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(Hinchliffe)
May 28, 1991 2:45 p.m.
FBI.TS Draft Four

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FBI ACADEMY GRADUATION
Quantico, Virginia
May 30, 1991

Thank you, Dick. Director Sessions, I'm delighted to be here today -- and honored to be Special Agent Bush. Does this mean I'm now entitled to learn defensive tactics from "Stonehead"? Might come in handy dealing with Congress.

And congratulations to today's newest Special Agents. Given my doctors' current orders, I'm glad it was you and not me who had to make it through "Yellow Brick Road" in order to be here today. Speaking of my health, you might be interested to know I just received a note from a farmers' organization. It said: "This wouldn't have happened if you'd eaten your broccoli."

I'm proud to be here saluting the FBI for its "fidelity, bravery, and integrity." And I'm proud to salute this class for its "courage, commitment, and common sense." But tell me, what's more exciting: the prospect of taking on your first assignments -- or receiving your diplomas from a real movie star? Very impressive debut, Walt (Stowe).

You're joining an FBI that plays an essential role in preserving the peace in our country -- investigating violations of federal law in criminal, civil, and counter-intelligence fields. But there's something else very special, beyond your crimefighting role. The bureau sets an example for the country in showing how citizens and different levels of government can work together to battle our most important challenges.

The concept of cooperation between individuals and the various levels of government lies at the heart of the FBI's mission. And frankly, we need to work together to reign in the crime that threatens our homes, our futures.

Last year, six million American citizens fell victim to violent crime. Six million. Violent crimes claimed the lives of 20,000 Americans last year. If you look at the statistics a frightening fact emerges: Our streets posed a greater threat to our own servicemen and women than did the foes in the Middle East.

We deserve better than that. Our children deserve better than that.

In March of 1989, I stood in the rain on the steps of the Capitol with some of the law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line for all of us. Together, we called for Congress to pass our crime package -- legislation designed to protect our cops by giving them the tools they need to get their job done. It was tough legislation. It was fair legislation.

Today, in May of 1991, I stand here in the midst of another group of law enforcement officers. Two years have passed, and Congress still hasn't acted on our request.

Earlier this year, the Attorney General and I convened an unprecedented crime summit. We called upon the finest minds in American law enforcement. Together, we produced the crime bill which we brought to Congress in March. Our Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 will stop the terrifying downward

spiral of lawlessness. It will strengthen our nation's criminal justice system -- which is too often unfairly loaded against dedicated law enforcement officials.

This Act combines four major elements. First: habeas corpus reform. This act ensures that the courts will not have to endure endless years of frivolous, repetitive delays, gimmicks and challenges from people who already have exhausted all their legal appeals.

Look at what's happening in Georgia, where a convicted murderer named Roger Collins has become a walking habeas corpus horror story. In 1977, he was sentenced to death for brutally raping a woman, then bludgeoning her to death with a tire iron. For the past 14 years, Collins has abused habeas corpus petitions to make a mockery of the judicial system -- filing five separate state and federal petitions for habeas corpus relief in order to delay the imposition of his sentence. Our Act will ensure that convicted felons will no longer evade punishment by drowning justice in a sea of challenges unrelated to guilt or innocence.

The second major element is exclusionary rule reform. It is simply intolerable that armed criminals go free when law enforcement officers have collected solid evidence and made good faith efforts to follow court guidelines in dealing with suspects and evidence. Our proposal limits the possibility of releasing violent criminals on the basis of legal technicalities. It permits courts to review evidence that has been gathered by officers acting in good faith. In addition, it allows

introduction as evidence of firearms seized from dangerous criminals -- no matter how law enforcement officers obtain those weapons.

Third: increased firearms offenses penalties. Drug traffickers and violent felons who use semiautomatic weapons will face mandatory sentences. First time offenders will spend five years behind bars -- no early release. We also introduce new categories of offenses for firearms theft and smuggling. We will silence the illegal guns that blast away in our streets, in our homes, around our schools -- and throughout our land.

And our fourth core provision is for the restoration of the federal death penalty. The taking of a human life is the most serious action there can be -- whether done by a criminal or by the state. We don't take lightly the sentence, but we also don't take lightly the value of the lives that some criminals brutally destroy.

When necessary, the Federal government must and will impose the Federal death penalties that are already on the books. These cover the most horrendous crimes in our society -- such as fatal acts of terrorism or hijacking, and political assassinations. Our bill also extends these capital offenses to include modern-day savageries like heinous drug crimes and murder for hire. We must uphold the simple rule of justice: Those who take a life must be prepared to pay with their own.

We've also strengthened these core proposals with some potent new additions. Our Act includes sections designed to curb

terrorism, racial injustice, sexual violence, and juvenile crime. It requires appropriate drug testing as a condition of post-conviction release for federal prisoners. It outlines protections for witnesses, and for abused kids.

We will introduce rules to make it easier for federal officials to prosecute those who commit acts sexual violence involving children. The Act requires mandatory HIV testing of accused sex offenders. It guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing.

Listen to these words. "The land is full of bloody crimes. And the city is full of violence." Ezekiel wrote that over 2,000 years ago. The battle between good and evil still rages. But our Act will strengthen the side -- and the power -- of good.

The American people are sick of talk. They want action: action to stop violent crimes; action to reclaim our streets. The American people want -- first and foremost -- action by Congress.

We asked Congress in March to pass a crime bill within 100 days. So far, 85 days have passed and neither house of Congress has dared take up our crime package. The 100 days will expire on June 14 -- but the crime issue will not. America wants real, comprehensive action against crime -- and for public peace. It wants it now. And so do I.

You have the public's support -- and you deserve all our support. I'm proud of all of you. You deserve our admiration, our respect -- and the best, toughest anti-crime package your

grateful nation can give you. We should let you do your jobs -- without having to worry about loopholes, without delays.

Congratulations and thanks to the graduates -- and to all FBI and DEA Agents; to the state, local and international police officers in the FBI National Academy; and to your landlords, the Marines. May God bless you all. And may God bless the United States of America.

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Significant work breeds

special satisfaction



The application process

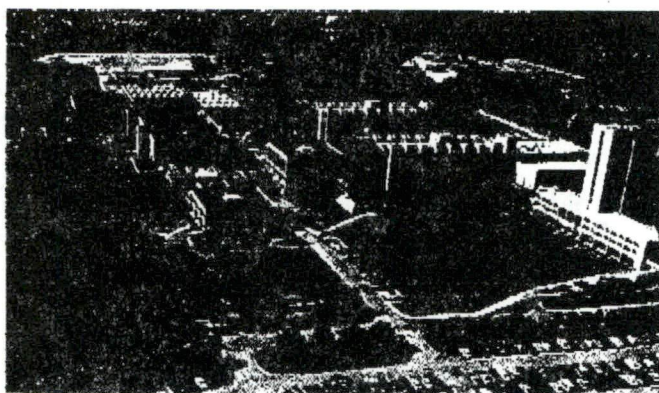
The first step in becoming a Special Agent is the completion of a written application, which can be obtained at any FBI field office. Only applicants who meet the entry-level criteria for the Special Agent position will be considered.

The next step is to complete a battery of written tests and, in some cases, special testing in your field of expertise. If you pass with a qualifying score, you will be interviewed by a panel of three veteran Special Agents to determine, among other things, your motivation, accomplishments, and communication skills.

Successful completion of written tests and an interview will be followed by a thorough background investigation that will include: credit and arrest checks; interviews of associates; contacts with personal and business references, past employers, and neighbors; and verification of educational achievements.

Just as some things can qualify you for a career as a Special Agent, some things may automatically disqualify you. These may include: conviction of a felony or of a major misdemeanor; the use of illegal drugs; or failure to pass a drug screening test. A medical examination and a demanding physical fitness test must be passed before you will be considered for FBI training. All decisions will be made on an individual basis.

If you are one of the applicants accepted for training, your next step will be the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia.



In-depth training

You will join a class of Special Agent trainees for nearly four months of intensive training at one of the world's finest law enforcement training facilities.



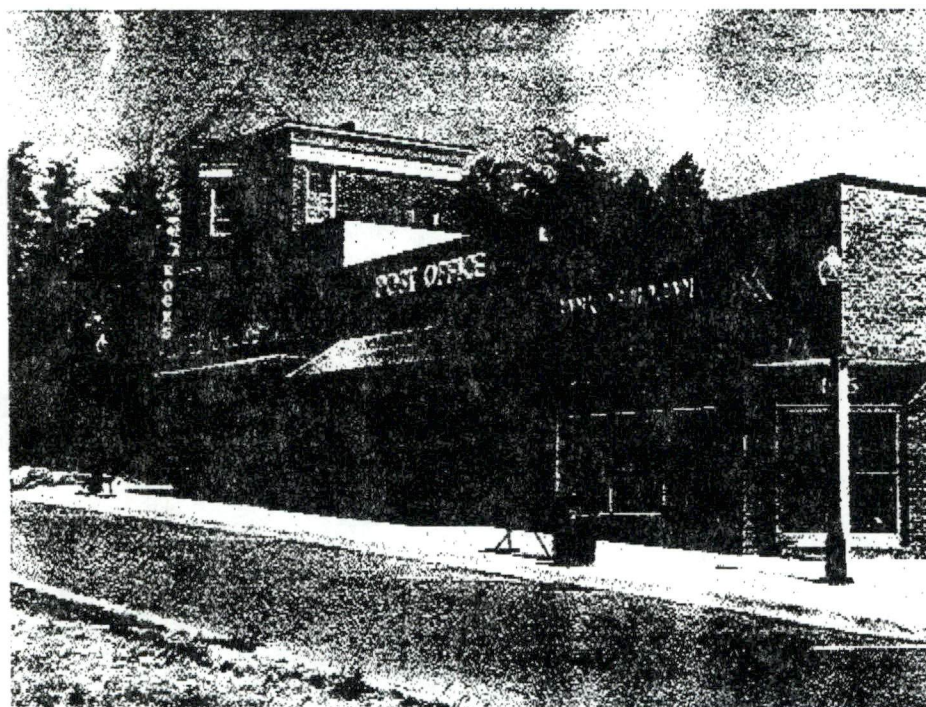
Your classroom hours will be spent studying a wide variety of academic and investigative subjects. The FBI Academy curriculum also includes intensive training in physical fitness, defensive tactics, and the use of firearms.

Days at the FBI Academy begin early in the morning and sometimes last well into the night. Frequent tests will be administered to monitor your progress. Upon successful completion of Academy training, you will graduate and receive the credentials of an FBI Special Agent.



Hogan's Alley

The FBI Academy's New Training Complex



North Broad Street in Hogan's Alley is the location for the most robbed bank in the Nation. Here, however, the FBI has a 100-percent solution rate.



The Dogwood Inn not only has motel rooms for use in practical exercises but also a fully equipped classroom and office space.

Practical exercise training is an excellent method for law enforcement instructors to reinforce classroom instruction. Hogan's Alley, the new complex at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., provides the realistic environment needed for effective training.

In 1985, the co-location of the Drug Enforcement Agency's (DEA) Office of Training to the FBI Academy created the immediate need for more training space. The original concept was to build a fully developed urban area resembling almost any small town across the United States.

The new Hogan's Alley complex includes commercial and industrial areas. It contains a bank, post office, drug store, rooming house, bar/deli, pawn shop (actually a front for a clandestine casino), pool hall, motel, movie theater, trailer park, warehouse area, and a residential street with townhouses and apartments. The fronts and backs of the buildings often have different uses. For instance, the rear of the row of buildings which includes the bar/deli, pawn shop/casino, and pool hall is part of the motel "set." This facade is actually a false front for part of the motel, but these motel rooms are only 24 inches deep. The use of angles and contrasts in "Hollywood set" technology gives the illusion of depth and space. A trailer park with various sizes and styles of mobile homes is also on the site. The motel "restaurant" is actually a fully equipped, 50-seat classroom used as a place to brief trainees before an exercise and to conduct the post-exercise critique.

Furnishings for the residential buildings have come largely from seized and forfeited property obtained in FBI and DEA investigations. A fleet of cars, (a Lincoln Continental, a Jeep, a Mercedes Benz, and a Mercury Capri), also seizures from FBI and DEA cases, augment the regular Government vehicles used to support practical exercises, and when parked, simulate a downtown area. Street signs, benches, trash cans, a pay telephone booth, and U.S. Postal Service mailboxes also add to the streetscape.

Operational buildings within the complex provide space for the Instructional Technology Services Unit

The FBI Mission

The FBI investigates all violations of Federal law except those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to another Federal agency. The FBI's jurisdiction covers over 250 violations of Federal law in the criminal, civil, and intelligence fields. Priority has been assigned to areas that affect society the most—foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, drugs, terrorism, white-collar crime, and violent crime.

To Uphold The Law

• Introduce

83

On July 26, 1908, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte appointed a force of Special Agents in the United States Department of Justice. Prior to that time, departmental investigations had been conducted by personnel loaned by other Federal offices. The original staff was composed of only 35 persons. In 1909, the new force was given the name, Bureau of Investigation. Today, that little organization has evolved into a 21,000-person criminal justice agency known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The FBI is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. It is charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in criminal and civil matters in which the Federal Government is, or may be, an interested party. Information from FBI investigations is presented to the appropriate United States Attorney or Department of Justice official who decides if prosecution, or other action, is warranted.

On January 28, 1982, the Attorney General assigned concurrent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act to the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA Administrator reports to the Attorney General through the FBI Director.

