

Asst Atty Genl  
Ernest Friedman

Director J. Edgar Hoover  
Asst Director Joseph Casper  
Genl Turner

REMARKS

Duke DeLoach  
Asst Director

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

Mr Elson  
Graduates  
Marine Band  
Capt Jamieson

GRADUATION EXERCISES

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Marvin  
Watson

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 25, 1966

Officer Robey  
President of the Class

Richard Held  
Special Agent in Charge  
mpls office

It is indeed a pleasure to participate in this graduation ceremony of the FBI National Academy -- a professional training school which has had a profound effect upon law enforcement.

When Director Hoover founded this Academy in 1935, the skeptics far outnumbered those who thought that such an advanced, formal training program for law enforcement officers could succeed.

Today, as evidenced by the graduates of this 77th Session, the FBI National Academy enjoys a position not only of national, but of international respect and prestige.

This is but one of the many achievements of  
J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

↳ During his 42 years as head of the Bureau,  
J. Edgar Hoover has made a truly outstanding record of  
public service.

More than any other American, he is responsible  
for creating a new image of the law enforcement officer --  
an image well expressed by the motto of this Academy:  
"Knowledge, Courage, Integrity."

↳ I am delighted to see a friend of long standing,  
Inspector Donald Dwyer of Minneapolis Police Department,  
among the 100 outstanding men receiving diplomas today. *and*  
*Deputy Sheriff Robert Drown of Anoka County*

↳ I am delighted also to see representatives from  
Chile, Argentina, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines,  
Thailand and the United Arab Republic -- as well as the  
Virgin Islands -- in this graduating class.

Director Hoover has told me how much these officers have contributed to the success of the 77th Session.

I can think of no greater reward for their efforts over the past 12 weeks than the accurate impression of American law enforcement -- not only its equipment, procedures and techniques, but also its forthright principles and the high caliber of leadership -- which these visiting officers have obtained from the National Academy program, and from their association with the other outstanding men, representing 39 states, on the roster of this class.

Courageous, efficient law enforcement is one of the many blessings which we Americans have come to take for granted. It is achieved only at great personal sacrifice by men of selfless devotion to duty -- men of valor and virtue too seldom recognized and too seldom extolled.

↳ Since I first came to Washington as a Senator, I have had occasion to travel extensively as an official representative of the United States.

↳ In country after country, I have found that one of the most reliable barometers of the true national atmosphere is the attitude of the people toward their law enforcement agencies.

↳ Are they looked upon as public servants, or as instruments to suppress the public will?

↳ Here in America we have found that it is not enough for the law enforcement agency to win the respect of the people. That respect has to be maintained and strengthened.

↳ It is here that the special police units for human relations or community relations - (the titles vary) - have such a timely and essential job to do. ↳ The officers who head them, and the policemen who man them, have a difficult and highly responsible assignment, ~~and they~~ <sup>these officers + men</sup> must be carefully selected and trained.

∟ We do ~~confront~~ <sup>face</sup> a very serious problem in the enforcement of the law, and we shall need the widest possible public support to meet and master it.

∟ Since 1958, crime has risen six times as fast as our national population.

∟ Last year alone, more than 2,700,000 serious crimes were reported to police departments throughout the United States. That is an all-time record. It means not only that more crimes are being committed, but that the victims of crime are mounting at a greater rate than ever before.

∟ I do not have to tell the members of this National Academy class that a disproportionate number of victims come from the ranks of law enforcement -- particularly the local police.

∟ Last year alone, more than 80 law enforcement officers gave their lives in line of duty -- 53 of them killed by dangerous felons and gunmen.

↳ Only last week an FBI agent was tragically slain -- the 20th to give his life in the service of the Bureau.

↳ Thousands of other law enforcement officers came to physical harm last year. Statistics compiled by the FBI clearly show that, year after year, about one of every 10 police officers is the victim of violent assault.

↳ Too often, this assault is carried out before the eyes of impassive bystanders who are otherwise responsible citizens.

↳ This is deeply disturbing! For, in a democracy such as ours, the preservation of law and order begins with the individual. Within the limit of his capabilities, every American has an obligation not only to uphold the law, but to support it with all reasonable means at his command.

↳ What specifically does this mean? It means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and in the obstacles -- legal, budgetary or otherwise -- confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

↳ It means responding to the call of jury duty;  
↳ willingly appearing as a witness in criminal proceedings;  
↳ promptly reporting the facts concerning violations of  
law; and, most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing  
both the letter and the spirit of the law.

↳ Every American does have a very important stake  
in the proper enforcement of law. At times, this personal  
interest is more obvious than at others -- for example,  
when a particularly atrocious murder or beating sends a  
shock wave of fear throughout a community and captures  
local headlines.

