memorial may include columns, representations of badges and entwined roses surrounded by a large grassy open area to form the focus of the annual National Peace Officers Memorial Day ceremony.

The park is almost twice the size of the meadow set aside for the Vietnam memorial, and the police memorial's walls will have room for names of officers killed in the future.

The Washington Times

# Gunman, Officer Killed in Shootout

*The Washington Times, March 23, 1989*

On March 22, 1989, Alexandria Police Corporal Charles W. Hill was shot and killed when he confronted an armed man who had taken several people hostage. He left behind a wife and two young sons. His partner, Officer Andrew Chelchowski, was seriously wounded.

Cpl. Charles W. Hill

## IT'S SHOCKING!

## One Police Officer is killed in America every 57 hours.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is being built in Washington, D.C. to honor Charlie Hill and other fallen officers. Their names will be displayed along a tree-lined "pathway of remembrance" in a beautiful park-like setting.

The Memorial is being built with private contributions. This very special tribute to our law officers is long overdue and richly deserved.

Mrs. Virginia Hill

*"Chuck loved his job. He was aware of the dangers and risks he took every time he went to work. Yet, he approached his job with enthusiasm and courage.*

*Sometimes it's hard to believe he's gone.*

*It helps so much to know that people care."*

That's what the **National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial** project is all about—caring. It will be America's gift to law enforcement officers and their families.

***Won't you please support this important project?***

To send a tax-deductible donation or for more information, please contact:

**The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund**, 1360 Beverly Road, McLean, VA 22101 ■ (703) 827-0518

This ad courtesy of The Washington Times

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER® Wednesday, December 7, 1988

MODEL OF MEMORIAL ON DISPLAY

# Tribute to slain police

By JAMES PETERS
Daily News Staff Writer

The statistics rattled off by Mayor Koch were numbing: Seven city cops have died in the line of duty so far this year; 51 during his tenure as mayor; and since 1961, 115 housing, transit and city police officers have lost their lives.

It is during those sad times that city residents cry "bitter tears," Koch said. But during the better times, when cops aren't dying, but just doing their jobs, they deserve recognition too, the mayor added.

"They want to be appreciated," Koch said. "Cops want to know that when they put themselves on the line, that when they do the right thing, people will stand up and applaud them."

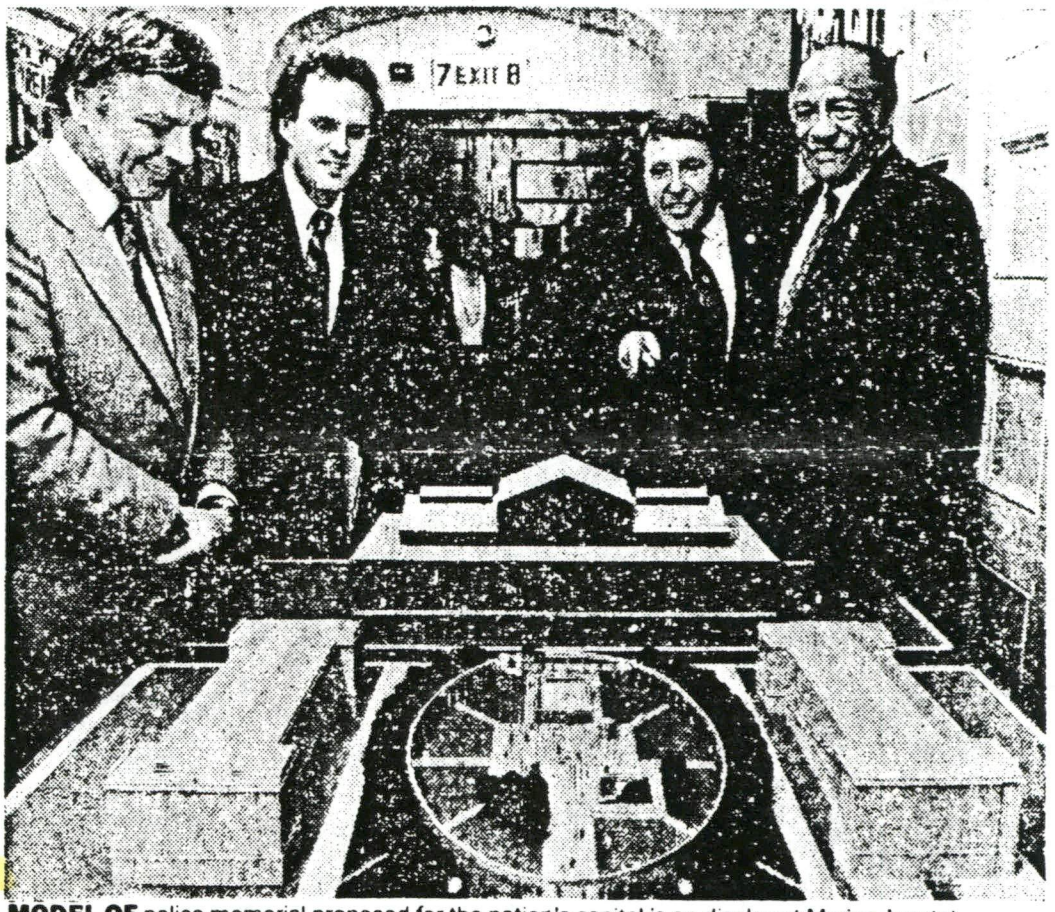
The mayor was addressing his remarks to students at the Marino Jeantet elementary school in Corona, who, along with Koch and others—including top area law-enforcement officials—were celebrating the start of Law Enforcement Officer Recognition Week in the city.

In addition, they were participating in the kickoff of a fund-raising campaign among school children in the city to help pay for a national monument for slain cops. The $5 million memorial will be built in the nation's capital.

"It's tough to be a cop," said Koch. "More than anything else, the reason they do the job is because they know it's the right thing to do.

"That cop is your friend," the mayor told the children. "That's how you should see that cop."

Tax-deductible contributions can be sent to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Department P, 1360 Beverly Road, McLean, Va. 22101.




**MODEL OF** police memorial proposed for the nation's capital is on display at Marino Jeantet elementary school in Corona to encourage contributions by students. Discussing the project (l. to r.) are Council Majority Leader Peter Vallone; Craig Floyd, head of the national memorial drive; Councilman Joseph Lisa, and Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward. KEN KOROTKIN

The Washington Post

JAMES J. KILPATRICK

# Honoring Officers Of The Law

WASHINGTON – To the best of my recollection, I have used this column only once in the past 22 years to urge support of a public fund-raising effort. That was for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Let me break a rule once more. The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund deserves your help.

We tend to take our police, like our armed services, pretty much for granted. Except when we see a state trooper on patrol or a cop directing traffic, officers are largely out of sight and out of mind. Few of us ever have met an agent of the FBI or the Drug Enforcement Administration. We tend to forget that law enforcement is a dangerous business, and that it demands a devotion to public service beyond anything ever asked of most Americans.

Just as we honor those who have died in military service, so we should honor those who have died in law enforcement. Toward this end, Congress in 1984 unanimously authorized a memorial to law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty. Like the Vietnam memorial, this memorial would be erected on public property but it must be privately financed. Work must begin by Oct. 19, 1989. A fund of $5 million will be sought.

Over the past 10 years, more than a thousand law enforcement officers have given their lives for our protection. Last year the toll numbered 95. Sixty died of gunshot wounds, 21 from traffic accidents. Eleven died in plane crashes, two from a bomb. One drowned, and one died of a heart attack brought on by pursuit of a fleeing felon.

We ought to honor Lt. John P. Frisco of the Windcrest (Texas) Police Department. He died in December 1985 in attempting to arrest a sneak thief who sped from the scene of the crime in a pickup truck. Frisco was hurled from the truck and killed by another automobile.

We ought to honor Trooper Oren Hindman of South Dakota. He was fatally stabbed in May 1985 as he sought to arrest a man and woman for drunken driving.

We ought to honor Trooper Bruce K. Smalls of South Carolina. One morning in September 1985 he received a report that a motor home was being driven in an erratic manner. As he pulled the vehicle to the side of the highway, he was shot in the face and upper torso with a .357 Magnum handgun.

We ought to honor Benjamin Grogan and Gerald Dove, special agents of the FBI. They died in April 1986 in a gun battle with bank robbers in a Miami suburb.