The FBI also offers cooperative services to law enforcement agencies, such as fingerprint identification, laboratory examinations, psychological profiling, police training, Uniform Crime Reports, and the National Crime Information Center.

Investigate violations of Federal criminal law

Protect the United States from foreign intelligence efforts

Provide assistance to other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies

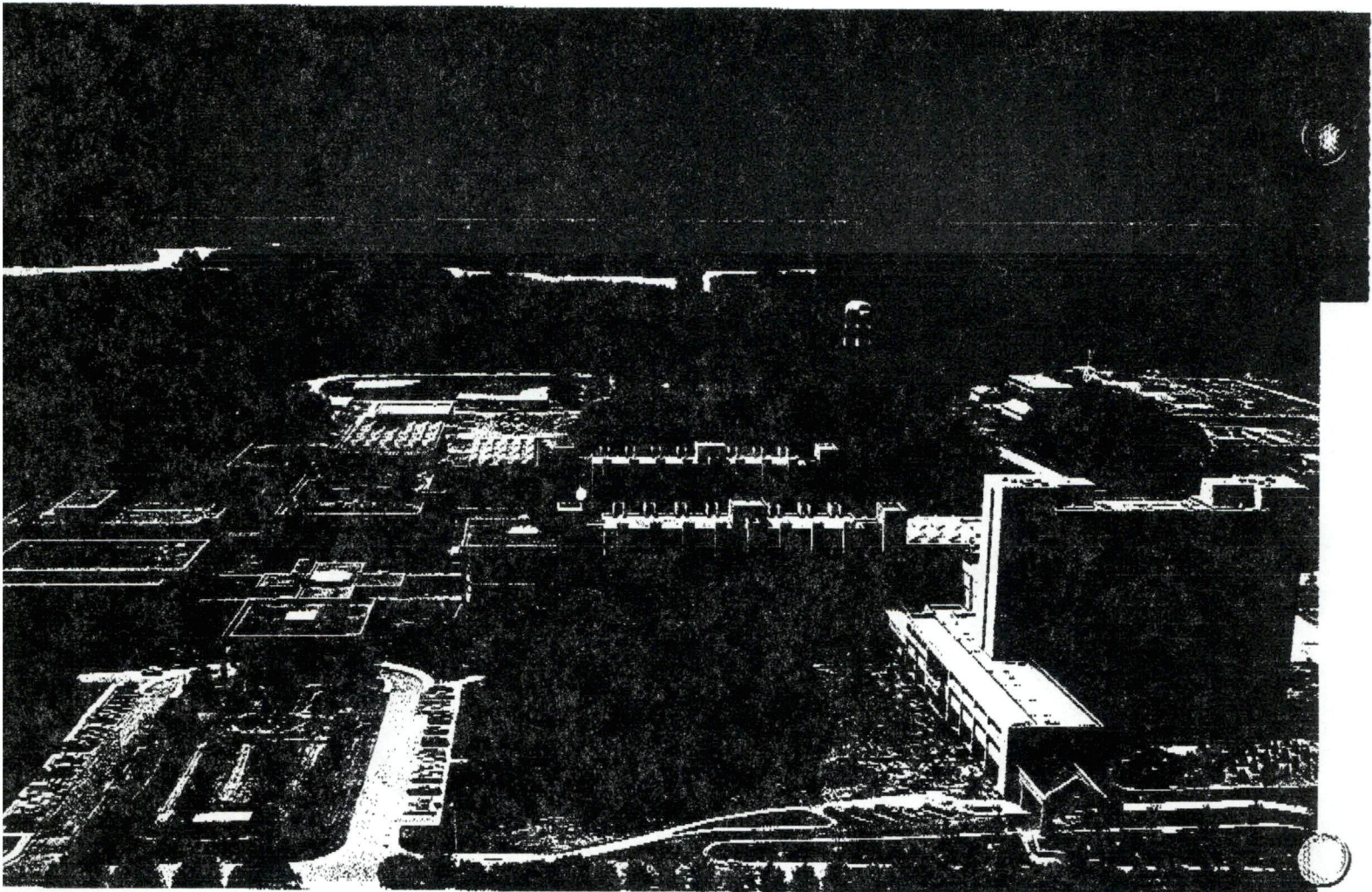
Perform these responsibilities in a manner that is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

The J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building
dedicated by President Gerald Ford in 1975.

Cooperative Services

Police Training

The FBI provides courses of instruction for state, local, and international criminal justice practitioners on a cost-free basis, both at the FBI Academy and throughout the United States and abroad at state, regional, and local training facilities, in order to improve their administrative, investigative, management, and technical capabilities. This instruction is offered consistent with instructional expertise, availability of personnel, and budgetary limitations. The principal course offered at the FBI Academy is the "FBI National Academy Program." This is an eleven-week, multidiscipline course for seasoned law enforcement managers nominated by their agency heads because of their potential for continuing advancement. The academic courses in this program are accredited by the University of Virginia. One out of eight graduates who are active in law enforcement is the head of an agency. In response to a void in executive training, the FBI initiated the National Executive Institute in 1976. This eighteen-day program, specifically designed for the chief executives of our Nation's largest law enforcement agencies, is conducted at the FBI Academy on an annual basis. More than 200 chief executives have been graduated from this program. In 1981, the Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar, which is designed for police chiefs from mid-sized agencies, was implemented. Specialized schools and courses dealing with a broad range of criminal-justice-related topics, such as police personnel, communications, hostage negotiation, terrorism and counterterrorism, death investigation, interpersonal violence, criminal psychology, law enforcement laboratory matters, and similar subjects are offered at the Academy. They range in length from three days to four weeks. In addition to course



FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

ally of ours in World War II. It has been a source of strength to us in recent days. I'm hopeful that Brazil and the United States will continue to walk together, we hope in peace, to walk together in any case in providing at a very crucial moment in the history of the world for the defense of freedom in our hemisphere, and by so doing, the defense of freedom around the world.

Mrs. Kennedy and I look forward to seeing all of you gentlemen in Brazil on some sunny day soon.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

497 Remarks at the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy. October 31, 1962

Gentlemen, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. McKelway:

Gentlemen, I was anxious to come here this morning for several reasons. First, because of a long knowledge of the FBI, a long acquaintanceship with its personnel, and the greatest respect for its Director, Mr. Hoover, who is one of the most distinguished public servants who have occupied positions of high responsibility in the long history of this republic, and also because of the extraordinary men who have rallied to the standard of the FBI over the years and have served the public interest.

I don't think that our citizens are as aware as they should be, as I have come to be, of the thousands of dedicated men and women who serve our country, who serve the public interest, in organizations such as the FBI, the Secret Service, dozens of other governmental agencies, who day in and day out maintain the strength of our society. And their dedication is matched by the thousands of men and women who serve in our Armed Forces and who are rather ignored in ordinary times, but who provide us the security which permits us to follow our private lives.

This is also true of those of you who serve in police work, whether it's in the FBI, whether it's in the various States or, the communities or the counties, or those of you who represent the police forces of countries abroad. Most of the time your work is unheralded; you're frequently subject to

criticism. When there is a failure to solve a crime, your failures are broadcast.

What I want to emphasize this morning is the great obligation which all of our people owe to you and those like you who serve the great interest of our people in maintaining our society as we know it, in permitting it to function. Your work protects the family. Your work protects private property, which is the basis of our social life and our family life. Your work permits us to meet our responsibilities as a Nation.

I want to say, as President of the United States, that we have the greatest debt to all of you. I'm glad you're here at this Academy. This is extremely difficult and sophisticated work. It involves the most detailed modern communications, the kind of information on great movements of crime throughout the world as well as throughout the country. It requires sophisticated law enforcement. It requires a great knowledge and feeling for civil liberties, the rights of those who are accused as well as the rights of those who are innocent.

All of this means that this great Academy, with its long tradition, fulfills a great public need. I want to express our thanks to all of you, those who are here at this Academy, those who serve and direct our police work around the country, the policemen on the beat—because they are the men, and the women who serve with them, who make this country function, who make it what it is, who serve the public interest, who are fre-

quently ill-paid, who frequently travel with hazard and danger, but who make it possible for all of us to carry out our private lives.

The obligation of the 180 million Americans to you and those like you in dozens of pursuits is unlimited. I think particularly at this time of crisis for our country, particularly crises outside of our country, I want to be sure that we focus our attention on the enemies within and on what you are

doing to meet them, overcome them, and protect us.

I thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington. In his opening words he referred to J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General; and Benjamin M. McKelway, president of the Associated Press and vice president and editor of the Washington Evening Star, who also addressed the graduating class.

498 Statement Commending Judge Philip C. Jessup, Member of the International Court of Justice. *November 1, 1962*

IT IS an honor to join in the dedication of this issue of the Columbia Law Review to one of our finest legal scholars—a man who embodies the ideals and the realities of international law—Judge Philip C. Jessup. Judge Jessup's career, crowned last year by his election to the International Court of Justice, has embraced the world of international law and international diplomacy.

His reputation and influence as a teacher have extended far beyond Columbia University. His former students and assistants are among the leaders of the international bar. Judge Jessup's scholarship has enriched his field. In his books "A Modern Law of Nations" and "Transnational Law," he has combined the learning of the scholar, the craftsmanship of the lawyer and the idealism of what may be called the "internationalist American." His involvement in the actual practice of international law has lent particular realism to his theoretical work in the field.

As a diplomat, Judge Jessup's record was outstanding. He served the United States well as Deputy United States Representative

on the Security Council of the United Nations, and his skillful handling of the Berlin dispute of more than a decade ago is a model for diplomacy now.

Judge Jessup has come to the International Court of Justice with the understanding that a regime of international law must be achieved by the efforts of men engaged in the daily work of regulating practical relations among states. He teaches us to see international law not as a series of abstract rules, but as the product of experience in operating actual institutions of the international community.

The fact that he sits on the International Court of Justice with the unique twin heritage of the American common lawyer and the international lawyer holds out to all of us the promise that he will contribute strongly to the effectiveness of that institution.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: The statement, which appeared in the November 1962 issue of the Columbia Law Review, is reprinted through the courtesy of the Columbia Law Review Association, Inc.

499 Remarks at the Signing of a Contract To Aid Electrification of Underdeveloped Countries. *November 1, 1962*

I AM pleased to witness the signing of the contract between the Agency for International Development and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which will

enable us to assist underdeveloped countries in realizing the benefits of widespread electrification.

One of the dramatic stories of this Na-

good that results from this great discovery would be with us always.

And now it is my very great pleasure, and my proud privilege, to push this button that Chairman Strauss has told how it works—and I certainly hope it does.

NOTE: The President spoke at the dedication ceremonies of the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters building at Germantown, Md., at 2:58 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Chairman," et cetera, referred to Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic

Energy Commission, Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador from Belgium, J. Glenn Beall, U. S. Senator from Maryland, and Carl T. Durham, U. S. Representative from North Carolina and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

232 ¶ Remarks at the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy. *November 8, 1957*

Mr. Hoover and My Friends:

To say that I am honored by this presentation¹ is indeed an understatement. To say that I am astonished and even astounded is perfectly true, particularly when you realize that on the way over here I was telling Mr. Hoover I couldn't think of a single secret we had in government that hadn't already appeared in the papers. And this one, he just reminded me, has been a well-kept secret.

I want to say one other thing: I am moved by the tenor of Dr. Peale's remarks—and just by the way, they appealed to me very deeply. He said that there must be an underlying deeply-felt religious faith if we are each to bear the burdens that are brought to our particular spot in our lives today, and in view of the tensions and ill-feeling and vituperation and bad words that we read in our papers about each other, sometimes internationally, sometimes closer to home.

I believe this thoroughly. For example—and I am personal

¹ Of an FBI badge.

for a moment, occupying the desk to which come possibly more messengers of fear, more stories of probable disaster and risk, more people who want more things that can't be given—anyone sitting there who did not believe that there is a Power that after all does govern the affairs of men, in my opinion would soon be in St. Elizabeths instead of in the White House.

And so I couldn't more emphatically endorse what he says today. As we go about our work and each of us in his own capacity does his best, then I believe if we are to be the great civilization that we are destined to be, we must remember there is a God whom we all trust.

I have been looking forward for a long, long time to coming to one of these exercises, for a very definite and specific reason: not merely because I admire Mr. Hoover so much as a citizen and as a man and for the reputation he has established in this country, and not merely because of my admiration for the FBI, but in this School—in its founding and in its conduct—is represented one of the things that I think has been too much missing from the American scene.

In 1935 when there seemed to be a wave of lawlessness in the land, when kidnapping seemed to be the favorite sport among the criminal element, there were those who—as usual seeking the easy way—said the Federal government will establish a police force. Had they succeeded in doing so, I believe it would have been a very great step toward the loss of the kind of America that was founded by our Fathers and handed to us. They even tempted Mr. Hoover by suggesting that he would be the head of such an organization. He emphatically opposed with all his power the establishment of such a wicked thing in this country. Out of his thinking was born this idea of cooperation between the Federal, the local and the State governments, and the individuals of our country, in order to bring about needed law enforcement and without imposing on our country one of the gestapos that in recent years was so popular in Europe.

I believe that of all of the debts that we owe to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, this is one of the greatest.

You, as police officers in our cities and our States, our counties, our sheriffs, our heads of institutions, are certainly on the first line of defense, for the simple reason that all defensive power that is applied to protecting us from without has its source, its founding, its strength, in the people of our land. If those people are not protected, if criminals could run riot among them, if they should find their morale shattered, their faith in the government shattered because there was not the peace officer to protect them, soon there would be no suitable outward defense.