↳ However, indignation has a tendency to be short-lived.  
↳ All but those most personally affected tend to quickly forget.  
↳ The principle that every act of crime is a public wrong,  
a menace to the body politic, soon slips from view.

↳ Many years ago, a wise man of Athens was asked when he believed injustice would be abolished. Let me quote for you his apt reply. It will be abolished, he said, "when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are."

↳ I assure you that this Administration fully recognizes its responsibility for urgent and effective action against crime. In a special message to Congress last year, President Johnson outlined a three-pronged attack upon crime and lawlessness.

↳ This message constituted a call to action -- and action did follow, including the passage and the signing into law of measures such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, through which millions of dollars of federal funds are being channeled into worthwhile state and local police uses, and the appointment of a President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

In March of this year, the President submitted a second message to Congress on ~~the topic of~~ crime and law enforcement.

∟ I was delighted to observe, Director Hoover, that the FBI National Academy occupies a position of prominence in that message. The President reported to Congress that a six-fold expansion of the National Academy is currently being planned. ∟ Following construction of your new Academy building at Quantico, Virginia, 1,200 law enforcement officers -- rather than the present maximum of 200 -- will be able to participate each year in this outstanding training course.

∟ The Administration has also taken measures to prevent crime -- an aspect of law enforcement which progressive police departments have been stressing for many years.

*To seek Law observance -  
respect for law because it  
is just.*

↳ The war on poverty which the President launched two years ago is being planned and administered to eradicate the stagnant pools of bitterness and frustration which breed much of our present-day crime.

↳ The historic measures enacted last year to support elementary and secondary education have, as their principal objective, helping to make our schools useful, meaningful and worthwhile to poor and educationally-handicapped children -- so that fewer of them will join the ranks of the "drop-outs" from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

↳ Some of you may have heard about crime in Washington. I think that you will be pleased to hear that the incidence of serious crime in this city has been falling, in comparison with last year's levels, ever since November.

I congratulate Chief Layton and his men for their effective work. But ~~I think~~ some of the credit also belongs to the anti-poverty programs which began to take hold last summer, to the reduction of over-crowding in our schools, and the less restrictive administration of our public welfare system. *+ our youth opportunity program*

↳ Action against the conditions which lead to crime does help.

But law enforcement officers are still, as President Johnson has said, our "frontline soldiers in the war against crime."

↳ They deserve the full support of the community -- moral and material.

↳ I don't merely preach this. As Mayor of Minneapolis two decades ago I practiced it.

When I took office, underworld influence was strong in the city. I called the church, business, and other civic leaders together, and I said:

"I want your backing. I can't clean up this city alone. I want to be able to pay the best policemen the best salaries we can, because we simply can't afford anything less than the best."

They did in fact back me up. And we did get a clean police force and a clean city.

I want to see our law enforcement officers paid at a professional level, and with professional health and retirement benefits. I want to see them backed up with the most modern equipment and facilities -- and here let me put in a special word about precinct stations. Many are a shame and a disgrace. Policemen have to spend a lot of their working lives in these stations -- and they should spend it in comfort and dignity.

Precincts & Neighborhoods

Honest Police  
Honest Politicians  
Chief Ed Ryan  
Graduate of this academy

and I backed my Dept + the Chief

I want Americans young and old, to trust and respect the man with the badge -- not merely because he wears it, but because he wears it with honor.

Men of the National Academy, as you return home to resume rightful places of leadership and service in your communities, I ask that you carry proudly the torch of understanding earned during your 12 weeks of intensive study with the FBI. In the tradition of those who have preceded you across this graduation platform, use that torch to light beacons of knowledge and enlightenment and insight and truth -- beacons of greater service to humanity.

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Remarks of Director in introducing Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States:

I think we have all benefited deeply from the very sound and well-thought-out philosophy which General Turner has expounded. He doesn't go to one extreme or the other but he goes right down the middle of the road and he has the kind of professional standing that we in law enforcement should at all times seek and at all times ask for the cooperation of the general public.

Our next speaker is a gentleman whom it's been my privilege to know personally for many years, and I have grown to admire his abilities, his compassion and his dedication to public service.

He was born in the State of South Dakota and later moved to Minnesota, where he attended the University of Minnesota and graduated magna cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science.

He was elected Mayor of the City of Minneapolis in 1945 when it was my privilege to first meet him. He carried out programs to keep that city free of crime and to improve business and labor conditions. He appointed an FBI National Academy graduate as Superintendent of Police.