We ought to honor Officer John Martinez of the California Highway Patrol. As he was clearing accident debris from the San Bernardino Freeway in Alhambra, he was shot and killed by a heroin addict who happened to pass by in a car.

We ought to honor Trooper Robert L. Coggins of North Carolina. In September 1985, attempting to question the driver of a stolen pickup truck, he was overpowered and slain with his own service weapon.

We ought to honor Carlos Negron, a New Jersey state trooper. In May 1984 he was shot to death in a cold-blooded ambush staged by a member of the Black Liberation Army. Negron had approached an apparently disabled van to see if he could help the occupants.

We ought to honor the women officers who have served as bravely as their male compatriots. Alma Waters of the Meridian, Miss., Police Department was slain in December 1985 as she attempted to handle a family disturbance. In San Diego, Patrolwoman Kelly A. Bazer died this past January of gunshot wounds. A few days later in Kansas City, Patrolwoman Maureen K. Murphy met the same fate.

We ought to honor so many others. Officer Baron Haynes of New York City testified against a criminal defendant; in July of last year he was shot fatally in revenge. Probation Officer Harold Gray of Tallahassee was killed by one of his probationers. In Tucson, a drug runner shot and killed Agent Glenn Miles. In Washington, D.C., Officer Kevin Welsh drowned as he sought to save a woman's life.

All contributions are tax deductible, and the fund of course will be publicly audited. The address is 1575 I St., NW, Suite 1075, Washington, D.C. 20005. As we respect the rule of law, let us honor those who enforce it.

New Address:

1360 Beverly Road
Suite 305
McLean, VA 22101

The Washington Post

Galleries: Kevin MacDonald's paintings at David Adamson 2

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# Style

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*Cityscape*

## *How Many More Memorials?*

### Korean Vets, Police Officers Designs Lead a Tight Commemorative Field

By Benjamin Forgey
Washington Post Staff Writer

The unveilings this week of competition-winning designs for the Women in Military Service and Korean War Veterans memorials are but the latest signs that a new wave of memorial building is upon us. If the Korean War finally gets its Washington memorial, can World War II be far behind?

Absolutely not. A bill authorizing the construction of just such a memorial has been introduced in Congress, its passage a certainty. Less certain of adoption but each with devoted champions are bills authorizing memorials to Martin Luther King Jr., Mahatma Gandhi, Raoul Wallenberg, Yugoslav general Draza Mihailovich, the 82nd Airborne Division, American journalists (killed in wars) and the Merchant Marine, among others.

In addition to the memorials to the Korean War vets and the military women, others already authorized by Congress and at some stage of design include a National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Judiciary Square, a National Peace Garden at Hains Point, a Black Revolutionary War Patriots memorial in Constitution Gardens and a Khalil Gibran memorial off Massachusetts Avenue NW. Then, there always is the long-stalled memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, designed 13 years ago by landscape architect Lawrence Halprin for a splendid site in West Potomac Park but unbuilt for lack of $50 million or so in unappropriated federal funds.

All of this is comparable in intensity to but less focused than the urges to memorialize the armies and events of the Civil War and World War I. Those who keep track of such things also know that there are dozens of other proposals in the air, including memorials to the 3rd and 63rd Infantry Divisions and the 11th Airborne Division, to native American and Hispanic American members of the armed forces, to Christopher Columbus, the American housewife, the victims of Pan American Flight 103, glider pilots, education, John Adams, John Muir and Joseph Kraft. There are perhaps a zillion or so proposals to add this or that thing to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Obviously, proliferation presents a problem, not only in sheer numbers but also in terms of maintaining a symbolic equilibrium, especially in the city's—and the nation's—monumental core. It seems almost as if anyone with a cause

See CITYSCAPE, D4, Col. 1

Design for the Korean War Veterans Memorial, by a team from Penn State.



## *Washington Memorials: Both Good And Bad*

CITYSCAPE, From D1

and a potential source of money can scare up a legislator at least to introduce the memorializing notion on Capitol Hill, if not actually to guarantee its realization.

In certain respects the situation is not so out of control as the above partial lists would make it seem. Congress did act with anticipatory wisdom three years ago by adopting the Commemorative Works Act, which establishes significant procedural roadblocks to the erection of just any old memorial in the monumental core, including Arlington National Cemetery and the Mall from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

Under this system any memorial located in this critical area must be "of preeminent historical and lasting significance to the nation," and both site selection and design require three separate approvals—those of the secretary of the interior, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. But it is inherently a reactive system that offers only vague guidelines concerning the subjects of memorials, and vaguer ones concerning their design.

And this is, indeed, the rub, for our reborn memorializing impulse comes at a time of uncertainty, not to say confusion, as to what constitutes a proper memorial.

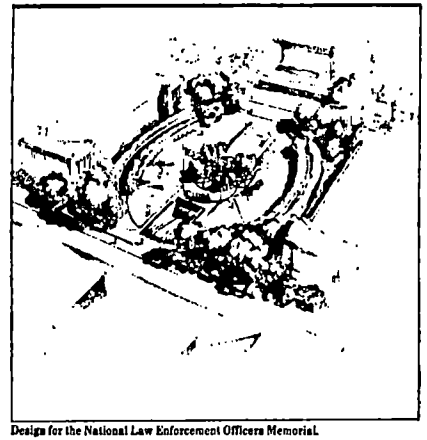
It was well and good for designers of yesteryear, starting with Pierre Charles L'Enfant and continuing through Robert Mills (the Washington Monument), Henry Bacon and Daniel Chester French (the Lincoln Memorial), Henry Merwin Shrady (the statuary tribute to Grant) and John Russell Pope and Rudulph Evans (the Jefferson Memorial) to marry figurative sculpture to adaptations of classical architecture. They did well, not to say magnificently, with this formula, which was the 150-year norm for American memorial art and architecture.

But this comforting line of cultural continuity was broken at mid-20th century, and no one has quite figured out how to tie the ends together again. Rather, for several decades artists and architects preferred to ignore the issues of commemorative art altogether or, when forced, opted for radical abstraction and bombastic originality, as anyone familiar with the string of rejected, pre-Halprin FDR memorials will attest.

In the last decade or so, however, there have been positive signs of a new consensus, based upon a marriage of abstract, site-specific landscape designs with figurative sculptural elements. But in some ways we're still at the wheel-inventing stage, as two of the recent designs illustrate.

One, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, is pretty bad. The other, the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, is pretty good.

Each, ironically, follows the recent pattern, setting up figurative, memorializing sculptures within a framework of landscape architecture. And each starts with about half the battle won, for the sites are beautiful and appropriate—the Korean War memorial to be situated in Ash Woods, southeast of the Lincoln Memorial, in balance with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in the more or less unpeopled heart of Judiciary Square, now a grassy plaza (between Fourth, Fifth, E and F streets NW) framed on three sides by judicial buildings and on the north by the heroic Old Pension Building, now the National Building Museum.



Design for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Similarities stop there, however. The designers of the Korean War memorial, a team of four architects and landscape architects from Penn State, selected a narrative theme for their piece, and stuck to it. The focal point of the design is the American flag atop a high standard, to be approached by a narrow pathway framed on either side by files of combat-equipped soldiers.

The memorial, in other words, tells a story of soldiers motivated by patriotism—a punch-packing story to be sure but a very simple one told in an emphatic, simple way. It is a story such as generals would like to hear again and again—and generals did form the backbone of the 10-member competition jury—a nostalgic and unidimensional celebration of a citizen army obeying duty's call (and orders), but lacking emotional richness and excluding other interpretations.

With luck, artists of talent and insight will be found to sculpt the 38 infantrymen from blocks of gray granite, but the range of expression is definitively limited by the conception. None of the other elements mentioned by the architects in their descriptions of the design—zones of war and of peace, demarcated by changes in landscape and water treatments, and a wall of inscriptions and relief sculptures detailing other aspects of the war—counterbalances the main story line. To the contrary, the heavy-handed architectural surround of bosques of trees and dense, high hedges, and the fixed perspective of the narrow walkway (accommodating but two visitors walking side by side), reinforce it in an almost claustrophobic way.

Nor do these elements memorably engage the beautiful and honorific site—despite its size and its location between the monuments to Washington and Lincoln, this is a memorial that very nearly closes itself to the symbolic setting. There is a certain poetry to the idea of coming upon a platoon of ghostly but very real and weary soldiers in these woods, but this design would take major alterations to realize such a vision, which, in any case, does not seem to have been the intent.

The Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, in a commissioned design by architect Davis Buckley, also uses plantings as significant architectural elements, but more sensitively. Here, curving double rows of littleleaf linden trees, tightly clipped into rectangular shapes similar to those of the ironwoods in Dumbarton Oaks, would at once define the memorial (underneath the trees are proposed low stone walls carrying the names of officers killed in the line of duty) and engage the surrounding architecture. Arranged on a north-south axis at the edges of the site, the trees would celebrate the building museum, on the north, and the old city hall building to the south without closing off views of the modest buildings east and west.

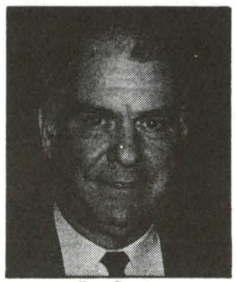
The figurative element in Buckley's design cannot be judged—the artist, Raymond Kaskey, is working on it—but the placement, close to the back of a Metro elevator structure, seems fitting, as does the idea of allowing the artist an opportunity to conceive the work in its entirety. Other elements in the design remain to be worked out precisely too, but each piece seems in order here, from the rows of trees to the paved, open space at the center of the site, with its symmetrical plantings of trees and its own defining canopy of an exquisite, metal trellis. Buckley, it would seem, has responded to the particularities of the site, and is well on the way to making a memorable place out of it.

Subtlety, modesty, proportion and strength. Resonant symbolism and sensitivity to site. The forming of places that are, yes, instructive, but also uplifting and, even, enjoyable. Qualities hard but not impossible to come by of late in memorial architecture.

# INQUIRY

## Topic: HONORING POLICE

*Joe Casey, 63, past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, has been a leader in the movement to create a national monument honoring law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty. He will retire Sept. 1 as chief of the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department, where he started 38 years ago as a rookie cop. He was interviewed by USA TODAY's* ***John Seigenthaler.***



Joe Casey

# With each death, thin blue line gets thinner

**USA TODAY: You've been a leader in establishing a memorial to honor law enforcement officers. Since our nation's capital already has so many memorials, do we really need another, even though slain police officers deserve our respect?**

CASEY: Certainly, we do. The people of this country need a visible symbol of appreciation that pays tribute to those who risk their lives every day to uphold the law. We have monuments all over Washington and all over the country dedicated to those who gave their lives in our country's wars. Well, law enforcement officers fight a different kind of war against criminals.

**USA TODAY: Isn't it an exaggeration to compare police work to a war against a foreign power?**

CASEY: Not in the least. It is a very appropriate comparison. Criminals are enemies of this country. They break its laws. They do violence to decent, law-abiding citizens. They kill, rob, rape, infect the young with drugs. Every 48 hours, some law enforcement officer loses his or her life in that war.

**USA TODAY: If the battle against illegal drugs could be won, wouldn't we substantially reduce the danger for police?**

CASEY: First of all, we aren't close to winning it. We can win it. But it's premature to predict that we will win it. It is ironic, however, that the highest numbers of law enforcement officers are killed in answering calls about domestic violence.

**USA TODAY: What is the second most dangerous assignment for police officers?**

CASEY: The next leading cause of death to police comes when police stop traffic offenders. Of course, some of the domestic problems are caused by drugs. Some of the traffic arrests involve drugs. But it is wrong to get the idea that dangers to police officers will evaporate if we win the war against drug criminals.

**USA TODAY: You spoke out for rules requiring people who buy handguns to register them and undergo background checks. Did concern about the safety of officers lead you to take that position?**

CASEY: That's right. We have to do anything and everything we can to stop guns from getting into the hands of gang members and those who traffic in drugs. Criminals don't have any right to guns. For me, it is just a matter of common sense to make it as difficult as possible for criminals to get guns.

**USA TODAY: You were once wounded in the line of duty. Has that experience made you more involved in the effort to fund this memorial?**

CASEY: A police officer doesn't have to be shot to know that all of us who put on the badge are at risk. There are 15 separate national organizations working together in this effort. But, of course, I am human. I was wounded in the arm and a fellow officer was hit three times when we tried to apprehend a bank robbery suspect several years ago. This is a reminder of the dangerous nature of a police career. Fortunately, we both survived.

**USA TODAY: Was that your toughest day as a cop?**

CASEY: No. Not by any means. The toughest job I've ever had is telling the loved ones — the spouses, children, parents, brothers and sisters — that an officer under my command has been wounded or killed. It is times like that that I am most aware that police officers are a family. When you are in law enforcement work and lose a police officer, it is like losing family. I've been a police chief for 16 years, and that responsibility gets heavier each time I face it. I think every police supervisor who has that sad duty would agree with me.

**USA TODAY: This memorial will list the names of those who have died. Will it be similar to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial?**

CASEY: There will be a tree-lined walkway around a horseshoe-shaped wall of names listing the officers known to have lost their lives. It will not be unlike the Vietnam Memorial in that respect. There will be room for those who lose their lives in the future. Then there will be a centerpiece: statues of law enforcement officers from local, state and federal levels.

**USA TODAY: Will there be an annual ceremony honoring those slain officers?**

CASEY: There already is such a ceremony. Every May 15, about 5,000 officers gather in Washington for just such a tribute. This, of course, will be the most appropriate place for that event.

**USA TODAY: Since law enforcement is in the national interest, why shouldn't the government provide the money instead of requiring private funding?**

CASEY: Congress already has given valuable land on Judiciary Square in Washington. President Reagan signed the law providing that land. It is a perfect setting, near the FBI building, the Washington police department, and the federal courthouse building. It is not far from Congress. It is close to the National Archives and the Smithsonian. Tourists from all over the USA and all over the world who visit Washington will be able to go to this spot and see that the citizens of this country care about their police officers. The cost of creating the monument is $5.5 million.

**USA TODAY: How much has been raised?**

CASEY: About half of that has already been contributed by private citizens and sources outside the government. Most people haven't heard about this. And if everybody who has respect for law enforcement just gave a little, there would be more than enough money.

**USA TODAY: You have been a policeman for almost 40 years. Is it a tougher career today than it was when you were a rookie on the beat?**

CASEY: It always has been a tough job. But I do think that the stress and the frustration have intensified in recent years. It takes a very special man or woman to enter law enforcement today.

**USA TODAY: In what way?**

CASEY: They know they are going to live in constant public scrutiny. Their code of conduct is stricter than almost anybody else's in town — even a Sunday school teacher. They know that their human errors are going to be judged by the entire citizenry. They know that they aren't going to ever get rich in the job — thankfully, salaries are getting better. They know that they have to worry about their safety in ways that nobody else in the community has to worry. There is that additional stress of worrying about what happens to their families if something happens to them.

**USA TODAY: If it is so stressful and frustrating, why do they do it?**

CASEY: Because there are rewards that are satisfying and that make the sacrifices worthwhile. There is nobody who gets to help people every day in just the way that a police officer can help them. There is the chance to be a community role model for abiding by the law. It is a career you can be extremely proud of because by putting on the badge, you say you care about your community. And you care about people.

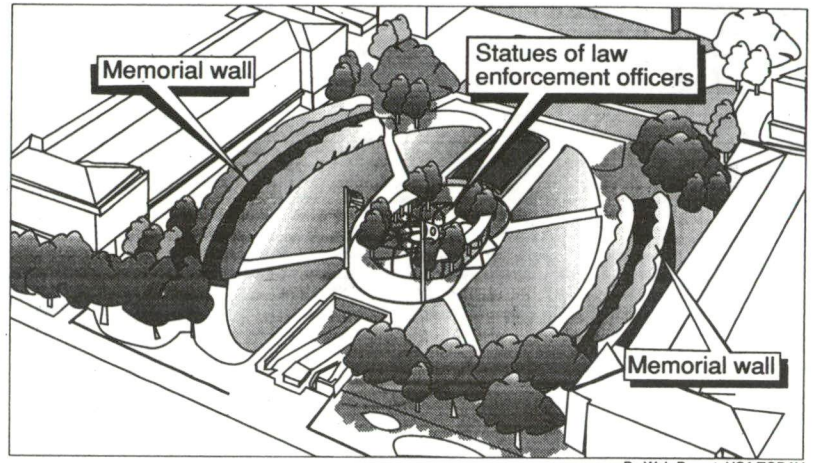
**USA TODAY: You retire in a few days. Any regrets that you entered law enforcement?**

CASEY: None. No regrets. No second guesses. I do regret very much that every time a police officer falls in the line of duty, the thin blue line gets thinner.