So as our Armed Forces are responsible for the protection of this country from any threat directed from without, from whatever source, you are protecting us always from the threat from within.

I personally believe your work will never have reached the state of perfection that you would like, unless all of us throughout the land recognize its importance and do our part in supporting you. I think whenever a mistaken police judge, through favoritism, releases or turns loose one of the men you have brought in, with the proof that he has committed an offense against society, he is really as wicked as the man that committed the offense.

But I believe more than this. I believe that the citizens of our country who, having offended and want to use influence to escape the penalties for their own act, are by that act weakening themselves. They are violating the old adage, "If I have had my fun, I must pay for it." They should not be seeking this personal advantage over their fellows. On the contrary, they should be among those who would want to help give a medal to the man who would not be influenced and said, "No. You may be the rich man on the corner, but you are going to obey the law exactly as does your janitor who lives way down the street."

So as you have heard this type of ideal expressed here through these weeks that you have been privileged to attend the FBI School, as you have learned something of their techniques and

imbibed something of their indomitable spirit, I am certain that each of you feels you are going back to your city, to your State, to your county, better qualified to do your job.

May I join Dr. Peale in congratulating you and wishing for you long life and health and an ever-rising place in your community, so that when they point to the law enforcement officer, they are saying, "There's a man of character, of integrity, of courage!"

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church in New York City. In the course of his remarks the President referred to Dr. Norman Vincent

233 ¶ Letter Greeting President Aramburu on the Occasion of Argentina's Aviation Week.
November 12, 1957

[Released November 12, 1957. Dated November 6, 1957]

Dear Mr. President:

It is a pleasure to send you greetings through General Curtis LeMay on the occasion of Argentina's Aviation Week. The United States Government appreciates the invitation cordially extended by the Argentine Air Force to its sister service in this country to join in this celebration. I am glad that we have this opportunity, through a salute to the Argentine Air Force, to demonstrate once again our warm friendship and regard for Argentina.

General LeMay's flight is a graphic demonstration of how rapidly technology is reducing the once formidable barriers of time and distance in communication between countries. It is stimulating to consider that in the very near future travel of the



U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 23, 1991

NOTE

TO: Pat Woodward
Assistant to the Attorney General
FROM: Adrian A. Curtis *Adrian A. Curtis*
Director, Budget Staff
SUBJECT: Quantico Talking Points--1992 Budget

Here is the information you wanted. I was purposefully vague about dollars since that isn't terribly interesting to put into a speech. Also, I have focussed on program enhancements asked for by the FBI that related to Quantico, as much as possible. (The Engineering Research Facility is down there as well as the training and DNA work). There really isn't much money involved in these requests compared to those increases proposed for the white-collar crime program or the foreign counterintelligence area. If I can be of further help, please call.

Quantico Talking Points--1992 Budget

- . The Budget Resolution passed by the Congress falls far short of the President's request for the Administration of Justice function. If the Congress uses these numbers in determining appropriations for law enforcement, the FBI will not be able to undertake important initiatives that are vital to effective law enforcement in this country.
- . For example, the Administration has requested resources to attack the problem of conducting investigations in the digital telephone environment instead of the current analog telephone environment. This is one of the most critical problems facing law enforcement today, and the work the FBI does will benefit the entire law enforcement community.
- . More staff are requested here at Quantico to provide additional counseling for FBI agents and support employees to cope with stress on the job. As more agents get involved in intensive undercover operations related to organized crime or drug investigations, more of this fine assistance is needed. In addition, the work of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, provides important research and assistance to Federal, State and local law enforcement personnel in their difficult efforts to apprehend violent criminals. Additional personnel are needed to augment the Center's research that can often provide the missing link in a complex investigation.
- . Increased security at the FBI's Engineering Research Facility is a necessity because of the sensitive mission of the work performed there. Additional resources requested in the 1992 budget would meet that need.
- . The establishment of a national DNA database system so that State and local law enforcement can detect violent criminals moving between jurisdictions or across State lines is a high priority for the FBI and for this Administration. Furthermore, additional research is required to develop methods for DNA analysis when the quantity of biological evidence is very small. The FBI Laboratory as well as the Forensic Science Research and Training Center here at the FBI Academy are providing leadership in the use of this important investigative tool. Without the additional resources, these projects will be stymied.
- . Another important area of investigative support that the FBI provides is in fingerprint identification. Unfortunately, the volume of records coming in to the FBI is so great that backlogs have resulted. The FBI needs additional resources so these records can be automated to allow for an accurate and complete check to be made.

- . The FBI performs one of its most vital missions in conducting foreign counterintelligence investigations against those who attempt to steal secrets vital to our national security. The FBI must have additional resources in 1992 to be on guard to detect and apprehend these ruthless individuals who would do our country harm. With the changing world environment, the FBI is facing new and evolving challenges in the area of foreign counterintelligence.
- . Some may think that we have won the war against Organized Crime but that is not the case. There are few businesses or industrial sectors in our society that are not affected by Organized Crime. Not only are traditional organized crime groups finding new ways to corrupt our society, but new groups are introducing themselves to these criminal enterprises. Emerging Asian Organized Crime groups pose both an immediate threat and one expected to intensify into the late 1990s. The methods of success the FBI has used against the Cosa Nostra must also be applied against these and other new forms of organized crime to prevent their influence on both businesses and consumers. Additional resources would give the FBI the ability to counter this emerging threat.
- . Nearly ten years ago, the FBI joined forces with the Drug Enforcement Administration to lead this Nation's battle against the scourge that drug use poses to our country. Today, agents of the FBI and DEA have joined forces with other Federal, State and local law enforcement in a spirit of cooperation we consider vital to win this most important war.
- . The FBI's National Drug Strategy is a key part of our plan. Additional FBI agents are needed to target major, multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking groups. Intelligence is also vital to conducting successful drug investigations. The FBI needs additional personnel in 1992 to establish Joint Drug Intelligence Groups to identify the most influential drug trafficking groups and target its investigative resources most effectively.
- . Last but not least, the FBI needs additional resources for White-Collar Crime investigations. Over the last two years, the Congress has joined with the Administration in providing increased personnel to the FBI and other agencies to detect, investigate, and bring to justice those who do harm by fraud in our financial institutions. This is a high priority as it is a threat against our economy and against the savings of hard working Americans.
- . The FBI's efforts against White-Collar Crime do not end there. Other types of fraud, such as bankruptcy fraud and schemes to fraudulently obtain money from HUD-funded programs need to be expanded in 1992 as well. Finally, corruption must be rooted out from public officials to maintain the trust our citizens place in us.

FBINA STATISTICS

With the graduation on March 22, 1991, of 248 students from the 164rd Session of the FBINA, a total of 23,893 students have now graduated from the Academy. This total includes 1,097 graduates from foreign countries and 236 graduates from U.S. territories and possessions, making a grand total of 1,333 students who have graduated from outside the United States.

A detailed review of graduates reflects the following:

- 2,241 were deceased
- 5,014 were retired
- 1,273 were out of regular law enforcement

The above figures indicate a total of 8,528 graduates who are not engaged in regular law enforcement work. 15,119 are still actively engaged in law enforcement duties.

The following figures show those occupying the position of heads of their agencies:

- 1,305 are chiefs of police
- 197 are sheriffs
- 16 are heads of state police agencies
- 195 others hold positions as heads of their respective agency

This gives us a total of 1,713 graduates occupying the top executive position of their agencies, or approximately one out of every eight active duty graduates holds the position of executive head of his agency.

FOREIGN OFFICER PARTICIPANTS

Since the inception of the National Academy, there have been 1,097 graduates from 84 different foreign countries. One hundred and thirty law enforcement agencies have been represented.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

There have been a total of 236 graduates from American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Federated States of Micronesia and the United States Virgin Islands, making a grand total of 1,333 graduates from outside the United States.

Mr. Revell

4/10/91

A. E. Daniels

CLASS COMPOSITION
165TH SESSION - FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY (FBINA)
APRIL 7 - JUNE 21, 1991

PURPOSE: The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the class composition for the 165th Session of the FBINA.

RECOMMENDATION: None, information.

DETAILS: Invitations were extended to 250 qualified law enforcement officers, however, two officers did not report. Accordingly, only 248 students are in attendance. All states except Hawaii, North Dakota and South Dakota are represented. Included in the class are members of law enforcement agencies from the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, thirteen foreign countries, five military organizations, and three Federal civilian organizations.

The thirteen foreign countries represented are Bahamas, Belgium, Canada (three), Channel Islands, Chile, England, France, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain, and Trinidad (two).

The military attendees are from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, the U.S. Army Military Police, the U.S. Air Force Security Police, and the U.S. Marine Corps Military Police.

- 1 - Mr. Daniels (Detached)
- 1 - Mr. Guido
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Kohl (Detached)
- 1 - Mr. Beccaccio (Detached)
- 1 - Mr. Reilly (Intelligence Division)
- 1 - Mrs. Fitzsimmons
- 1 - Ms. Cibulas (Detached)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

LMS:njd
(11)

Memorandum from A. E. Daniels to Mr. Revell
Re: Class Composition
165th Session - FBI National Academy (FBINA)
April 7 - June 21, 1991

The Federal civilian agencies represented are the National Park Service, the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Park Police.

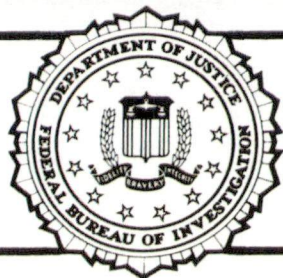
The class also includes eight female law enforcement officers from the following agencies: Augusta, Georgia, Police Department; California Department of Parks and Recreation; Clackamas County Sheriff's Department, Oregon City, Oregon; Investigations Police of Chile; New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice; New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department; Sacramento, California, Police Department; and Waco, Texas, Police Department.

FBI field offices represented by Special Agent counselors for the 165th Session are Baltimore, Charlotte, Denver, Knoxville, and Tampa.

The 165th Session was processed on Sunday, 4/7/91, at the FBI Academy. The class was welcomed on behalf of the Director, and the students were encouraged to take full advantage of this unique opportunity in their law enforcement careers.

Orientation procedures continued on 4/8/91, and regular classes began on 4/9/91. You will be kept advised of any unusual items of interest concerning the progress of the 165th Session.

INITIAL DRAFT FOR FBI ACADEMY PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING BOOK



FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

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MAP TO THE FBI ACADEMY

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (Details to be worked out at a later date)

FBI ACADEMY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, FBI ACADEMY 1-13
(Includes thumbnail sketch of each unit)

ALSO LOCATED ON THE GROUNDS IS REPRESENTATION FROM TWO OTHER
DIVISIONS AS FOLLOWS:

LABORATORY DIVISION ~~1-9~~

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

~~PRIORITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS~~

FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia 22135

May 27, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the faculty and staff, I look forward to welcoming you to the FBI Academy and trust that your visit to Quantico, Virginia, will be both informative and enjoyable.

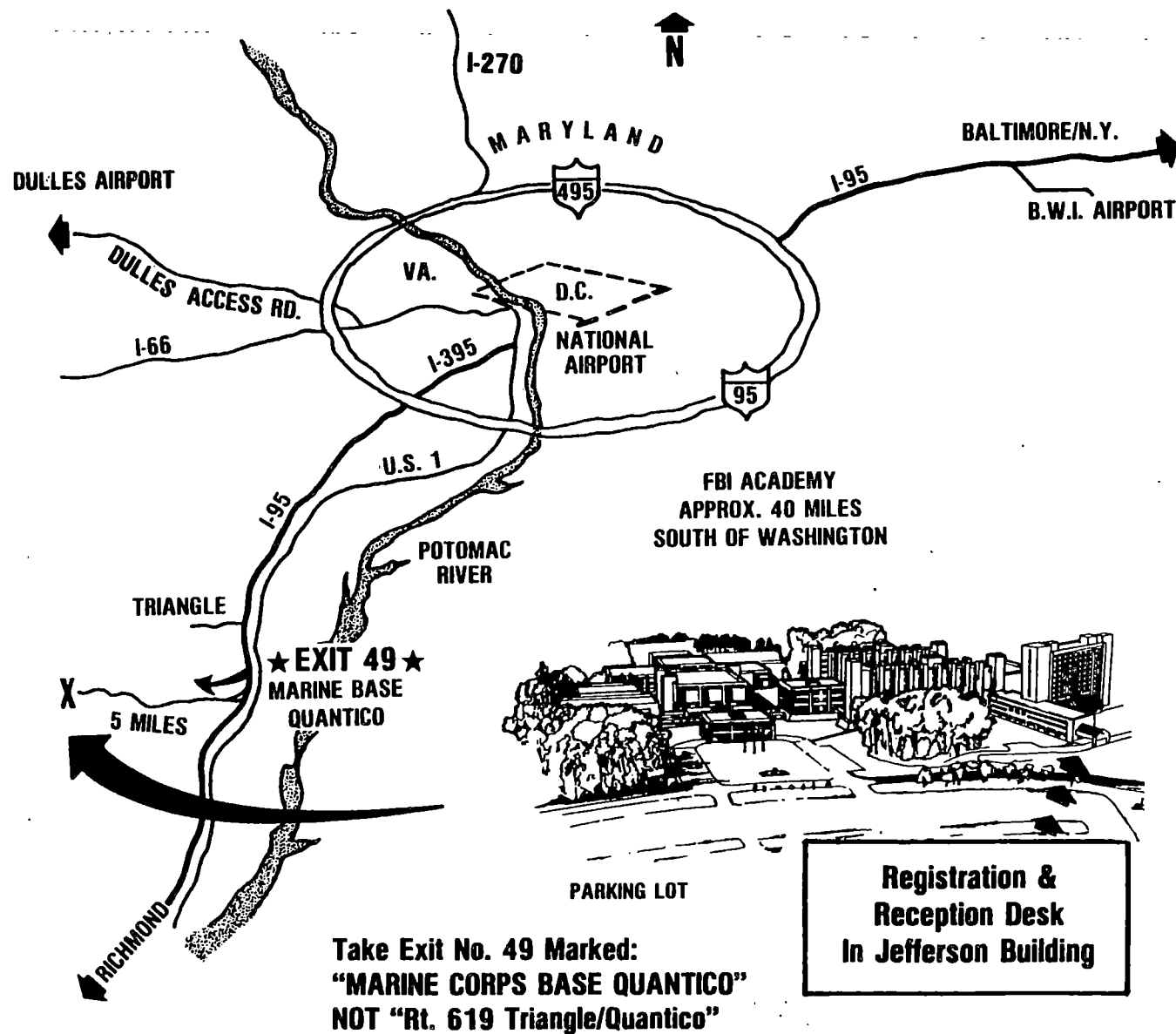
To facilitate your visit, please find enclosed a proposed route to the Academy. For orientation purposes, we have also enclosed pertinent briefing material summarizing the activities of our Training, Laboratory, and Technical Services Divisions. The last insert in your briefing book is a matrix outlining the FBI's priority research and development projects.