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In 1948, he was elected to the United States Senate and his quick intelligence and his concern for the less privileged Americans led him to support legislation to increase minimum wages, to protect civil rights and to expand and aid education.

As early as his high school days, he was noted for his debating ability, and this skill gained him world-wide attention in 1958 when he was in Moscow and engaged in a very lengthy discussion with the Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev. Perhaps that debate is one of the reasons that we do not hear any more from that particular Russian in these days.

His warm, outgoing personality, and his knowledge of foreign and domestic affairs have been recognized by the President and have resulted in <sup>his</sup> being sent to many areas of the world to strengthen the American relations of the United States with foreign governments. He won for himself the respect of associates in the Senate and they elected him Assistant Senate Democratic leader, and as Majority Whip, he secured passage of much important legislation.

His statesmanship and his love of his country were recognized by the people of the United States when, in November, 1964, they elected him to the second highest public office in this country, the Vice President of the United States. It is my great pleasure and privilege to present to you the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States.

TRANSCRIPT

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY  
GRADUATION EXERCISES  
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
MAY 25, 1966

Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Hoover, for your gracious and generous introduction, but most of all, for the gift of your friendship. Dr. Elson, General Turner and the President of the Class, Mr. Robey, the representatives here of the Department of Justice, my good friend, the Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Marvin Watson, and Mrs. Watson, and that distinguished, ever-glorious, marvelous Marine Band under the direction of Captain King -- I just want to salute you once again. You always make these ceremonies just a little more important and dignified.

Ladies and gentlemen -- I have many here that I should like to pay my respects to, but first I want to say a word about General Turner. I've always heard the old phrase, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts," and now I want to say, "Beware of Generals with such humility." That was a powerful address after having prepared you for what you might have expected would be less, and not only that, I must say to the General that it's well and good that he is a professional in police work, but this taking over the role of Bob Hope is a violation of jurisdiction. I shall take this up with the Screen Actors Guild at a later date.

And then to have been inspired as we have today by Mr. Robey. It is indeed an extra challenge and a rare treat. You've had presented two very powerful, substantive, moving addresses, both of which give you cause for reflection and for encouragement. I consider it a special honor to be permitted to share this platform today with members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; with its distinguished Director, Mr. Hoover; with our associates in the Department of Justice. I'm happy to say that our own Special Agent in the State of Minnesota in Minneapolis, Mr. Richard Held, sent me a note just the other day telling me how much he regretted not being able to be here but reminding me that two of the very best officers of Minnesota police departments are here, and I intend to have something to say about them as we go along.

To share in this graduation ceremony of the FBI National Academy is a particular pleasure for me. This is a professional school; as General Turner has noted, a professional establishment which has had a very profound effect upon law enforcement.

When Director Hoover founded this Academy in 1935, I believe it was, the skeptics far outnumbered those who thought that such an advanced, formal training program for law enforcement officers could succeed.

But today, as is evidenced by the graduates of this 77th Session, the FBI National Academy enjoys a position not only of national, but of international respect and prestige.

Now this, of course, is but one of the many achievements of a truly great American, a man that has dedicated a life to public service, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,-- and of the Bureau, the agency that he heads, the FBI. During his 42 years as the head of the Bureau, Mr. Hoover has made a truly outstanding record of devotion to duty, of public service, of patriotism beyond comparison.

More than any other American, he is responsible for creating a new image of the law enforcement officer -- an image well expressed by the motto of this Academy: "Knowledge, Courage, Integrity."

I am, as I said a moment ago, particularly delighted to note that there are two of my fellow citizens from Minnesota in this graduating class. One, a friend of long standing, Inspector Donald Dwyer of the Minneapolis Police Department. He is one among the 100 outstanding men receiving diplomas today. And the other, Deputy Sheriff Robert Drowns of Anoka County Sheriff's Department, a neighboring county to Minneapolis and Hennepin County, and I want to salute my two friends here.

I am particularly delighted, too, to see the representatives from several countries other than our own. From Chile, from Argentina, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and the United Arab Republic -- as well as the Virgin Islands -- all represented in this graduating class.

Now, Director Hoover has told me how much these officers have contributed to the success of this 77th Session, and I'm hopeful that in the years ahead we can have a much broader representation of our friends and neighbors from other parts of the world in these training sessions of the FBI Academy.

Now I can think of no greater reward for their efforts over the past 12 weeks than the accurate impression of American law enforcement -- not only its equipment, its procedures and techniques, but also the forthright principles and the high caliber of leadership in American law enforcement -- which these visiting officers have obtained from the National Academy program and from their association with other outstanding men, representing 39 states, on the roster of this class. If our friends from the other lands can go home with that impression, with an impression as to the caliber of leadership, with the principles in which we believe, and with a respect for modern crime prevention techniques, we will indeed have been richly rewarded for their presence.