## Wide support for memorial

*The Board of Directors for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund consists of senior executives from the following groups:*

Concerns of Police Survivors
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
Fraternal Order of Police
Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Brotherhood of Police Officers
International Union of Police Associations/AFL-CIO
National Association of Police Organizations
National Black Police Association
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Sheriffs Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research Forum
Police Foundation
United Federation of Police




By Web Bryant, USA TODAY

**FROM DREAMS TO REALITY:** Groundbreaking is set for Oct. 11 on a three-acre site in downtown Washington, D.C., for the memorial to honor the USA's law enforcement officers.

## To honor all those who serve, die

*Every day, law enforcement officers die in the line of duty on the streets of our nation. The purpose of a National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial:*

▶ It will honor law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty and will recognize all who serve as law enforcement officers.

▶ Approximately 30,000 law enforcement officers have been killed on duty in the history of the USA.

▶ In 1987, 155 officers were killed, 21,273 were injured and 63,842 were assaulted with a weapon.

▶ In the last 10 years, 1,525 police officers have been killed, 204,584 have been wounded and 590,822 have been assaulted.

*This is what the memorial will look like:*

▶ The design of the memorial features an oval, tree-lined "pathway of remembrance," which will include the names of fallen officers engraved on a granite stone surface.

▶ At opposite edges of the site will be a grouping of bronze law enforcement figures and a water fountain.

▶ At night, the memorial fund wants to shine a crystal-blue laser beam skyward to remind us of the "thin blue line" of protection our law enforcement officers provide.

*If you want to help:*

Tax-deductible contributions can be sent to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, 1360 Beverly Rd., McLean, Va. 22101. Phone: 703-827-0158.

# UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Date:

To: Bob Simon

From: U.S. Marshals Service
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

Number of pages 10 (excluding this cover)

If you do not receive a good copy, please call:

Ted Calhoun 307-9015 at FTS ~~367-9065~~

# The Lawmen: United States Marshals and Their Deputies

by

**Frederick S. Calhoun,**
**Historian, U.S. Marshals Service**

An overview of the origins and colorful history of the Nation's oldest, most distinguished federal law enforcement organization

*"For more than a century after the establishment of the federal government in 1789, U.S. Marshals provided the only nationwide civilian police power available to the president, Congress, and the courts. For two hundred years now, U.S. Marshals and their deputies have served as the instruments of civil authority used by all three branches of government. Marshals have been involved in most of the major historical episodes in America's past. The history of the marshals is, quite simply, the story of how the American people govern themselves."*

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This is an excerpt from the forthcoming official history of the U.S. Marshals by Frederick S. Calhoun, Historian, U.S. Marshals Service. Mr. Calhoun, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, is the author of *Power and Principle: Armed Intervention in Wilsonian Foreign Policy*.

Wyatt Earp - deputy
Virgil - deputy
Bat Masterson - deputy Kansas + NYC
William S. Tough -
Jim Arness - Honorary "Matt Dillon"
Wild Bill Hickok - briefly deputy
Pat Garrett - deputy Killed Billy the Kid
Bill Tihlman
Pat Thomas
Chris Madsen
} 3 survivors of OKC-A.

# UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND THEIR DEPUTIES

United States Marshal Robert Forsyth may have expected trouble. He took two of his deputies with him to Mrs. Dixon's house in Augusta, Georgia, on January 11, 1794, because the Allen brothers, Beverly and William, had reportedly been seen there. The forty-year-old Forsyth, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, knew how to take care of himself, but in the four years he had served the new federal government as the first marshal in the District of Georgia he had experienced little, if any, difficulty or resistance. Most of his work had consisted of routine administrative duties in support of the federal court. His search for the Allen brothers was no different. The marshal merely wanted to serve them with some court papers in a civil suit. Nonetheless, Forsyth took the precaution, for whatever reason, of taking two of his deputies with him.

When the three officers entered Mrs. Dixon's house, they found the Allens talking with friends. Wishing to spare the brothers embarrassment, Forsyth asked to speak to them privately outside. Instead of following the marshal, however, the brothers ran up to the second floor and darted into the nearest room, bolting the door behind them. While they waited for Forsyth and his deputies to come after them, Beverly Allen loaded, primed, and cocked his pistol.

Surprised that the brothers had run away, Forsyth and his deputies went to find them. After mounting the stairs, they walked toward the closed door. Hearing their approach, Beverly Allen aimed his pistol toward the door and squeezed the trigger. Before the sound of the gunshot could echo off the walls, the ball splintered through the wooden door and struck Forsyth fair in the head. He was dead before his body hit the floor, the first of more than three hundred marshals killed performing their duties. Although the two deputies promptly arrested the Allens, the brothers later escaped from the local sheriff and were never brought to trial.

Ninety-three years later, on a Sunday morning in late November 1887, Deputies Frank Dalton and James Cole rode out of Fort Smith, Arkansas, into the notorious Indian Territory. They had a warrant to arrest David Smith for peddling whiskey and bring him before the court of Isaac Parker, the famous "Hanging Judge." An informant had told the deputies the location of Smith's camp in the Cherokee Nation. When they arrived, they found a single tent, around which all was quiet.

But the outlaw heard their approach. Taking both deputies by surprise, Smith rushed from the tent firing his pistol. The first shot struck Dalton in the chest, knocking him to the ground. Cole immediately fired back, killing the outlaw. Barely had the gunsmoke cleared before three more men and a woman rushed from the crowded tent, their guns blazing at the surprised deputy. Although outnumbered, Cole fought back, shooting at the outlaws as they scattered across the clearing. During the exchange, seven bullets ripped harmlessly through Cole's clothing before he, too, was hit in the chest. In return, Cole killed one of the men and the woman, and wounded another of the men before he ran out of ammunition. Weakened by loss of blood and presuming his partner dead, Cole retreated a short distance away where he rested briefly before making his way back to Fort Smith. While he caught his breath, he witnessed, helplessly, the gruesome results of the gunfight.

**As the United States expanded across the continent, U.S. Marshals and their deputies established the federal government's authority over areas that had little order and no government.**

Once Deputy Cole was out of sight, the remaining outlaw, William Trawley, strode purposefully over to Deputy Dalton, who lay dying from the bullet in his breast. Knowing that he was mortally wounded, Dalton begged Trawley to leave him alone to die. "Oh! You son of a bitch," Trawley screamed. He shouldered his Winchester and fired point blank into Dalton's mouth. His vengeance still unsatiated, Trawley immediately chambered another round and shot Dalton again in the head.

**The history of the marshals is, quite simply, the story of how the American people govern themselves.**

Deputy Frank Dalton was but one of more than one hundred deputies killed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century while working in the Indian Territory, known today as Oklahoma. In the process, they and their cohorts throughout the western United States earned a place in American folklore as the men who brought law and order to the untamed territories. As the United States expanded across the continent, U.S. Marshals and their deputies established the federal government's authority over areas that had known little order and no government. Most of them were rough, uncouth men. Deputy Dalton's brothers, for instance, also served briefly as deputies in the Indian Territory before turning to the more lucrative, but just as dangerous, practice of robbing banks.

Almost a century after Frank Dalton died, on February 13, 1983, Marshal Kenneth Muir and his deputies set up a roadblock on the outskirts of Medina, North Dakota. They had a warrant for the arrest of Gordon Kahl, a federal fugitive wanted for refusal to pay his taxes. As the leader of the violence-prone Posse Comitatus group, Kahl had, in effect, declared a private war on the United States government. Coming down the highway, Kahl and his carload of supporters slowed before Muir's roadblock. Barely had the car stopped before Kahl and his companions opened fire with automatic weapons. The gun battle raged only a few minutes before Kahl made his escape, leaving Marshal Muir and Deputy Robert Cheshire dead on the North Dakota road. Four months later, Kahl himself was killed in another shootout with marshals, FBI agents, and local police in Arkansas.

These three episodes, separated in time across the expanse of two centuries, illustrate the violent side to the history of U.S. Marshals and their deputies. For more than a century after the establishment of the federal government in 1789, U.S. Marshals provided the only nationwide civilian police power available to the president, Congress, and the courts. Even after the creation of more than fifty specialized federal law enforcement agencies during the twentieth century, the marshals retained the broadest jurisdiction and authority. For two hundred years now, U.S. Marshals and their deputies have served as the instruments of civil authority used by all three branches of government. Marshals have been involved in most of the major historical episodes in America's past. The history of the marshals is, quite simply, the story of how the American people govern themselves.