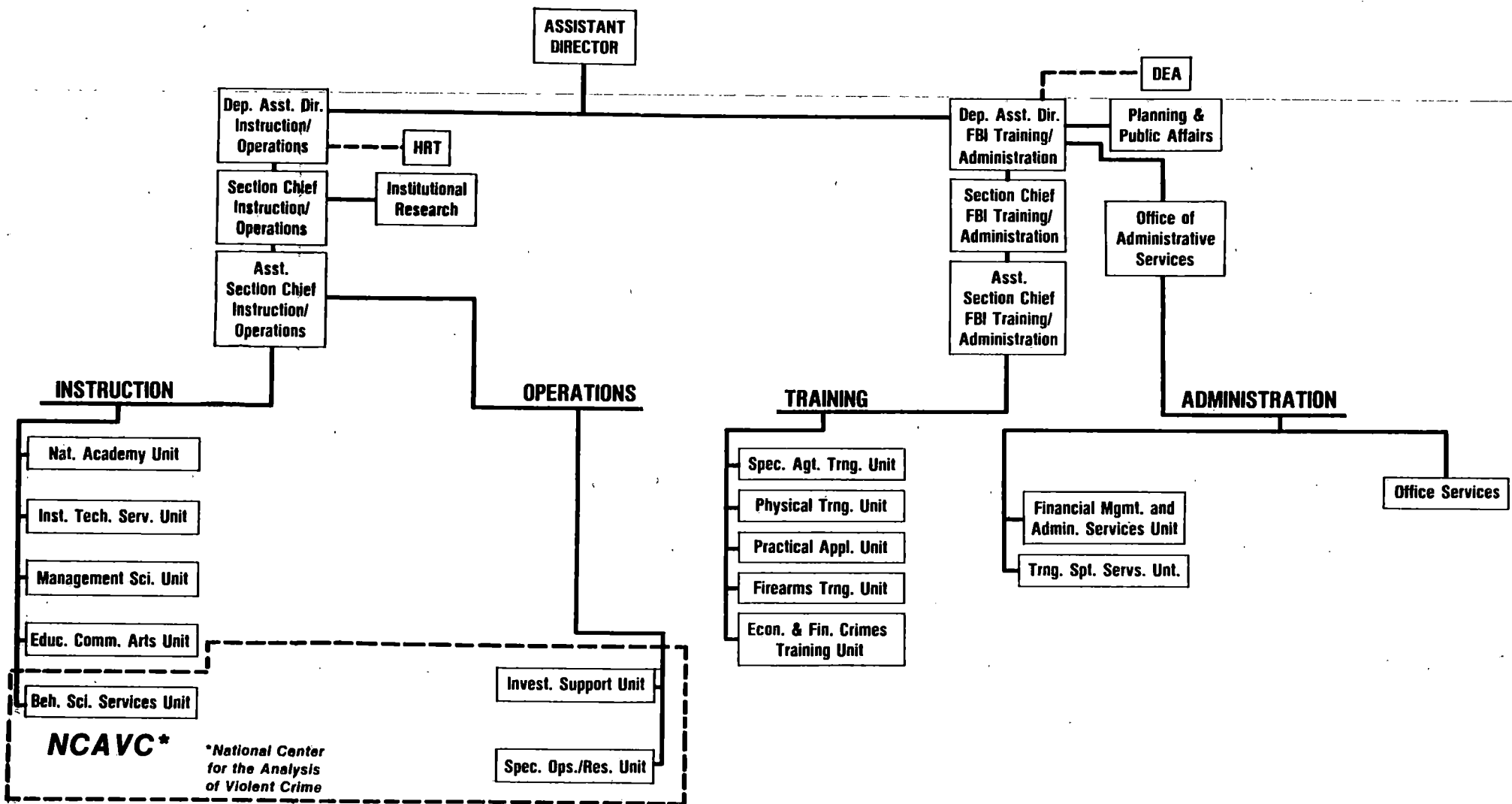
We are all looking forward to your visit with great anticipation. Your address will be the major focus for the graduation of New Agents' Class 91-6. In attendance will be approximately 248 members of the 165th Session of the FBI National Academy, 16 of which are international representing 13 countries. In addition will be members of other new Agents FBI, Basic DEA Agents, and other FBI employees.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions
Director

Enclosures





FBI ACADEMY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FBI ACADEMY

LOCATION

The FBI Academy has been located on the United States Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, since 1940. This is about 40 air miles southwest of Washington, D.C.

MISSION

- Provide basic training to all new Agents.
- Provide specialized in-service training to all veteran FBI Agents and support personnel.
- offer instruction for state, county, local, Federal, and foreign law enforcement officers in the FBI National Academy Program, as well as other specialized training programs.
- Provide investigative, operational, and administrative assistance in areas in which FBI instructors have specialized expertise to FBI headquarters, field offices, and to any Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, upon demand.
- Conduct research on investigative techniques, strategies, and equipment which support and enhance the ability of law enforcement to discharge its duties.

STUDENT POPULATION

- Slightly more than 900 students attend the Academy on a daily basis. Of this number, approximately 400 are FBI employees, 200 are DEA employees, and 300 are from various police agencies. Approximately 15,000 students attend the FBI Academy annually.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

- FBI National Academy: Since its inception in 1935, this program is now in its 165th session. Over 20,000 law enforcement officers have been graduated. The National Academy is an 11-week, midlevel management course for up to 250 state, local, and foreign officers. Four sessions of the National Academy are held each year.
- New Agent Training: All new FBI Agents are trained at the Academy. The program is 16 weeks in length and approximately 800 new Agents will be trained in 1991.

- In-service Training: Experienced Agents are afforded specialized training at the Academy. There are over 50 such training programs, which range from Organized Crime Seminars to Instructor Development.
- National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime: The highly respected Behavioral Science Units bring a multi-discipline approach to the analysis of a wide range of violent crimes in the United States. The Center has been a valuable resource to the law enforcement community. Research is conducted on serial murder, profiling of violent offenders, interview techniques, case strategies, and counterintelligence.
- Forensic Science Research and Training Center: This facility has been responsible for a number of innovative research projects to aid in forensic investigations. Presently, research is being conducted to develop a standard probe for DNA examination, as well as a host of other scientific techniques.
- Hostage Rescue Team: The FBI's Hostage Rescue Team is headquartered at the Academy. When not on assignment, the team is in a constant state of training.
- Executive Training Programs: The FBI's National Executive Institute and Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar are training programs specifically designed for the chief executive officers of our nation's larger law enforcement agencies. The National Legal Institute provides training for local law enforcement legal officers and prosecutors.
- International Conferences: A wide variety of significant law enforcement issues are discussed in symposia held on a regular basis at the Academy. Issues such as drug demand reduction, laboratory management, DNA, and violent crime are a few topics discussed on a regular basis.
- Operational Assistance: Several units at the Academy provide significant assistance to Federal, state, and local agencies in times of crises. In addition to the areas discussed above, special assistance is also provided by staff members in cases of hostage negotiation, prison riots, terrorism, police management, post-shooting syndrome, counterintelligence operations, and a host of other areas.
- Teleconferencing: The FBI produces eight national teleconferences each year for the law enforcement community. The three-hour program, watched by more than 25,000 officers, covers current law enforcement issues.

- Library: The FBI Academy library is one of the largest law enforcement libraries in the world. Upon request, it conducts research and provides resource materials for the entire criminal justice community.
- Firearms Research: The Firearms staff not only conducts extensive training with a wide variety of weapons, but is also involved in conducting research on ammunition, weapons, nonlethal weapons, body armor, and techniques of arrest.
- Other: Several on-going projects at the Academy involve sensitive areas which require a personal briefing.

PHYSICAL FITNESS/FIREARMS

As would be expected, physical fitness and firearms training play an important role in the daily regimen of the Academy. Facilities include a gymnasium, weight room, swimming pool, tennis courts, racquetball courts, obstacle course, and an all-weather track. Firearms training facilities include skeet fields, pistol ranges, and a rifle range.

The Training Division administers the FBI Academy as well as conducts and coordinates all training for FBI personnel. The FBI Academy is located on the United States Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia, 40 miles south of Washington, D. C.

The Division provides training assistance, upon request, to local, county, and state law enforcement personnel throughout the United States. The Training Division accomplishes its mission by conducting training courses at the FBI Academy and by providing training Academy instructors to field divisions to give off-site training. In addition to providing investigative and operational support to the field, the FBI Academy functions as an international forum for seeking and identifying solutions to current and emerging problems facing the entire criminal justice system.

To accomplish its objectives, the FBI Academy employs 126 Special Agents and 302 service and support personnel. With the relocation of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) training function to the Academy in 1985, an additional 110 DEA employees, both faculty and staff, now work at the Academy. Some of the faculty and staff are under the direction of both the Training Division and another FBI headquarters' Division with expertise in a given field.

A brief overview of Fiscal Year 1990 will give the reader an idea of the scope of activities at the Academy:

532	FBI new Agents were trained
4,586	FBI Agents received in-service training
11,931	FBI support personnel were provided specialized training
453	FBI managers received training
4,222	police officers attended Academy courses
858	officers graduated from the National Academy
162	police executives received special training
2,009	DEA personnel attended training courses at the Academy

UNITS' OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES TRAINING UNIT

The Economic and Financial Crimes Training Unit (EFCTU) began operating at the Academy in the summer of 1975. The mission of the EFCTU is to conduct White Collar Crime and Drug-Related Financial Investigations and Computer Training. Staff members train FBI new Agents, FBI in-service Agents, state and local law enforcement officers, Federal Organized Crime Drug Task Force members, Financial and Banking Regulators, and prosecutors. In-service training programs include seminars or schools on Bank Failure, Money Laundering, Basic Financial Investigative Techniques, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Training, Administrative and Investigative Uses of the Microcomputer, and Computer-Related Crime Investigations.

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION ARTS UNIT

The mission of the Education and Communication Arts Unit (ECAU) is to provide basic training in public speaking and training management as well as instructor development, media management, organizational communication, informant development, interrogation, organized crime, and effective writing.

In 1977, the Academy placed the ECAU's Unit Chief in charge of the FBI's National Executive Institute (NEI). The NEI is an executive training program designed specifically for our nation's largest law enforcement agencies.

In 1987, the FBI Academy placed its library under the ECAU's administrative control. The personnel of the library build the various collections and provide research and resource services to the law enforcement community.

FIREARMS TRAINING UNIT

The mission of the Firearms Training Unit (FTU) is to train all new Agents in the necessary firearms skills, conduct all firearms training necessary for the field, conduct arrest and tactical training for all new Agents, conduct police training in all the fields, and take care of all research and development regarding weapons, ammunition, and related equipment. The FTU also procures and distributes Bureau weapons, ammunition, and related equipment, and manages the FBI Academy Gun Vault.

FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER

The overall goal of the Forensic Science Research and Training Center (FSRTC) is to provide quality research, training, and operational support in the forensic sciences for FBI personnel and for the personnel of other law enforcement agencies and crime laboratories. The FSRTC annually identifies and sponsors international symposia for interchanging technical and scientific information on forensic topics of contemporary interest.

The FSRTC's Publications Group publishes the Crime Laboratory Digest quarterly in cooperation with the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. The Publication Group also prints the proceedings of international symposia held at the FSRTC, Forensic Training Program Booklets, a Directory of Crime Laboratories, and the FSRTC Annual Report.

The Forensic Science Information Resources System (FSIRS), operating through both the FSRTC and the Laboratory at headquarters, provides forensic science information to FBI personnel and personnel in crime laboratories and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and abroad.

FORENSIC SCIENCE TRAINING UNIT

The Forensic Science Training Unit's (FSTU) mission is to provide quality training in the forensic sciences to the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, including crime laboratories. The technical training program ensures continuous upgrading of the criminal justice system and increases the technical capabilities and self-sufficiency of state and local laboratories.

FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH UNIT

The Forensic Science Research Unit's (FSRU) mission is to develop new methods in forensic science by interacting with researchers from academia, private industry, and from other government and forensic science laboratories. Ultimately, the FSRU wants to develop and establish procedures both the FBI Laboratory and other Federal, state, and local crime laboratories can use to benefit the law enforcement community.

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The major areas of the Institutional Research and Development Office's (IRDO) responsibility include: identifying, designing, and conducting major research projects that provide information to use in forming policy and making operational decisions within the FBI, Department of Justice, and the national law enforcement community; managing the FBI's Undercover

Safeguard Program; and using various techniques for evaluating, selecting, and monitoring personnel assigned to undercover operations; consulting with FBI personnel and other law enforcement agencies regarding research methods, evaluation techniques, statistics, and undercover/field operational functions; directly assisting FBI Academy faculty members and other FBI headquarters divisions with research studies and projects; and providing consultation in job-oriented statistics, research methods and evaluation, and Equal Employment Opportunity matters to appropriate FBI personnel. The overall objective of the IRDO is to support and enhance the ability of the FBI to perform its mission efficiently and effectively and to share appropriate findings with state and local criminal justice personnel and other Federal agencies.

LEGAL INSTRUCTION UNIT

The Legal Instruction Unit (LIU) represents Legal Counsel Division at the FBI Academy. Its mission is to provide quality instruction to FBI and DEA new Agents, the National Academy, and in-service and specialized schools. The LIU also conducts legal research and produces "Legal Digest" articles for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin each month. Through its National Law Institute, a program for legal advisors to law enforcement agencies, the LIU produces training monographs and updates to the FBI Legal Handbook as well as to the NEI and Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LEEDS) programs.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE UNIT

The Management Science Unit (MSU) was formed in the late 1960's with the mission of providing field training for law enforcement agencies in the area of management. With the opening of the FBI Academy in 1972, the personnel were transferred from FBI headquarters to Quantico and given the additional mission of providing management training in the FBI National Academy Program.

In 1980, former Director Webster approved the concept of a coordinated management training and development program for FBI supervisory and management personnel. The program offers formal management training and development at each step of the career development path, beginning with relief supervisory training and extending to senior Bureau executives. Support supervisory and management personnel are also included.

In 1984, the Personnel Assessment Center was consolidated into the MSU. The Center has the responsibility for assessing the potential of personnel for the field supervisor and Assistant Special Agent in Charge positions.

In addition, the MSU prepares, publishes, and disseminates the Management Quarterly, an in-house publication which is distributed to all management personnel four times a year. Timely management topics are presented.

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES UNIT

The Instructional Technology Services Unit (ITSU) provides all the audiovisual production and presentation services required by the entire Academy. The unit constantly becomes heavily involved with any special event at the Academy, in addition to responding to routine requests for graphics, photography, video, and audiovisual services and presentations.

NATIONAL ACADEMY UNIT

The FBI established the FBI National Academy Program in 1935. It is an 11-week, college-level education and training program conducted at the FBI Academy for municipal, county, and state law enforcement personnel. Each National Academy class has a limited number of spaces allocated for Federal and foreign officers. The National Academy Unit (NAU) annually conducts four National Academy sessions of 250 officers.

Each candidate for National Academy training must be nominated by the head of his/her agency and must meet certain broad selection criteria such as age, law enforcement experience, education, physical fitness, and general reputation among his/her peers. The FBI sustains all costs for training National Academy students. Agencies sending Federal and foreign officers pay for their travel.

The National Academy curriculum consists of courses in management science, behavioral Science, law, education and communication arts, and forensic science. Through an affiliation with the University of Virginia, National Academy students can earn undergraduate and graduate credits for the academic portion of the curriculum. A wide range of vocational subjects further compliments the program.

The National Academy's highly qualified instructional staff, composed mainly of experienced FBI Special Agents holding graduate degrees, bring advanced knowledge and expertise from practical law enforcement perspective to the classroom. To further enrich the National Academy Program, the NAU brings in many lecturers from educational institutions, together with outstanding speakers and experts from the criminal justice and related fields.

The NAU also coordinates the Field Police Training Program which serves as the foundation for the FBI's comprehensive law enforcement training program. The goal of this program is to improve the investigative, managerial, technical, and administrative capabilities of local, county, and state law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel by providing, upon request, education and training programs in local, state, and regional facilities throughout the United States by qualified FBI police instructors.

Further, the unit oversees Training Division responsibilities with regard to international training conducted by FBI personnel. This aspect of the unit's mission has as its goal the increase in capabilities of international law enforcement personnel through education, training, and support activities at the FBI Academy and extension programs abroad.

SPECIAL AGENTS' TRAINING UNIT

The mission of the Special Agents' Training Unit (SATU) is to oversee all training given to both new and in-service FBI Agents. The New Agents' Training Program provides FBI Agents with the best possible systematic set of learning experiences to ensure they gain the knowledge, develop the technical skills, and form the necessary attitudes to discharge the complex duties of a Special Agent of the FBI in a legal, professional, publicly accepted and supported fashion. This is accomplished through the administration of a 16-week training program involving approximately 680 hours of instruction in four major areas of concentration: academics, firearms, physical training/defensive tactics, and practical exercises; through a continuing review of the New Agents' Training Curriculum; through the evaluation of all aspects of an Agent's performance during training; through counseling; and through a continuing review of on-the-job experiences in conjunction with the Probationary Agents' Program.

With regard to in-service Agents, the mission of the SATU is to assess organizational training needs and to monitor and evaluate the FBI's in-service training program to ensure training and developmental programs support the FBI's priority investigative programs.

PHYSICAL TRAINING UNIT

The Physical Training Unit's (PTU) mission is to integrate fitness and defensive tactics into a comprehensive program that ensures that new Agent trainees can function in a tactical environment with optimum efficiency and safety. Additionally, the PTU works on improving the fitness level of National Academy attendees to physically prepare them to work with maximum effectiveness.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS UNIT

The Practical Applications Unit (PAU) began as an informal entity in October 1986, and became a formal unit in March 1988.

The PAU's mission is to administer practical exercises to new Agent trainees; schedule, maintain and develop the new Hogan's Alley Complex; and provide specialized driver training at the Special Operations Training Center (SOTC), Wallkill, New York.

TRAINING SUPPORT AND SERVICES UNIT

The Training Support and Services Unit (TSSU) was formed in June, 1987. The mission of the unit is to support and provide services to the Academy staff and students by completing major remodeling projects, maintaining all physical items and systems of the Academy, and answering service calls.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

The Behavioral Science Services Unit, Investigative Support Unit and the Special Operations and Research Unit make up the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC). The NCAVC is a law enforcement oriented resource center which consolidates research, training, investigative and operational support functions to provide assistance to law enforcement agencies confronted with unusual, high risk, vicious, or repetitive crimes. The NCAVC consists of eight programs: Training, Research and Development, Criminal Investigative Analysis, Crisis Management, Crisis Negotiation, Tactical Coordination, Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) and Arson and Bombing Investigative Services.

Investigative Support Unit

The Investigative Support Unit (ISU) has primary responsibility for all violent crime case analysis and consultation. It provides administrative control over the investigative support functions of the Criminal Investigative Analysis Subunit, Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) subunit, and the Arson and Bombing Investigative Services Subunit of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC).

In the Criminal Investigative Analysis Subunit, profiles of unknown offenders are constructed through a detailed analysis of violent crimes and aberrant behavior. In addition, consultation can be provided which may include investigative strategy, interviewing and proactive investigative techniques, search warrant information, personality assessments, and prosecution strategy. Special Agent Crime Analysts are available for "on-site" major case analysis and consultation with law enforcement officials involved with major violent crime investigations.

VICAP is designed to collect, collate and analyze the aspects of violent crimes so that through computer analysis and data processing, violent crimes can be compared, identified, and charted. In addition, experienced Major Case Specialists and Crime Analysts review the violent crime cases submitted and are able to provide their investigative and analytical expertise to the submitting law enforcement agencies. Through this process, suspects can be identified, crimes can be linked, and widespread law enforcement agencies can combine their resources to focus on a common criminal.

The Arson and Bombing Investigative Services Subunit (ABIS) has the primary responsibility to provide assistance in arson, bombing, terrorism, computer intrusions, and related violent crimes submitted to the NCAVC by Federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. The ABIS may be called

upon to provide consultations, on-site crime scene assessments, courtroom testimony, training programs, and research interviews on matters it reviews. The ABIS maintains for the NCAVC the Arson Information Management System (AIMS) Project, which detects temporal and geographic patterns found in serial arson and bombing incidents. The results of the AIMS program are incorporated into criminal investigative analyses.

Behavioral Science Services Unit

The Behavioral Science Services Unit's (BSSU) mission is to develop and provide programs of training, consultation, and information in the behavioral and social sciences to help the law enforcement community improve its administrative and operational effectiveness. This includes conducting research and presenting a variety of courses on topics such as interpersonal violence, death of children, hostage survival, terrorism, hypnosis, law enforcement stress and personal problems, futures forecasting, crime prevention, and interpersonal awareness.

The BSSU administers two of the NCAVC's programs: the Training Program and the Research and Development Program. The Training Program maintains a cadre of trained NCAVC coordinators in each FBI field office, acquaints the criminal justice community with the resources available in the NCAVC, and provides training for Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other selected professionals who deal with violent criminal matters.

The Research and Development Program focuses on developing new and innovative approaches and techniques to solving violent crime by studying the violent criminal, his/her modus operandi, his/her victims, and the motivation for his/her behavior.

Special Operations and Research Unit

The Special Operations and Research Unit (SOARU) provides training and research in all of the various components of crisis management and major case management within the FBI. Specifically, the unit handles all FBI training in Crisis Management, Special Weapons and Tactics, Observer/Sniper Operations, Tactical Air Operations, Crisis Negotiations (Hostage, Barricade, Suicide), Major Case Management, and Special Events Management. The SOARU also advises FBI field offices in both training and operational scenarios, assists FBI headquarters and field offices in designing and implementing command post/field training exercises, monitors and assesses FBI field crisis management capability, and provides liaison with other domestic and foreign members of the crisis management community.

As is the case in all the SOARU programs, there are a number of promising research projects ongoing in the Crisis Negotiation Program. The Aircraft Hijacking Interview Project (AHIP) is studying all 308 domestic hijackings in an effort to develop practical guidelines for an on-scene negotiator. A recent study done with the University of Vermont gathered empirical data from over 200 police departments across the country in an effort to examine their negotiators' response to hostage barricade situations.

One particularly promising project is the development of a Crisis Negotiator Assessment Scale; this joint project with the Baltimore City Police Department involves the designing of a "Level of Dangerousness Index." The Index identifies those factors in an incident which appear to be associated with later violence and allows a negotiator to quantify a subject's behavior, thereby predicting the probability of violence.

Each unit of the NCAVC is actively involved in formal research. Current research projects include:

- Aircraft Hijacking Interview Project
- Alternate Breaching Methods
- Arson and Bombing
- Artificial Intelligence
- Assassination
 - Child Abductors/Molesters
 - Computer Crime
- Crime Classification
- Crisis Negotiator Assessment Scale
 - Homicide by Poisoning
- Hostage Barricade Situations
- Less Than Lethal Weapons Research
- Nuclear/Chemical Biological Warfare Threat Assessment
- Observer/Sniper Selection Procedures
 - Serial Rape
 - Sexual Assault Against the Aging
 - Sexual Homicide
- Sexual Sadism
- Terrorism

The results of the NCAVC's research are disseminated to Federal, state, and local law enforcement through training sessions, articles, and on-scene assistance.

LABORATORY DIVISION

FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER

The overall goal of the Forensic Science Research and Training Center (FSRTC) is to provide quality research, training and operational support in the forensic sciences for FBI personnel and for the personnel of other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and crime laboratories.

Forensic science training at the FBI Academy began with its opening in 1972. Two Laboratory Division Special Agent Examiners and an Identification Division Latent Fingerprint Examiner were detailed to the Academy to form the Forensic Science Training Unit (FSTU). They provided forensic science training to FBI New Agents and offered one course in forensic science to the National Academy. Photography training at that time was provided by instructors who commuted from Headquarters to Quantico to give classes. The FSTU Staff continued to grow over the years as forensic science courses became more specialized and the course offerings more frequent. The dedication of the FSRTC in June of 1981, provided the physical structure to accommodate the transfer of the Forensic Science Research Unit from Headquarters to Quantico making it the only facility of its type in the United States which provides both forensic science research and training. The FSRTC operated under the management of the Scientific Analysis Section until the Fall of 1985 when it became the fourth Section of the Laboratory Division.

In addition to the Research and Training Units, the FSRTC has a Publications Group which is responsible for a quarterly publication entitled, "Crime Laboratory Digest." It is published in cooperation with the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors and serves as a medium for dissemination of technical and pertinent information between crime laboratories and forensic scientists. The printing of international symposia proceedings held at the FSRTC, Forensic Training Program Booklet, Directory of Crime Laboratories and the FSRTC Annual Report are also the responsibility of the Publications Group.

The Forensic Science Information Resources System (FSIRS), operating through facilities located at the FSRTC and the Headquarters Laboratory, provides forensic science information to FBI personnel and to personnel in crime laboratories and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and abroad.

The FSRTC, through input from the forensic science community, identifies and sponsors annually, international symposia for the interchange of technical and scientific information on forensic topics of contemporary interest.

FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH UNIT

The Forensic Science Research Unit has established a research program concentrated in the areas of biochemistry, immunology, chemistry, physics, and polygraphy. The goals of the program focus on the development of new methods in forensic science. The research staff interacts with researchers from academia, private industry, and other government and forensic science laboratories. The two general categories of research are long-term or original research projects in which the newest theories or technologies are explored for applications that are years from actual implementation, and short-term research projects which involve the evaluation of current methods to determine their value and reliability in forensic analysis. The ultimate goal is to develop and established procedures to be used by both the FBI Laboratory and other federal, state, and local crime laboratories to benefit the law enforcement community. The results of completed research projects are published in forensic science journals and other scientific journals appropriate to the research.

The Forensic Science Research Unit participates in the training process by providing quality instruction in the specialized scientific courses offered by the FBI to state and local crime laboratory personnel. Other responsibilities of the Research Unit include attending and participating in professional meetings and publishing research results. Attendance at professional meetings allows the Research Staff to interact with other scientists, learn about the latest discoveries and evaluate new instrumentation.

The staff of the Forensic Science Research Unit consists of 29 staff and visiting scientists including PhD level research scientists with graduate degrees in biochemistry, genetics, analytical chemistry, materials science, soil science, biomedical engineering, and psychology. The analytical instrumentation resources of the Research Unit include gas, liquid, ion, supercritical fluid, and gel-permeation chromatography, scanning electron microscopy, x-ray fluorescence spectrometry, mass spectrometry, including a quadrupole tandem mass spectrometer and an induction coupled plasma mass spectrometer, atomic absorption, fourier transform infrared, ultraviolet-visible and fluorescence spectrophotometry, and electrophoresis equipment.

The management of forensic science research is assisted by a peer review process which requires close cooperation with the Laboratory Division personnel at FBI Headquarters. Peer review groups consisting of research scientists and practicing forensic scientists from the FBI Laboratory are formed for each research project. The peer review group approves research project plans and goals and monitors research progress. All research publications and presentations are subject to a prior peer review.

Forensic Science Training

The goal of the Forensic Science Training Unit is to provide quality training in the forensic sciences to the FBI, DEA and other law enforcement agencies, including crime laboratories. The broad, high-level forensic technical training program ensures a continuous upgrading of the criminal justice system and increases the technical capabilities and self-sufficiency of state and local laboratories.

The forensic training for new FBI Special Agents includes 57 hours of instruction in fingerprints, collection and preservation of physical evidence and photography. The training staff also instructs the Agent trainee on the services, capabilities and limitations of the physical evidence examinations performed by the FBI Laboratory and Identification Divisions. Crime scene practical exercises are stressed. DEA Basic Agents receive sixteen hours of instruction in non-drug related physical evidence and fingerprint matters.

The forensic science In-Service training program offers courses for FBI Special Agents, FBI Laboratory examiners, and selected FBI technicians. These courses are taught or coordinated by the Forensic Science Training Unit at the FBI Academy in such area as arson and bombing crime scene, latent fingerprints, laboratory matters/collection and preservation of physical evidence, polygraph and photography.

The FSTU is also involved in forensic instruction for the FBI National Academy. This program is an 11-week course of instruction for local, county and state police officers who meet certain entrance requirements. It is conducted at the FBI Academy four times each year with 200 to 250 students in each session. Those successfully completing certain courses in law, management, behavioral science, forensic science and education can earn up to 19 semester hours of undergraduate credit, or 9 semester hours of graduate credit through the University of Virginia's Division of Continuing Education. The FSTU provides accredited courses in the areas of forensic and technical services for managers, questioned document examination, directed study in forensic science, latent fingerprint sciences, and photography.

The Specialized Forensic Science Training program of the FSTU provides one to four week practical courses in a wide range of forensic science disciplines for Federal, state and local investigators and crime laboratory examiners. The courses are taught at the FSRTC by examiners from the individual case-working units of the FBI Laboratory in addition to members of the FSRTC staff. The specialized scientific courses give crime laboratory personnel hands-on training to enhance their basic skills and procedures as well as introduce them to new or more advanced techniques used in the examination of physical evidence. The forensic investigative courses offer training in the most effective

methods of identifying, collecting and preserving physical evidence in all types of investigations. The program includes such areas as crime scene investigation, arson crime scene investigation and bombing crime scene investigation.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

FBI ENGINEERING RESEARCH FACILITY
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

This facility grew out of the FBI's Engineering Research and Development Strategy, approved by the Director in 1983, which was driven by an imperative need to reduce both time and costs required to compromise foreign counterintelligence (FCI) targets. A key requirement is functional integration of tasks to facilitate the flow in work -- from initial concept, through development with simulated testing, to preproduction and actual testing -- culminating in the rapid production of technical products required by our investigators to gain otherwise unobtainable intelligence and investigative information. In FCI matters particularly, operability on first deployment must be assured since there may be no subsequent opportunities. A partnership with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency was responsible for the development of a state-of-the-art computer-aided engineering capacity specifically adapted to FBI and intelligence community needs. Our original concepts made full use of advanced designs found in leading government and private-sector structures. Synthesis of these ideas contributed to our original concept and this self-contained, quick-reaction facility, now in the second stage of construction, will provide the FBI with a strategic capability to carry out its originally envisioned research and development strategy as well as include a number of imperative new requirements in criminal investigations. Key features and capabilities of this integrated facility:

- Designed to facilitate engineering and its support functions
- Permits faster response time to investigative needs
- Reduces (by approximately half) cost of custom devices
- Affords increased security to sensitive operations
- Provides testing facilities to assure successful deployments
- Facilitates professional development of engineering staff

FBI New Agents Training Program

The FBI New Agents Program is currently 16 weeks long. The curriculum consists of academic subjects such as law, behavioral science, forensic science, FBI operations, firearms training, defensive tactics and physical training.

Since the opening of the FBI Academy in 1972, there have been approximately 9,000 New Agents graduated. In Fiscal Year 1990, 532 New Agents were trained; this year 672 will be trained.

New Agents Class 91-6 has 29 graduates. There are seven women, three Blacks, and three Hispanics. The class includes accountants, former military officers, former police officers, and one former minor league baseball player.

ered. Task focus s and gress crime ation- con- e vic- mote ms of el to wide s are what use of

zens. Let us also honor all those who are working to win the fight against crime and reaffirm our determination to uphold America's promise of liberty and justice for all.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 16, has designated the week of April 21 through April 27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 21 through April 27, 1991, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to join in honoring those who work in behalf of crime victims and their families. I also encourage all Americans to learn about ways that they can help to prevent crime and to assist its victims in their communities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:37 p.m., April 22, 1991]

Remarks at a White House Ceremony for the Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 22, 1991

Welcome to the White House. A while ago it seemed a little warm, and now I don't know what's happened to us. But I'm delighted to be here, and I'm also very pleased to welcome all of you to the Rose Garden, very pleased to be with the Attorney General, who is doing an outstanding job in this area—many areas, but this one that brings us together in expressing our concern in trying to help the victims of crime. I'm pleased to see so many Members

today. We welcome you all.

I'm glad to see Jane Burnley, the Director of the Office for the Victims of Crime. And also Mayor Daley, from Chicago, honoring us, who's been long interested in this. Rich, welcome, sir, to the White House. And I want to thank the State legislators as well who are with us.

Over the past couple of years, 2 years, we've traveled across the country praising those involved in service to others. And our crime victims effort is a very special part of that tradition. Shortly after I took office, the Attorney General invited 1989's honorees to meet me in the Oval Office. A year ago this week, we gathered here in the Rose Garden to salute the 1990 honorees. And moments ago, I signed a proclamation declaring this National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

And now it is again a privilege to stand with a new group of honorees and salute you not only as Points of Light, helping other people, but also as points of courage.

Ladies and gentlemen, standing before you are seven good Americans who simply refused to surrender, seven good Americans who won against the odds, representing seven good reasons why our efforts for crime victims will continue to triumph and to grow.

Far too often, for too many years, victims of crime became the forgotten people, subjected to continued victimization by the system itself. Then people like Virginia's Frank Carrington, rightly regarded as one of the founding fathers of the movement, stepped into the breach. They fought back. They got involved. And they proved to America that one man or one woman can make a difference.

Maybe you heard about this 11-year-old girl up in Alaska. She tried to help when her mom was attacked at home just after Christmas. The assailant got away, but not without the girl showing the police where the man left his fingerprints. And 10 weeks went by without a lead. And then the girl spotted the accused at a convenience store. And she didn't hide. She didn't run away. She called the police, and then, unbelievably, she grabbed a neighbor and chased this man down the street. And when the

his hair for all she was worth. True story.

Like a real-life version of the gutsy child in "Home Alone," Diana Bowles stood up for family, stood up against crime, and stood up to be counted when the chips were down. Like the seven all-American heroes we honor today, she symbolizes a new America where people refuse to be the victims anymore.

And I think of pioneers like California's Gail—this one's a tough one—Abarbanel and Jayne Crisp, of South Carolina. A generation ago, a continent apart, each of these two women helped cultivate the grassroots effort to assist the victims of rape. Out of efforts like these, America came to understand a simple truth: that every victim of every crime deserves to be treated with dignity and compassion.

Over the past decade, community efforts like those represented here have been backed up by a new partnership with the White House and America's cities and States. While the crime bill I signed last year fell far short of the effective criminal justice reform that I had sought, it did create the first-ever Federal crime victims bill of rights. It gave the Justice Department enhanced authority to ensure that the system treats crime victims fairly. And it contains new measures to protect child victims and witnesses.

Working with Congress, we not only reauthorized the 1984 Victims of Crime Act, we also boosted its annual Victims Compensation and Assistance Fund to \$150 million—dollars that came not from taxpayers but from criminals' fines and penalties. We stepped up efforts to fully implement the Victim-Witness Protection Act and the new Victims' Rights and Restitution Act. And there's probably no better model of their success than one of today's honorees, Nancy Stoner Lampy, our victim-witness coordinator in South Dakota, an outstanding advocate for Native American crime victims.

We've made real gains. But many challenges remain. Two of today's honorees can help point the way: California's John Gillis and Tennessee's Barbara Reed. They've both made their mark fighting for tougher laws. They know the real way to help the

The reality to help - make sure lead being
Warrant 1st
alone

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prosecutors put away America's most violent offenders. One of the most important of these provisions recognizes that reducing firearms violence must mean exclusionary rule reform. I'm not a lawyer, but I put great stock in common sense. And it never did make sense that, because a policeman has made a mistake, a dangerous criminal can get off scot-free. The Supreme Court has invited legislative experimentation with direct action to prevent illegal searches and seizures. And so, today I am announcing that we are accepting that invitation. Our plan would authorize the Attorney General to develop alternative administrative sanctions for any Federal agent who improperly seizes a gun in violation of the fourth Amendment. Once these protections were in place, firearms in serious drug, violent, and certain other cases would always be admissible in certain Federal cases involving armed felons. It is simply intolerable that these armed criminals should go free when good solid evidence is available.

Our message is simple: The time to act is now. The time to schedule congressional hearings is now. The Attorney General is ready to testify now. And most of the other experts needed are probably right here in the East Room now.

So, looking out here today, I see a group of principled, all-American heroes whose dedication at home matches that of our people overseas. Heroes like Attorney General Mike Moore of Mississippi, who stood with us in the Rose Garden last fall and described the terrible ordeal, due to current habeas rules, in which victims and their families can never draw the curtains on tragic murders and rapes. Heroes like Louisiana's district attorney, Richard Ieyoub, who called the efforts to gut last year's crime bill a major fraud on the American people—the one that, for all practical purposes, would have shut down the death penalty in the 37 States where it now exists. Heroes like Dan Lundgren, California's new AG, whose miracle end run in Congress in '84 produced some of the most far-reaching criminal law reforms in our nation's history. Mike and Richard, we are on a 100-day clock. And we hope you and your col-

again today. And Dan, we're hoping you can lend your magic to the cause once more. Because this week marks the anniversary of the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List. And I'm here to tell you that this new crime bill is on America's most wanted list of pressing national business.

And as I said last fall, America's prosecutors will not accept a phony crime bill that is tougher on law enforcement than it is on criminals. No more loopholes; no more rolls of the dice. I urge the Congress to heed the voices of our people, our police, our prosecutors, and help us take back the streets. Together, let's act on this crime bill now.

Thank you all very, very much for coming. Good luck. May God bless our country. And now I'll put a signature to both of these documents. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the East Room of the White House.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Proposed Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 March 11, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this Administration's primary legislative initiative addressing the continuing threat of violent crime in this country. This proposal, entitled the "Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991," contains a broad spectrum of critically needed reforms to the criminal justice system, as well as new offenses and penalties for various acts of life-threatening criminal behavior. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis. I urge that congressional action on this initiative be completed within the next 100 days.

The enormous danger posed by violent criminals in our midst today is totally unacceptable. In 1990, more than 20,000 Americans were murdered. Our citizens are rightly demanding that elected officials act with resolve to reduce substantially the threat violent crime poses to their families and communities. The dramatic victory

sian Gulf serves as a model for what can be accomplished by leaders and citizens committed to achieving a common goal. It is time for all Americans to work together to take back the streets and liberate our neighborhoods from the tyranny of fear.

This legislative package is designed to address comprehensively the failures of the current criminal justice system. There must be a clear understanding on the streets of America that anyone who threatens the lives of others will be held accountable. To this end, it is essential that we have swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration. Too many times, in too many cases, criminals go free because the scales of justice are unfairly loaded against dedicated law enforcement officials.