## Extensive Authority

The offices of U.S. Marshal and Deputy Marshal were created by the first Congress in the Judiciary Act of 1789, the same legislation that established the Supreme Court and the federal judicial system. The marshals were given extensive authority to support the federal courts within their judicial districts and to carry out all lawful orders issued by judges, Congress, or the president. As a balance to this broad grant of authority, Congress imposed a time limit on the tenure of marshals, the only office created by the Judiciary Act with an automatic expiration. Marshals were limited to four-year, renewable terms, serving at the pleasure of the president. Until the mid-twentieth century, the marshals hired their own deputies, often firing the deputies who had worked for the previous marshal. Thus, the limitation on the

marshal's term of office frequently extended to the deputies as well.

Their primary function was to support the federal courts. The marshals and their deputies served the subpoenas, summonses, writs, warrants, and other process issued by the courts, made all the arrests, and handled all the prisoners. They also disbursed the money. The marshals paid the fees and expenses of the court clerks, U.S. Attorneys, jurors, and witnesses. They rented the courtrooms and jail space and hired the bailiffs, criers, and janitors. In effect, they ensured that the courts functioned smoothly. The marshals took care of the details, thereby freeing the judges and attorneys to concentrate on the cases before them. They made sure the water pitchers were filled, the prisoners were present, the jurors were available, and the witnesses were on time.

But this was only a part of what the marshals did. When George Washington set up his first administration and the first Congress began passing laws, both quickly discovered an inconvenient gap in the Constitutional design of the government. It had no provision for a regional administrative structure stretching throughout the country. Both the Congress and the executive were housed at the national capital. No agency was established or designated to represent the federal government's interests at the local level. The need for a regional organization across the country quickly became apparent. Congress and the president solved part of the problem by creating specialized agencies, such as customs and revenue collectors, to levy the tariffs and taxes. Yet, there were numerous other jobs that needed to be done. The only individuals available to do them were the U.S. Marshals and their deputies.

Thus, the marshals also provided local representation for the federal government within their districts. They took the national census every ten years until 1880. They distributed presidential proclamations, collected a variety of statistical information on commerce and manufacturing, supplied the names of government employees for the national register, and performed other routine tasks needed for the central government to function effectively. Over the past two hundred years, Congress and the president also called on the marshals to carry out unusual or extraordinary missions, such as registering enemy aliens in time of war, capturing fugitive slaves, sealing the American border against armed expeditions aimed at foreign countries, and swapping spies with the Soviet Union.

These diversified duties precluded the marshals from developing any particular specialty. They were law enforcers, but also administrators. They needed to be adept in accounting procedures and pursuing outlaws, in quelling riots and arranging court sessions. The legacy of their history was the avoidance of specialization. Even today, in this age of specialists, U.S. Marshals and their deputies are the general practitioners within the law enforcement community. As the government's generalists, they have proven invaluable in responding to rapidly changing conditions. Although the FBI, Customs, Border Patrol, and other federal agencies are restricted by legislation to specific, well-defined duties and jurisdictions, the marshals are not. Consequently, they are called upon to uphold the government's interests and policies in a wide variety of circumstances.

**For the American people, the marshals personified the authority of the federal government within their communities. The marshal, in effect, was the point of contact in the friction between the national government and local communities.**

For the American people, the marshals personified the authority of the federal government within their communities. The frequent outbursts of opposition to federal power that characterize much of American history were often first directed at individual marshals or deputies. The marshal, in effect, was the point of contact in the

friction between the national government and local communities. The Whiskey Rebels of 1794, for example, violently opposed the national tax on whiskey. They expressed that opposition by taking Marshal David Lenox prisoner. Northern marshals enforced the bitterly resented Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Every time they took an escaped slave into custody, they risked the wrath of angry mobs intent on freeing the fugitive. Southern marshals reconstructed the South and protected the rights of the newly freed slaves after the Civil War. During the early twentieth century, the marshals served court injunctions against strikers in a surprisingly large number of labor strikes that rocked the nation. Throughout the 1960s, marshals desegregated the nation in the face of hostile opposition from segregationists.

## "...Peril of Your Life."

Nor was opposition to the federal government restricted to individual citizens or groups of citizens. State and local governments also took umbrage at federal measures. Their anger, too, was often directed at individual marshals who suffered interference, arrest, and imprisonment as a result. In March 1809, the Pennsylvania state legislature passed a resolution calling on all citizens to resist Marshal John Smith's court-ordered efforts to collect money from the state in the complicated Olmstead case. The marshal went to the house of one of the defendants with a writ of attachment in hand. Eight state militiamen greeted him with bayonets. "In the name and by the authority of the United States, I command you to lay down your arms and permit me to proceed," Marshal Smith declared. "In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him," ordered General Bright, the commander of the squad. Turning to Marshal Smith, Bright warned that any further effort to enter the property would be "at the peril of your life."

The marshal, after taking down the names of the militiamen, returned to the courthouse, where he promptly called on the Secretary of State for permission to raise a posse of two thousand men. The next day, Smith went back alone to the defendant's house, which was still guarded by General Bright and his men. Circling around back onto Cherry Street, he scaled the fence and served his process on the defendant through the back door. Later, General Bright and his men were indicted and found guilty of resisting a federal court order. Bright was sentenced to three months imprisonment, his men to one month. All were pardoned by President James Madison.

Other instances of interference by the local governments abound. After the Civil War, dozens of deputies were incarcerated in Southern jails as a result of their efforts to enforce federal laws. Deputy W. B. Blackburn was indicted by the Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1884 for carrying a concealed weapon. The evidence used against Blackburn consisted of eyewitness accounts of two moonshiners he had arrested. Other deputies were arrested for murder or attempted murder, depending on the results of their gunfights with moonshiners and other criminals.

In 1889, Deputy Marshal David Neagle killed a man who attacked Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field. The local California sheriff promptly arrested Neagle for murder. As was usual in such cases, the U.S. Attorney filed a *habeas corpus* motion in the Northern District Court of California to have Neagle released. The case went on appeal to the Supreme Court. Although Justice Field abstained, the Court determined, not surprisingly, that Neagle acted well within his authority as a deputy in protecting a Supreme Court Justice from attack.

## Easy Targets

The *Neagle* decision did not end the problem, though it facilitated the release of U.S. Marshals and their deputies arrested by state and local authorities. In 1962, the Mississippi courts indicted Chief Marshal James J. P. McShane for inciting the riot on the University of Mississippi-Oxford campus over the enrollment of black student James Meredith. Although relations with state and local officials have vastly improved in recent times, problems continue to occur. The incidents, stretching now across two hundred years, simply reflect the sensitive nature of the

federal system of government. Because the marshals enforce federal laws in their local areas, they are easy targets for state and local authorities to vent their frustration over federal measures.

Yet, in performing their duties in the face of opposition from the local populace and governments, the marshals served an extremely important function. They were the barrier between civilian government and military rule. They were the civilian enforcers of the law. When the marshals failed or were overcome by opposition, the presidents under whom they served had little choice but to call out the military. Marshal David Lenox's brief captivity by the Whiskey Rebels convinced President Washington to muster thirteen thousand state militiamen to put down the Whiskey Rebellion. The marshals in

**They were the barrier between civilian government and military rule. They were the civilian enforcers of the law.**

the southern states after the Civil War enforced the new Civil Rights acts, but they frequently called on the army for assistance. On the night of September 30, 1962, President John F. Kennedy reluctantly sent military forces to Oxford, Mississippi, after a major riot erupted over the attempt by marshals to enforce the court-ordered enrollment of James Meredith.

At the Pentagon in October 1967, anti-Vietnam War demonstrators confronted a thin, single-file line of marshals blocking their path to the Defense Department. Behind the marshals, and clearly supplying the government's muscle, stood large numbers of regular army troops. Standing between the rioters and the army, the marshals symbolized the civilian power of the government which, when overcome, allowed the army to step into the fray. At the same time, the marshals were on hand to make arrests, a civilian power not usually bestowed on the military. In a government based on the concept of civilian supremacy, the U.S. Marshals and their deputies provided the civilian enforcement power. The military was restricted to emergency support.

Early on, the federal government adopted measures to make its authority more palatable to the American people. The marshals, for example, were required to live in their districts. In 1795, Congress bestowed on the marshals the same powers in enforcing laws as the sheriffs in their districts enjoyed enforcing local laws. The selection of federal jurors also followed the procedures used in state and local courts. These and similar measures indicated an effort by the national government to make the federal system of justice as similar as possible to the various state and local court systems. The American people, and their lawyers, would then feel comfortable with the court proceedings because of the resemblance to the proceedings of their local courts.

Traditionally, presidents selected the marshals from the districts where they served. The individuals appointed as marshal usually had strong ties within the president's political party, thus ensuring that they were in sympathy with his policies. At the same time, they were prominent members of the communities where they served as marshal. Those who enforced federal laws at the local level came from that locality. They understood the people, for they were dealing with their friends and neighbors. This was particularly important in the nineteenth century when lack of communications made the national government distant and seemingly foreign, but everyone knew or had heard of the marshal because he had been active in community affairs and politics for years. Of the first sixteen marshals appointed by George Washington, eight had lived in their districts all their lives; five had lived there more than ten years; and three had been in their districts more than four years. Subsequent presidents tended to follow Washington's example in their selection of marshals.

In addition, for most of their history, U.S. Marshals enjoyed a surprising degree of independence in performing their duties. Quite simply, no headquarters or central administration existed to supervise the work of the marshals until the late 1950s. Even then, the Executive Office of the

U.S. Marshals had no real power over the districts until it was transformed into the U.S. Marshals Service in 1969 and given control of the district budgets and the hiring of deputies. Prior to that, each marshal was practically autonomous, receiving only general guidance from the executive branch of the government.

From 1789 to 1853, the marshals reported directly to the Secretary of State. After 1853, the Attorney General became more involved in supervising them, but only at a general level of guidance until long after the establishment of the Department of Justice in 1870. It took until the end of the nineteenth century for the department to develop a bureaucracy capable of overseeing the widely dispersed marshals. For the most part, the primary interest of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General was how the marshals handled the government's money. Only in times of emergency or in response to particular problems did either the Secretary or the Attorney General attempt to give detailed instructions to the men who enforced federal laws.

## Enforcing the Law

As a result, the marshals, working with the federal judges and U.S. Attorneys in their districts, enjoyed a wide latitude in determining how they would enforce the law. For most of them, the solution was to go as easily as possible. Few of them wanted to give offense to their friends and neighbors, particularly since they knew all to well that the job of marshal was temporary. Unless they were prepared to leave their homes after their commissions expired, the marshals struggled to balance the enforcement of federal laws against the feelings of the local populace.

In July 1832, the District Court of Kentucky ordered Marshal John M. McCalla to seize more than ten thousand acres of land. The land was in the possession of about thirty people who had lost their court case to keep it. The marshal estimated that the defendants could organize "a formidable combination of tenants, retainers, and friends, who can muster from one to three hundred men, armed and resolved to resist to extremity." Although McCalla was "ready and willing" to raise a posse and evict the tenants, still he hesitated. "This is a case," he wrote to Attorney General Roger B. Taney, "in which my feelings, I confess, are with the defendants." The Supreme Court, rendering its decision in another case, had affirmed the arguments upon which the defendants had relied, but too late for them to appeal. "The most of them are ignorant of law and indeed of almost every thing else except . . . that justice if not law is on their side," the marshal observed. Yet, despite his personal feelings, Marshal McCalla knew his duty.

## Loyalty to Their Communities

The marshals' dedication to duty was not boundless; they did not carry out orders blindly simply because they were orders. In the months immediately before the opening of the Civil War, for example, marshals throughout the South resigned. Although a unique situation, their resignations illustrated the extreme effect of selecting marshals from within the districts they served. Pushed to the limit, these marshals chose loyalty to their communities over obedience to the federal government.

Most of the time, a comfortable balance between law enforcement and community sensitivities was simple to achieve. Few people disputed the marshals' right to arrest mail robbers, counterfeiters, or others who broke the federal laws. Nor were there many objections to the marshals serving process. People generally accepted the principle that the purpose of the courts and trials was to settle disputes, not create them.

Occasionally, however, certain laws or court orders put the marshals in extremely difficult positions by upsetting the delicate balance they maintained within their districts. On those occasions, the marshals felt full force the wrath of a people steeped in a tradition of individualism and resistance to government control.

Yet, in attempting to obviate the American people's distaste for strong government, succeeding presidents and Senates ultimately committed a disservice to the development of the office of U.S.

Marshal as a professional organization. The system of appointments, for which the only criteria were presidential nomination and Senate confirmation, retarded the professional growth of marshals. Most marshals did not last in office long enough to develop the skills and experience that marks a professional. Nor were they necessarily selected on the basis of similar skills or experience; nor were they provided any training until fairly recent times. These factors also slowed the development of a cadre of professionals among the deputies.

Quite simply, it was a patronage job, subject to all the abuses of that system. From 1789 to 1896, each marshal hired practically as many deputies as he wanted. They were paid on a fee system, collecting set amounts for performing particular tasks, such as serving summonses, writs, or warrants. In 1896, Congress established a salary for both the marshals and their deputies and the Attorney General imposed limits on the number of deputies each marshal could hire, but the marshal continued to do his own hiring. More than forty years later, in 1937, the Department of Justice invoked a new regulation requiring the marshals to submit resumes and security checks on their deputies, but this was essentially a veto power over the marshals' hiring practices, not an active measure to select deputies for each district. Finally, in 1972, the Marshals Service, itself a recently created headquarters agency superimposed on the individual districts, took control of all hiring and training of deputies nationwide. The selection of U.S. Marshals remained in the hands of the president.

## Remarkable Success

These, then, are a few of the milestones in the development of the Marshals Service as a professional law enforcement agency, using as the test for professionalism the potential of the office for career opportunities. What is most surprising is not that the milestones have been so few and far apart, but that the history of the U.S. Marshals and their deputies is a quite remarkable success story, with its heroes overshadowing its scoundrels.

Despite the job insecurity inherent in a system of political appointments, some evidence—not yet fully developed—suggests that from the first it was possible to make one's career as a deputy, and occasionally as a marshal. Many deputies and a few marshals had lengthy tenures, despite frequent changes in political administrations. Many deputies also moved up the ranks to appointment as marshal, which indicated an effort on the part of some presidents to appoint knowledgeable men—professionals—to the leadership position. Samuel Bradford, the third U.S. Marshal in Massachusetts, served as a deputy from as early as 1793 until his appointment as marshal in 1796. He held that job until 1804, accruing more than eleven years experience as deputy and marshal. Nor was it unheard of to select for U.S. Marshal men who had been sheriffs or policemen. Of the first seven marshals in New Hampshire, covering the period 1789 to 1845, two had previous experience as sheriffs.

For the most part, however, U.S. Marshals and their deputies came and went with relatively brief tenures and little applicable experience in law enforcement. Many also left office voluntarily in search of higher paying positions, for neither the office of marshal nor that of deputy afforded much of a living. The system had built-in disincentives from making it a career. It was, one suspects, a rare individual who made a go of it.

Yet, the point should not be overemphasized. Professionalism is a twentieth century phenomenon in the United States. It simply was not as important in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as it has become today, particularly in law enforcement. Prior to World War I, federal law, the only law the marshals enforced, was limited and comparatively simple. The complex of rules and regulations that characterizes the contemporary world did not exist then. Few marshals and deputies had difficulty in quickly learning their duties and carrying out those duties with proficiency. Indeed, those with managerial and accounting experience may have been better suited to the position.

The biggest problem besetting the marshals of the 1800s was not catching lawbreakers, but accounting for the monies used to run the courts. A small

army of accountants at the Treasury and Justice Departments audited them at every turn, disallowing their expenditures on the slightest excuse. Keeping track of the courts' funds was a headache of a job compared to which pursuing mail robbers and other outlaws must have seemed a welcome relief.

## Four-part History

The history of the marshals and their deputies is divided into four parts. The first phase covers the formative years from the creation of the office in 1789 until the Civil War. During this period, the office of Marshal came to maturity. Precedents in appointment and duties were firmly established and the marshals proved their value to the federal government in the enforcement of federal laws and in the administration of federal interests at the local level.

The second and most famous period for the marshals covers the period from the Civil War to the turn of the century. Territorial marshals entered American folklore as the men who brought law and order to the West. Southern marshals participated in the reconstruction of the South and then engaged in a lengthy, dangerous war against illicit distillers -- moonshiners. The Eastern and Northern marshals faced their own problems in enforcing the neutrality laws against a number of armed expeditions intent on taking over Canada, Cuba, and other countries. This, too, was the most dangerous period in the history of the marshals. More of them were killed between the Civil War and the turn of the century than at any other time.