The core elements of my proposal are:

- **Restoration of the Federal Death Penalty** by establishing constitutionally sound procedures and adequate standards for imposing Federal death penalties that are already on the books (including mail bombing and murder of Federal officials); and authorizing the death penalty for drug kingpins and for certain heinous acts such as terrorist murders of American nationals abroad, killing of hostages, and murder for hire.
- **Habeas Corpus Reform** to stop the often frivolous and repetitive appeals that clog our criminal justice system, and in many cases effectively nullify State death penalties, by limiting the ability of Federal and State prisoners to file repetitive habeas corpus petitions.
- **Exclusionary Rule Reform** to limit the release of violent criminals due to legal technicalities by permitting the use of evidence that has been seized by Federal or State law enforcement officials acting in "good faith," or a firearm seized from dangerous criminals by a Federal law enforcement officer. This proposal also includes a system for punishing Federal officers who violate Fourth Amendment standards, as well as a means for compensating victims of unlawful searches.
- **Increased Firearms Offenses and Penalties** including a 10-year mandatory

prison term for the use of a semiautomatic firearm in a drug trafficking offense or violent felony, a 5-year mandatory sentence for possession of a firearm by dangerous felons, new offenses involving theft of firearms and smuggling firearms in furtherance of drug trafficking or violent crimes, and a general ban on gun clips and magazines that enable a firearm to fire more than 15 rounds without reloading.

In addition to these proposals, my initiative contains elements designed to curb terrorism, racial injustice, sexual violence, and juvenile crime, and to support appropriate drug testing as a condition of post-conviction release for Federal prisoners.

I look forward to working with the Congress during the next 100 days on this necessary legislation.

George Bush

The White House,
March 11, 1991.

**Remarks at the Point of Light Award Presentation Ceremony for Henderson Hall/Barcroft Elementary School Adopt-A-School Program in Arlington, Virginia
March 11, 1991**

Thank you, Dr. Kahan, and to everybody else—Ms. Treadwell and Colonel Buckley, Corporal Simms, and so many others. I'm just delighted to be here with you, with the students, all the students of Barcroft, and their marine buddies from Henderson Hall.

You know, this is, as Dr. Kahan said, a very special day because I am naming you and these efforts—the marines—the 400th daily Point of Light. That's something that this school and all of you can be very proud of. And since this event is so special—recognizing our 400th Point of Light—I want to tell you just for a minute what this recognition means.

Some of you know that on every single day of the year except Sunday, I name as a Point of Light a person or a group serving their community somewhere in America, volunteers helping other people. I call them

our Points of Light because their caring deeds shine like beacons of hope.

You say, why do we honor them this way? Well, first of all, I name a Point of Light each day because I want to show the whole country that all of our problems have solutions. In fact, this country is full of solutions. You kids here just have to look around you to see that this is true—look at how the Henderson Hall marines became your "Tuesday Tutors" to help you in school. They've shown that caring is one of the best solutions that there is.

Also, I name a Point of Light each day because I want to remind people that real success doesn't mean earning a lot of money or wearing expensive clothes. Real success means helping someone who needs you. We see that success right here. You kids here needed some friends. So 8 years ago, the Henderson Hall marines became your buddies, buddies both in and out of the classroom. Your special friends are real successes because they're volunteering their time to help you.

In addition, by naming Points of Light I want our whole country to know who our nation's heroes are. Today's heroes are our neighbors and family and friends, anyone who gives of themselves by teaching someone to read or by visiting a lonely senior citizen or by helping a lonely child. And by naming Points of Light, I want all Americans to discover the heroes that they can be. As President, I want to do everything that I can to call on each person in America to find a way to serve someone in need.

And so, that's why I came here today, to show the whole country this very special relationship between the marines and the students of Barcroft. And this relationship shows that there are all kinds of heroes. We all know that the front line for some marines was in the desert of the Middle East liberating Kuwait. Well, I'm here today to say that there are other marines on another front line—this one right here, right here in our own backyard. And these Henderson Hall marine buddies are serving our country in another kind of fight, the one to help our children be successful, happy students.

To the marine buddies, I say thank you for the important work that you're doing here and for the inspiring example of

strength you're showing the Nation. And to the kids, to the students, I say I hope you'll follow the example of these outstanding marine buddies of yours by helping people who need you throughout your whole life. The marines are the heroes of today, and I've got this wonderful, warm feeling that you'll be the heroes of tomorrow.

And so, it's my great pleasure to recognize our 400th Point of Light and to present to you, the marine buddies, and to you, Dr. Kahan, for Barcroft Elementary School, letters of appreciation for the wonderful example that you have set for our entire country.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:57 p.m. in the cafeteria of the school. In his remarks, he referred to Ellen Kahan, principal of the school; Rita Treadwell, civil coordinator of the marine program; Col. Robert R. Buckley, Henderson Hall base commander; and Corp. Dawn Simms, a marine tutor.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Louisiana Governor Buddy Roemer's Switch to the Republican Party

March 11, 1991

The President today welcomed Louisiana Governor Buddy Roemer's announcement that he has switched his party affiliation from the Democrat Party to the Republican Party. The President looks forward to working closely with Governor Roemer as the most recent addition to the ranks of Republican Governors.

As Governor Roemer stated, "The reason is simple. After more than 10 years of public service, it has been my observation and increasing conviction that it is the Republican Party that is becoming most open to new ideas, new thinking, new people, most open to team building, to opportunity building."

Governor Roemer, a former four-term Congressman, was elected Governor in 1987 and is the first sitting Governor to switch parties in modern history. This follows a number of Democrat officeholders,

more than affiliations. Governor last switch party invited the House on March 11,

Appointment of Assistant Secretary of the President

The President's appointment of Assistant Secretary of the President to the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., is a significant step in the administration of the President.

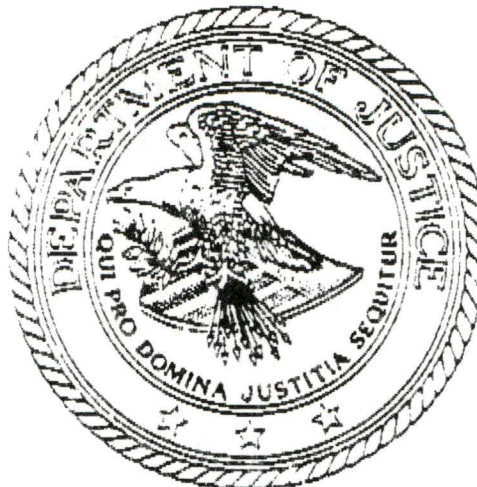
Mr. Parmelee, Assistant Secretary of the President, is a former Director of the Office of the Director of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1987 to August 1987. Mr. Parmelee is a former Director of the Office of the Director of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1984 election year. Mr. Parmelee is a former Director of the Office of the Director of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1983, he was the summit of the National Archives and Records Administration, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Parmelee is a former Director of the Office of the Director of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1984 election year. Mr. Parmelee is a former Director of the Office of the Director of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1983, he was the summit of the National Archives and Records Administration, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Remarks at the National Agriculture Conference for Edward R. Roybal

March 12, 1991

The President's remarks at the National Agriculture Conference for Edward R. Roybal, March 12, 1991, were a significant step in the administration of the President.



OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10th St. and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

Tele-Fax Number: 514-8639

TO: Beth Hinchliffe

FAX: (202) 456-6218

Additional Message: _____

FROM: Brock Brower

DIRECT DIAL: 456-2930

Number of Pages (excluding this page): _____

Date: May 21, 1991



Department of Justice

"AN ANTI-CRIME COALITION
FOR AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES"

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY

DICK THORNBURGH
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE OPENING ASSEMBLY

OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUMMIT
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO VIOLENT CRIME:
PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE NINETIES

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1991
9:15 A.M.

Last week, our hearts lifted as joint military operations won a great victory over violence and aggression in the Persian Gulf. That victory -- a textbook example of military might brought implacably to bear upon a ruthless enemy -- is remarkable in two respects. First, it was achieved by a unified coalition of the forces of twenty-seven nations, and second, it brought renewed respect, worldwide -- as the President has said -- "for the rule of law over the rule of the jungle."

I believe there are strong lessons here for us today -- even goals -- as we embark upon this joint effort to respond to violent crime in America. I fully trust that we can, by engaging in this dialogue, fashion a similar coalition of forces -- at all levels of our government -- to combat lawless violence here at home. And I greatly hope that together -- by building this coalition against crime -- we can preserve the rule of law to our threatened neighborhoods and the communal life in this country.

Let it then be understood, we are here in the name of the law and for the furtherance of justice. We are not here to search for the roots of crime, or to discuss sociological theory. The American people demand action to stop criminal violence whatever its causes. The debate over the root causes of crime will go on for decades, but the carnage in our own mean streets must be halted now. Those streets where violent crime last year claimed some 6 million American citizens as victims, where the



Bill Guyton

FBI Academy

Follow-ups < 4pm Tues.
4pm wed.

speech time frame 8-10 minutes

POTUS introduced by AG

he'll speak around 2:15pm

attendees - 1,000

Don Johnson

202-324-4634

Dir. Sessions, AG.

Walt Stowe
703-640-1237

yellow brick road
(challenge)
graduation hill (final obstacle)

Pat Foran
"Hogan's Alley"
103-266-3753

Tom Colombell
~~703-640-1133~~
703
640-1133

LZ - inside the running track.

local police + federal combined effort

Integrity w/out knowledge is weak & useless, &
knowledge w/out integrity is dangerous & dreadful
- Samuel Johnson

Auditorium is non-descript



(703) 640-1237

WALTER B. STOWE, JR.
Unit Chief
New Agents Training Unit

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI Academy
Quantico, VA 22135

Hoan's Alley

Canada mural

mid-city
radio-tv

Biograph
movie theatre

motel

Post of. C. bank
dug stone

woods

motel

QUANTICO:

- graduation 5/30; 8 pages
- crime package
- FBI Academy

CRIME PACKAGE

- ~~--100 days, 6/14~~
- ~~--same as '89, plus: exclusionary rule; habeas corpus reform~~
~~(1 yr. limit); death penalty~~
- 4/22, Crime Victims Week

ACADEMY

- Sharon Smith, 324-3691 (202)
- Marine One
- ~~--Hogan's Alley~~
- ~~--Behavioral Sciences~~
- other speeches: Kennedy, Nixon; Crime Bill '89-91;

SHARON SMITH (324-3691)

- who graduating; what courses; how long;
- inside jokes
- who in audience
- crime bill
- V head of new agents' training unit, **Walt Stowe** (703) 640-1237
 - each class has particular agent assigned to them (inside jokes, particular personalities); -- graduation itself
- V FBI (directors speeches), **Bob Moran** (head of speechwriting unit) 324-3000 x 5385
- ~~--graduation itself -- Thornburgh; Sessions; GB; GB receive~~
~~Honorary Special Agent of FBI;~~
- ~~--auditorium~~
- wcmb **John Burke**, Dp. Assist. Director (2nd in charge of training), point man for Quantico -- 703 640-1102; handling overall of ceremony;
- 5/29 or 5/30? 1:30 p.m.
- from MK: **Kevin Wilkinson** (FBI Legislative) 324-2454

BOB MORAN

- will check on Congressional for me
- will fax stuff on Academy
- will try to think of joke
- Margo Moser

KEVIN WILKINSON 324-2454 (or Steve Hooks, 324-4510)

- state and local training -- over 1,000 local and state officers in National Academy Programs; beyond just facility for FBI agents -- not just federal, also supports state and local;

WALT STONE (Quantico)

--29 graduating; 16 weeks; all have BA; former military officers, no lawyers in this group, former police officer; minor league baseball pitcher; 7 females, 22 males; pretty diverse ethnically (2 Hispanics, 3 blacks); average age 28-29; 34 is oldest; 23 year-old accountant; 23-35 hire;

--reporting to offices, Maui, Texas, N.C., Vermont;; all to field offices; white collar crime work; investigative work run gamut;

--(me: tie in Twin Peaks)

--any time new crime initiative, results in additional responsibilities for FBI, re=prioritization of resources;

--class motto -- courage, commitment, common sense (each class selects its own); whole time here wear light blue polo shirts -- last couple of weeks class shirts; motto on the shirts

--8 classes right now;

--main auditorium, 1,000 people -- including DEA agents who are training there too -- FBI National Academy (11=week for state, local, and international police officers);

--nicknames -- a number of different instructors (range, gym, etc.) -- curriculum has academic element (forensic, law), firearms training, physical training and defensive tactics -- "Stonehead"; practical problems;

--inside jokes -- movie, "Yellow Brick Road" -- strenuous stamina obstacle course; "Hogan's Alley" -- like a real town -- bank that gets robbed much too frequently -- media interest for sleepy little town in Va., highest crime rate in America -- chastise director for that;

--Commandant of Marine Corps (landlords) -- Marty Reardon, one of graduates, was in Marine Corps Officer Basic School at Quantico before coming over -- Marines greet each other on road, some trainees pick it up -- a dog growl;

--"Silence of the Lambs" -- Walt is in the movie; gives positive portrayal of FBI; was in graduation scene; Larry Bonney in first scene; number in movie;

--Behavioral Science Unit at Quantico;

THORNBURGH (514-2000)

--Crime Summit

--Alabama legislature

--V Brock Brower (speechwriting)

MAJOR BONWICK (GB's Marine Aide) x 1747

--FBI Academy -- agents and DEA; and National Police Academy; Hostage Rescue Team; varied and good work;

--on Quantico Marine Base, but belongs to FBI -- run solely by Justice Department; extremely close, good working relationship between ; cross-training;

--close to Weapons Training Battalion -- near Marine Corps rifle and pistol range -- don't wander aimlessly;

--SECRET SERVICE (re: previous GB association with FBI)
--wcmb Lou Merletti, Beltsville (301) 344-8530

MARIANNE McGETTIGAN x2449

Message from the Director

I want to thank you for your interest in the FBI. Work with the Bureau can provide you with a unique and rewarding career. To keep pace with society's changing needs, we must maintain the highest standards in the recruitment of Special Agents. You should know from the outset that the competition is tough. We select only the very best for FBI training.