The first sixty years of the twentieth century marks the third phase of their history and was a confusing period for marshals and for the American people. From 1894 to 1922, a series of strikes and a general feeling of popular unrest forced the marshals, acting under court orders, to take up duties protecting railroads and other properties. In the midst of this, World War I began. The marshals registered enemy aliens, interning the ones considered most dangerous, and established protective perimeters around docks and war industries against spies and saboteurs. This period also witnessed the explosive growth of the federal bureaucracy and the rapid increase in the number of specialized law enforcement agencies, such as the Bureau of Investigation (1909) and Border Patrol (1924). In the process, the marshals were practically lost in the shuffle, their powers and authority forgotten or misunderstood by the Department of Justice. The department attempted to force the marshals into a limited specialty within the law enforcement community, that of bailiff and process server. The effort failed miserably. Its major effect was to undermine the marshals, leaving many with a sense of inferiority compared to other agencies and an image of themselves, which the public shared, as sleepy courtroom sitters waiting on judges.

The comeback of the marshals from 1960 to the present marks the fourth period in the marshals' history. In effect, the Department of Justice rediscovered the great strength of the marshals, that they are best suited as generalists, not specialists. Ironically, the courts proved the point most effectively by ordering the marshals through a series of separate decisions to integrate schools and public facilities throughout the nation. The heavy reliance placed on the marshals by these judges and the Attorneys General of the period convinced the Department of Justice to provide a larger budget and a central organizational structure for the marshals. In 1969, the creation of the United States Marshals Service inaugurated the movement toward a modern, cohesive law enforcement agency. The marshals no longer enjoyed complete autonomy within their districts. They now fit within a national organization with a wide range of duties, an authority broad enough to handle them, and an administrative structure strong enough to coordinate them.

**The thousands of men and women who served as marshals or deputies were, first and foremost, Americans.**

This, then is the two-hundred-year story of how men and women enforced the law and served the courts, of how they fought and died in support of the ideal of self-government. But more than that, it is the story of the clumsy, inefficient, and peculiar method by which we Americans choose to govern ourselves. The thousands of men and women who served as marshals or deputies were, first and foremost, Americans. They took upon themselves for brief and fleeting moments the difficult and dangerous task of enforcing the laws. When they failed, it was an American failure more than a personal one, and when they succeeded, it was an American success. In a government of laws, not men, they were the lawmen.

National Law Enforcement Officers MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.

**Member Organizations—Board of Directors**

Concerns of Police Survivors
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Fraternal Order of Police
Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary
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International Brotherhood of Police Officers
International Union of Police Associations/AFL-CIO
National Association of Police Organizations
National Black Police Association
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Sheriffs Association
National Troopers Coalition
Police Executive Research Forum
Police Foundation
United Federation of Police

# *Memorial News*

*Spring 1990*

1360 BEVERLY ROAD ■ SUITE 305 ■ McLEAN, VA 22101 ■ (703) 827-0518

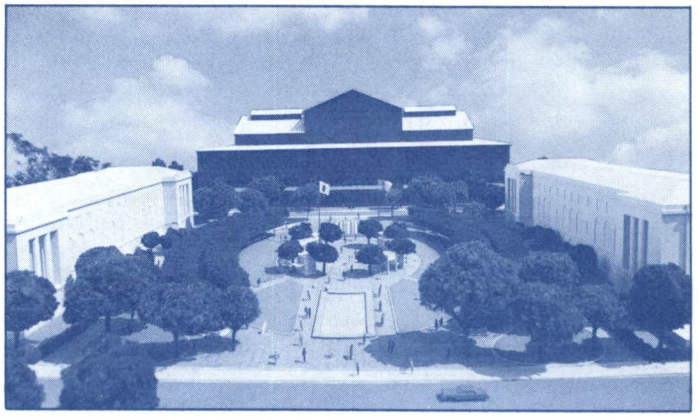
# Construction Begins on Memorial

On October 30, 1989, President George Bush broke ground on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C. A crowd of more than 2,000 people, including nearly 250 police survivors, were on hand for this historic occasion. The ceremony was held in Judiciary Square, just a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol.

Among those joining the President were the NLEOMF Directors; U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; former U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese III; Members of Congress, including NLEOMF Honorary Chairman Claiborne Pell and Honorary Groundbreaking Committee Chairman Alfonse D'Amato; NLEOMF Corporate Leadership Committee Chairman James F. Kearns (Executive V.P., DuPont Company); Memorial Celebrity Chairman Dennis Farina; and singer Lee Greenwood, who brought the crowd to tears with his moving rendition of "God Bless the U.S.A."

"The story to be carved on these walls is the story of America, of a continuing quest to preserve both democracy and decency, and to protect a national treasure that we call the American dream," said President Bush. "With each casualty is told the tale of a family so often forgotten, the brave spouses and parents and children who pay a terrible price in loneliness and loss."

**WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Bush breaks ground on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Joining the President (from l-r) were: NLEOMF Chairman Craig W. Floyd; IACP/Parade Magazine Police Officer of The Year Gregory Jaglowski (Chicago P.D.); and U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.**



**Model of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial**

Memorial project Chairman Craig W. Floyd stated, "We still need to be reminded of just how tough it is to be a police officer and just how vital their work is to the stability of our society. Today we begin building that reminder, one that will remain long after we are all gone. Today is a day to remember . . . so others will never forget."

Vivian Eney, President of Concerns of Police Survivors, declared, "Today America acknowledges what we in law enforcement have known for a long, long time. There has been an aching need to honor those officers we loved so very much, who died doing a job they loved, serving a country they loved even more."

Immediately following the groundbreaking the crowd moved across the street to the National Building Museum for a celebratory reception sponsored by the Du Pont Company.

This long awaited day was made possible by the hard work, dedication and vision of the nearly 500,000 Americans who have donated their time and money to make this dream a reality.

***Related story on page 3.***

## Groundbreaking Seen Nationwide

The Memorial groundbreaking ceremony became a major news story nationwide. A total of 57 news crews covered the groundbreaking, including 28 television crews and the White House Press Corps. Highlights of the ceremony were seen on television by more than 8.5 million viewers across the country.

## *Big Apple Backs Memorial*

**The City of New York has lost more officers than any other community in our nation. Their support of the Memorial has reflected that fact. New York City law officers have donated more than $600,000 to the project out of their own pockets. At the groundbreaking ceremony a New York City proclamation formally endorsing the Memorial effort was presented to NLEOMF Chairman Craig Floyd (second from right). Making the presentation were New York City PBA President Phil Caruso (second from left), along with Ron Levine (far left) and Harvey Katz, aides to City Councilman Joseph Lisa, a staunch supporter of the project.**

## Memorial Briefs . . .

• A promotional video recently produced by the NLEOMF is now available. The video is a concise 10-minute piece that traces the history of the Memorial and provides a compelling look at why it is being built. VHS copies can be obtained from the Memorial Fund office for $12.50 (to cover postage/handling and production costs).

• According to preliminary figures compiled by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report Division and the Office of Justice Assistance, 151 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 1989.

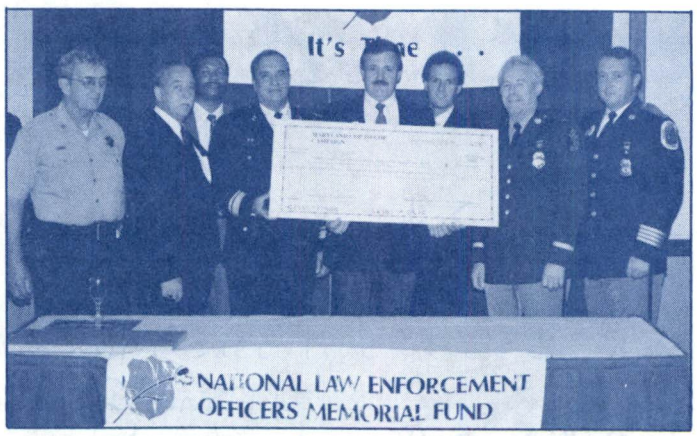
• A special exhibit on the making of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will open this May in Washington, D.C. at the National Building Museum. The exhibit will include sketches and artist's renderings of early designs for the Memorial, models of the final design, as well as a narrative of the site selection and design development process. The National Building Museum is located on F Street between 4th and 5th Streets, NW—directly across the street from where the Memorial is being built. For more information call 202-272-2448.