As a Special Agent, you will receive the finest training available in law enforcement today. Once you are assigned to investigative work, you will be backed by expert support personnel and state-of-the-art technology. Most important of all, you will work with highly motivated men and women as part of one of the world's most respected law enforcement agencies.

As you review the material that follows, ask yourself whether you have the desire and dedication required to serve your country in one of its most demanding, exciting, and honorable professions.

An FBI career is not for everyone. The hours can be long, and the work is demanding and sometimes dangerous. Every day, we will ask for the best you can give. In return, you can build a career that gives incomparable satisfaction in upholding the laws of the Nation.

The words "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity" are embossed on the FBI seal. They are more than words - they define the lives of every man and woman who serves, or has served, as a Special Agent.

The FBI has a proud past. We need top-calibre Special Agent candidates to help us build an equally proud and bright future.

William S. Sessions

William S. Sessions
Director



Significant work

It could be hours monitoring a court-authorized wiretap in a drug case. It could be weeks examining business records to investigate white-collar crime. It could be writing a computer program to track the interstate movement of stolen property. It could be collecting evidence of espionage activities. It could be apprehending fugitives and terrorists, or handling sensitive undercover assignments. Whatever you do as a Special Agent of the FBI, you will take special satisfaction in knowing that your work has real meaning.

The mission of the FBI requires a variety of skills. There are Special Agent appointments available for men and women who have a four-year college degree or an advanced degree in a specific field required by the FBI.

The FBI, then and now

Founded in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation, the FBI has evolved into the Federal Government's principal investigative agency, responsible for investigating violations of more than 260 Federal statutes. The overall objective of the FBI is to investigate criminal activity and civil matters in which the Federal Government has an interest, and to provide the Executive Branch with information relating to national security.

FBI activities include investigations into organized crime, white-collar crime, public corruption, financial crime, fraud against the Government, bribery, copyright matters, civil rights violations, bank robbery, extortion, kidnaping, air piracy, terrorism, foreign counterintelligence, interstate criminal activity, fugitive and drug trafficking matters, and other violations of Federal statutes.

Today's FBI consists of over 13,000 non-Agent personnel and 9,500 Special Agents. In addition to its role in law enforcement, the FBI assists state and local police agencies with its Forensic Laboratory, National Crime Information Center, and Identification Division and by training hundreds of state and local law enforcement officers at the FBI Academy each year.

William S. Sessions

William S. Sessions was born May 27, 1930, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. He graduated from Northeast High School in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1948, and in 1951 enlisted in the United States Air Force, receiving his wings and commission in October 1952. Thereafter, he served on active duty until October 1955. In 1956 he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and in 1958 received his LL.B. degree (now Juris Doctor) from Baylor University School of Law.

Mr. Sessions was a private practitioner of law in Waco, Texas, from 1958 until 1969, when he left his firm, Haley, Fulbright, Winniford, Sessions, and Bice, to join the

Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., as Chief of the Government Operations Section, Criminal Division. In 1971 Mr. Sessions was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

In 1974 Mr. Sessions was appointed United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, and in February 1980, became Chief Judge of that Court. During his service on the bench, Mr. Sessions served on the Board of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C., and on committees of the State Bar of Texas and the Judicial Conference of the United States.

On November 1, 1987, Mr. Sessions resigned his position as United States District Judge to become Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was sworn in on November 2, 1987.

Mr. Sessions is a member of the American Bar Association and has served as an officer or Director of the Federal Bar Association of San Antonio, the American Judicature Society, the San Antonio Bar Association, the Waco-McLennan County Bar Association, and the District Judges' Association of the Fifth Circuit.

Mr. Sessions has received the Baylor University Distinguished Alumni Award and has been awarded honorary degrees from the John C. Marshall Law School, St. Mary's University School of Law, and the Dickinson School of Law. In 1988 he was honored as Baylor Law School's "Lawyer of the Year"; was named "Father of the

Year" for public service by the National Fathers Day Committee; and received the Golden Plate Award from the American Academy of Achievement.

Mr. Sessions is married to the former Alice June Lewis and is the father of four children: William Lewis, Peter Anderson, Mark Gregory, and Sara Anne.



ROGER COLLINS - GEORGIA

Roger Collins is a walking habeas corpus horror story. His case illustrates why the victims of violent crime in this country -- and their long suffering families -- believe that our system of habeas corpus procedures all too often protects the rights of hardened criminals at the expense of the rights of innocent victims.

Who is Roger Collins? My colleagues from Georgia should know. Collins is a convicted murderer from Georgia who was sentenced to die for his crimes in 1977. But Collins, largely through the skillful use of state and federal habeas corpus procedures, has been able to delay his execution for over 13 years.

On the night of August 6, 1977, Roger Collins and two companions, who had been out drinking and carousing, offered Deloris Luster a ride home in Houston County, Georgia. Instead of taking her home, the men drove the victim to a pecan orchard where she was brutally raped and sodomized. Roger Collins then bludgeoned the victim to death with a tire iron. Collins was turned in by one of his accomplices and arrested the next day.

Collins subsequently confessed to raping and killing the victim. He was convicted on both counts and sentenced to death for murder and fifteen years imprisonment for the rape. The Georgia Supreme Court unanimously affirmed his conviction and sentence on direct appeal in 1979. Yet Roger Collins has been using habeas corpus petitions to make a mockery of the Georgia death penalty and the verdict of the jury that sentenced him. In all, Collins has filed five separate state and federal petitions for habeas corpus relief.

In January of 1990, the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit rejected Collins' second petition for federal habeas corpus relief. It found that Collins' arguments were simply restatements of claims raised in prior petitions and thus constituted abuse of the writ of habeas corpus. Collins has been able to delay the imposition of his sentence yet again by filing new state proceedings, despite the rejection of three earlier state habeas corpus petitions.

The Bush-Administration's proposal to reform the federal habeas corpus system would prevent this abuse of the habeas corpus system to delay the imposition of death sentences. It embodies the recommendations of former Supreme Court Justice Powell's Committee on habeas corpus reform. Passage of the President's Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 will ensure that victims, like the family of Deloris Luster, eventually realize a partial end to the emotional torment they have suffered in losing a loved one at the hands of a violent criminal -- Suffering that is made worse by watching the convicted murderer evade his punishment for 13 years by drowning the completion of his sentence in a sea of appeals unrelated to guilt or innocence.

(Hinchliffe)
May 23, 1991 2 p.m.
FBI Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FBI ACADEMY GRADUATION
Quantico, Virginia
May 30, 1991

Thank you, Dick. Director Sessions, I'm delighted to be here today -- and honored to be Special Agent Bush. Does this mean I'm now entitled to learn defensive tactics from "Stonehead"? Might come in handy dealing with Congress.

Congratulations to today's newest Special Agents. I heard that when John Burke told you your commencement speaker was going to be a man you all admire and want to emulate, one of you asked: "You mean Agent Dale Cooper is coming to Quantico?"

Given my doctors' current orders, I'm glad it was you and not me who had to make it through "Yellow Brick Road" in order to be here today. Speaking of my health, you might be interested to know I just received a note from a farmers' organization. It said: "This wouldn't have happened if you'd eaten your broccoli."

I'm proud to be here saluting the FBI for its "fidelity, bravery, and integrity." And I'm proud to salute this class for its "courage, commitment, and common sense." But tell me, what's more exciting: that you're about to head off to your first assignments -- or that you're going to receive your diplomas from a real movie star? Very impressive debut, Walt (Stowe).

The FBI is an essential part of government -- investigating violations of federal law in criminal, civil, and intelligence fields. [^] But there's something else very special, beyond its crimefighting role. The bureau sets an example for the country

in how to join together to battle the challenges we face. That's because at its heart is the concept of cooperation between the government -- federal, local and state -- and individuals.

That's exactly the way we need to work together to deliver this country from fear. ~~Think of the reality we face.~~ Last year, violent crime made victims out of 6 million American citizens. Six million. Last year, violent crime wrote the end to 20,000 American lives. Our servicemen and women are in more danger on American streets than they were on the Saudi desert.

That's not the society we deserve. That's not the society we want to pass on to our children.

~~So~~ in March of 1989, I stood in the rain on the steps of the Capitol with some of the law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line for all of us. Together, we called for Congress to pass our crime package -- legislation designed to protect our cops by giving them the tools they need to get their job done. It was tough legislation. It was fair legislation.

Today, in May of 1991, I stand here in the midst of another group of law enforcement officers. I have to report that after two years Congress has still failed to act on our request.

Earlier this year, ~~hearing the pain and frustration of Americans who want to reclaim their streets from criminals,~~ the Attorney General and I convened an unprecedented crime summit. ~~It~~ *we called* ~~was a meeting of the finest minds in American law enforcement.~~ ^{upon} When I met them I was impressed -- ~~they were strong, confident,~~ and driven by a sense of urgency. ~~The summit resulted in the~~

Together, we produced the

~~A crime bill we brought to Congress in March. A crime bill that must pass. For the killing has to stop. And it has to stop now.~~

Our Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 will ^{show} ~~stop~~ the terrifying downward spiral of lawlessness. It will strengthen our nation's criminal justice system -- which is too often unfairly loaded against dedicated law enforcement officials. ~~The voice of this Act will be clearly heard and on the streets of this land.~~

~~At the core of this Act~~ ^{The} ~~are three~~ ^{which combines three} ~~major elements.~~ First:

habeas corpus reform. This act ensures that justice will no longer have to endure endless years of frivolous, repetitive ^{challenges} ~~appeals~~ which clog our system and nullify ^{delay justice} ~~death sentences.~~

~~Finally, justice will have its day in court.~~

Second: exclusionary rule reform. It is simply intolerable that armed criminals go free when solid evidence is available. Our proposal would limit the release of violent criminals due to legal technicalities. To do this, it permits the use of evidence that has been seized by officials acting in "good faith." In addition, it would ~~also~~ ^{allow} introduction as evidence of firearms seized from dangerous criminals -- no matter how obtained.

Third: increased firearms offenses penalties. Drug traffickers and violent felons who use semiautomatic weapons will face mandatory sentences. We also introduce new categories of offenses for firearms theft and smuggling. We will silence the terrifying retort of illegal guns on the streets of this land.

And our fourth core provision is for the restoration of the federal death penalty. The taking of a human life is the most

serious action there can be -- whether it's done by a criminal or by the state. But, when necessary, the Federal government must and will impose the Federal death penalties that are already on the books. These cover the most horrendous crimes in our society -- such as fatal acts of terrorism or hijacking, and political assassinations. Our bill also extends these capital offenses to include modern-day savageries like heinous drug crimes and murder for hire. We must uphold the simple rule of justice: Those who take a life must be prepared to pay with their own life.

And in addition, we've strengthened these core proposals with some potent new protective additions. Our Act includes elements designed to curb terrorism, racial injustice, sexual violence, and juvenile crime. There are proposals for appropriate drug testing as a condition of post-conviction release for federal prisoners. It outlines protections for witnesses, and for abused kids. We will introduce rules to enhance federal prosecutions of sexual violence involving children. The Act requires mandatory HIV testing of accused sex offenders. And it guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing.

Listen to these words. "The land is full of bloody crimes. And the city is full of violence." Ezekiel wrote that over 2,000 years ago. The battle between good and evil still rages. But our Act will strengthen the side -- and the power -- of good.

You people know what we're up against. You know we've just got to get going. The American people are sick of talk. They want action. Action to stop violent crimes. Action to reclaim

our streets. The American people want -- first and foremost -- action by Congress. They want their elected representatives to put the rhetoric aside and simply make a straight up-or-down vote on these commonsense anticrime proposals. They want us to unleash the power of the law against the criminals of this land.

Look, as I said three months ago -- if our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, surely Congress can pass this bill in 100 days. Well, it's 85 days and counting. America wants it done right. And America wants it done now.

I'm proud of who I see in front of me today: principled men and women who put your lives at risk for your fellow citizens. For your country. You deserve our admiration, our respect -- and the best, toughest anti-crime package your grateful nation can give you. No more loopholes. No more rolls of the dice.

Congratulations and thanks to the graduates -- and to all FBI and DEA Agents; to the state, local and international police officers in the FBI National Academy; and to your landlords, the Marines. May God bless you all.

#

III Strategy

I) President's bill vs. dem. alternative

Keep simple - no negotiations

all parts have passed @ one time or another - should in the controversy

II) Get a letter - will we accept Dem. alt. -

won't accept an entire version - the entire versions

III) 92 budget - if adopted, 70% 460%

large leg, enforcement

persons, agents, investigators, providers

catch, try, make you up

a) we passed bill

b) also cut low enforcement budget

pass - \$1.36
 236 variance ||
 fail - \$1.66

a) we have an agenda - what's Congress's agenda - budget cut impact

d) mention Brooks, House machine

e) 2 years, no vote just on CBO bill

f) for controlling rate of growth follows - 1 1/2 solution, 2/7 of producers - 1/2

g) Crime pkg - as a shocking staffer
 trigger lock - would win 15 years - down to 1 year - 5 yrs.