## America's Police Officers Answer the Call

In 1984, after years of intense lobbying by 15 national law enforcement organizations, legislation authorizing the Memorial to be built was unanimously approved by Congress and signed into law (P.L. 98-534) by President Reagan. That same year, the non-profit National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. (NLEOMF) was formed.

Over the past five years America's law officers have played a major role in the NLEOMF's fund-raising efforts. Leading the way have been the NLEOMF board member organizations: Concerns of Police Survivors, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the International Union of Police Associations/AFL-CIO, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Black Police Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the National Sheriff's Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the Police Executive Research Forum, the Police Foundation, and the United Federation of Police. To date, these groups have raised more than $1.4 million.

Special thanks should also go to the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York, which donated more than $430,000, and the Maryland Cop-to-Cop Committee, which raised over $128,000. In addition, other law enforcement associations have conducted fund-raising drives from California to Vermont and everywhere else in between. All told, the law enforcement community has raised more than $2 million for the Memorial . . . with money still coming in!




**Last September, the Maryland Cop-to-Cop Committee presented the NLEOMF with a check for more than $128,000—raised through a campaign in which every Maryland law officer gave at least $10 to the Memorial Fund. This fund-raising drive was spearheaded by the Maryland Chiefs, FOP, and Sheriffs.**

## The Making of a Monument

Construction work on the Memorial has begun and the project will be completed no later than the Spring of 1991. The official groundbreaking ceremony last October capped off a dramatic year of progress for the Memorial effort.

Early in 1989, Judiciary Square was given final approval as the site for the Memorial. This prominent site has strong historical and present day ties to law enforcement. Located right on the Metro subway line, Judiciary Square is surrounded by court buildings and is a short distance from FBI and D.C. Police headquarters. It is a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol, National Mall, Smithsonian Museums and National Archives.

By June 1989, the Memorial design had been approved by the three review agencies required by law after an intensive eight month review process. Memorial architect Davis Buckley of Washington, D.C. has created a world-class design that has received critical acclaim. The Memorial will feature an oval, tree-lined "pathway of remembrance" which will display the names of fallen officers on a three-foot high polished granite wall. New names will be added annually. The Memorial will also include a water fountain, landscaped central plaza and 60-foot flag staffs for the U.S. flag and Memorial banner.

Plans for statuary and a crystal blue laser beam, symbolizing the "thin blue line" of protection formed by law enforcement, are pending further development. These two elements must still be approved.

Nearly $5 million has been raised from police groups, 200 U.S. corporations and some 480,000 private citizens for construction of the Memorial. Approximately $1.5 million is still needed to finish and maintain the Memorial, including the establishment of an endowment fund to pay for the addition of the names of officers killed in future years. America has answered the call. With your continued support this richly deserved Memorial to law enforcement will soon be completed.

*"The Pathway of Remembrance."*

## *A Night to Remember*

**National FOP President Dewey Stokes is pictured here with COPS President Vivian Eney at the candlelight ceremony held last May at Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C. More than 500 police survivors and officers from across the U.S. participated in that event. A similar ceremony kicking off National Police Week is scheduled for Sunday evening May 13, 1990, at the Memorial's Judiciary Square site. For more information, please contact the NLEOMF office at 703-827-0518.**

## Information on Line of Duty Deaths Being Sought

The Memorial will include the names of all federal, state and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty in our nation's history. It will cover as far back as 1794, when U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth was killed in Augusta, Georgia attempting to serve court papers on two fugitives. Every name to go on the Memorial wall recognizes a special hero. People like Deputy Joseph Staples of the El Dorado County (CA) Sheriff's Department, who was killed in 1864 during a gunfight with stagecoach robbers . . . and San Francisco Police Officer James Cook, who was killed trying to stop looters in the wake of the 1906 earthquake . . . and New York State Correction Officer Donna Payant who was assaulted and killed in 1981, by an inmate serving a life sentence at Greenhaven Correctional Facility, a maximum security prison. They are all special and they all will be represented on the Memorial.

The NLEOMF is presently engaged in an extensive effort to gather, record and verify these names. We are asking law enforcement agencies and survivors from across the country to assist in this effort. The information requested is: name of officer, date of death, department and years served, brief description of circumstance of death, marital status, and number of children at the time of death. If all of this information is not available, as much as possible should be sent by May 1, 1990. All data and correspondence should be sent to: Lynn Lyons-Wynne, NLEOMF, 1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305, McLean, VA 22101 (phone: 703-827-0518).

# *Thanks for Your Support!*

The Memorial Fund would like to express its deep appreciation to the nearly 500,000 individual Memorial donors and the following corporations, foundations and police groups for their generous support.

## Commissioner's Society—$50,000 & Up

Detective's Endowment Association of the City of New York
DuPont Company
Ford Motor Company Fund
Fraternal Order of Police Grand Lodge
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Maryland "Cop to Cop" Program
Mobil Corporation
National Association of Police Organizations
National Troopers Coalition
NEC Corporation
Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York
United Federation of Police
WOR Radio/Buckley Broadcasting

## Chief's Society—$25,000–$49,999

Baltimore City Police Department/FOP (MD)
Chicago Police Department/FOP (IL)
Chrysler Corporation Fund
Coca-Cola Company
Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association
IBM Corporation
International Union of Police Associations/AFL-CIO
Los Angeles Police Protective League (CA)
Metro-Dade Police Department (FL)
Motorola Foundation
National Sheriff's Association
Pepsi-Cola Company
RJR Nabisco Foundation
Sergeant's Benevolent Association of the City of New York
WRC Radio

## Gold Badge Society—$10,000–$24,999

The Ahmanson Foundation
Baltimore County Police Department/FOP (MD)
The Brunswick Foundation
Burns International Security
California Association of Highway Patrolmen
WWDC Radio/Capitol Broadcasting Company
Captain's Endowment Association of the City of New York
Fort Howard Foundation
Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary
Kentucky State Lodge/FOP
Los Angeles Police Memorial Foundation (CA)
Maryland Troopers Association
McDonnell Douglas Foundation
Minnesota Police & Peace Officers Association
Montgomery County Police Department/FOP (MD)
New York City Police Widows & Orphans Fund
New York City Transit Police Department/PBA
Peace Officers' Research Association of California
Philip L. Graham Fund
Philip Morris U.S.A.
Pig Bowl Charity Fund (FL)
Police Executive Research Forum
Port Authority Police Benevolent Association (NY/NJ)
Rhode Island FOP
Rockland County Law Enforcement Memorial Team (NY)
Adam R. Rose
Jeanette C. Rudy
Ray Shinholser Memorial Fund (FL)
Tandy Corporation
U.S. Secret Service
Virginia State Sheriff's Association
Washington State Association of Sheriffs & Chiefs of Police
Wells Fargo Guard Services

## Silver Badge Society—$5,000–$9,999

Academy/Global Publishing Company
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Colt Industries
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Cubic Corporation
Detroit Police Officers Association (MI)
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
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Foot Locker
Frito-Lay
Gannett Foundation
IMC Foundation
Iowa Troopers Association
Eli Lilly & Company Foundation
Lilly Endowment
Louisiana State Troopers Association
Minnesota Police Insurance Agency
Minnesota Police & Peace Officers Association
National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Golf Tournament (CA)
New Jersey State Troopers Fraternal Association
New York State Troopers PBA
Norwalk Department of Police Service (CT)
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
PeaceLaw Foundation
Prince Georges' County Police Department/FOP (MD)
Rochester Police Department (NY)
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Fund
Shell Chemical Company
Society of Former Special Agents of the F.B.I.
Sun Company
Superior Officers Association (NY)
True Blue Rock n' Roll Revue
U-Haul International
The Washington Times
Weinbrenner Shoe Company
Wilmington Police Department (DE)

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Your help is still needed to complete this long awaited and richly deserved national tribute to law enforcement.

☐ To help finish the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, I have enclosed my tax-deductible contribution of:

☐ **$15** ☐ **$25** ☐ **$100** ☐ **Other $** _____

*PLEASE PRINT*

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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Sent to: **NLEOMF**
1360 Beverly Road
McLean, VA 22101

National Law Enforcement Officers MEMORIAL FUND, Inc.
1360 Beverly Road, McLean, VA 22101

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Old Executive Office Building
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