Courageous, efficient law enforcement is one of the many blessings which we Americans have come to take for granted, and I know of no group of people on the face of the earth that take more things for granted than we Americans. But law enforcement is achieved only at a great personal sacrifice by men of selfless devotion to duty -- and frequently men of valor and virtue all too seldom recognized and too seldom extolled.

Since I first came to Washington as a United States Senator, I've had the occasion, as has been mentioned by Mr. Hoover, to travel extensively as an official representative of the United States.

In country after country, I have found that one of the most reliable barometers of the true national atmosphere is the attitude of the people in that country towards their law enforcement agencies. Are these law enforcement officers looked upon as public servants, or as instruments to suppress the public will?

Here in America we have found that it is not enough for the law enforcement agency to win the respect of the people. You must win it and that respect must be maintained and it must be strengthened day after day and year after year.

And it is here that the special police units for human relations or community relations -- the titles vary -- have such a timely and

essential job to do. Police training today requires a broad knowledge of the social economic structure of your community, a knowledge of the people, their backgrounds, their ethnic origins, their ideals, their traditions. Police training is more than just the application of force. And the officers who head these special teams in such fields as community relations, and the policemen who man them, have the most difficult and responsible of assignments. These officers and men must be carefully selected and trained, but it is absolutely essential that we have them.

Now we do face here a very serious problem in the enforcement of law, and we shall need the widest possible support to meet and master it. You know the facts better than I.

Since 1958, crime in this rich, powerful, wonderful country, where there are more opportunities available for more people than any place on the face of the earth, crime, nevertheless, has risen six times as fast as our national population.

Last year alone, more than 2,700,000 serious crimes were reported to police departments throughout the United States. This is an all-time record. It means not only that more crimes are being committed, but that the victims of crime are mounting at a greater rate than ever before. And I think that when we look at the statistical

evidence of the number of crimes that are recorded or committed, we ought to remember that the act of crime has its effect upon the victim.

Now, I do not have to tell the members of this National Academy class that a disproportionate number of victims come from the ranks of law enforcement -- particularly the local police, who bear the brunt of the responsibility for law and order in our land.

Last year alone more than 80 law enforcement officers gave their lives in the line of duty -- 53 of them were killed by dangerous felons and gunmen, and only last week an FBI Agent was tragically slain -- the 20th to give his life in the service of this Bureau and this nation.

Thousands of other law enforcement officers came to physical harm last year. Statistics compiled by the FBI clearly show that, year after year, one out of every 10 police officers, I repeat, one out of every 10 is the victim of violent assault. Too often, that assault is carried out before the eyes of impassive bystanders who are otherwise responsible citizens. This, my friends, is something that is beyond my comprehension. How people who say they love and believe in law and order can stand passively by while a law enforcement officer is being mauled or attacked, or while an act of crime is being perpetrated, and never to even lift a finger or be willing to cooperate.

This is deeply disturbing. For, in a democracy such as ours, the preservation of law and order begins with the individual. It is not the sole duty of the professional, trained, paid police officer. Within the limit of his capabilities, every American, every citizen, has an obligation not only to uphold the law, but to support it with all reasonable means at his command. There can be no law of the people, by the people, and for the people if the people are unwilling to abide by it and to support it.

Now what specifically does this mean? It means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and in the obstacles -- legal, budgetary or otherwise -- confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

It means responding to the call of jury duty, and it means good juries, fair juries, willing to appear as a witness in criminal proceedings, promptly reporting the facts concerning violations of the law, and, most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing both the letter and the spirit of the law.

A nation such as ours that cries out for law and order in this world needs to set a good example of it back home, and we have been having some difficulty. Maybe that's why we're not doing as well in the world as we ought to.

Now, every American, and I repeat, every American does have a very important stake in the proper enforcement of law. At times

this personal interest is more obvious than at others -- for example, when a particularly atrocious murder or beating sends a shock wave of fear throughout a community and captures local headlines.

However, indignation has a tendency to be short-lived. All but those most personally affected tend to quickly forget. The principle that every act of crime is a public wrong, a menace to the body politic, regrettably soon slips from view.

Many years ago, a wise old man of Athens was asked when he believed injustice would be abolished. Let me quote to you his apt reply. It will be abolished, he said, "when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are." When those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are.

Now I assure you that this Administration, the Administration of President Johnson, fully recognizes its responsibility for urgent and effective action against crime. In a special message to the Congress last year, President Johnson outlined a three-pronged attack upon crime and lawlessness.

And the message constituted a call to action to every citizen -- and action did follow, including the passage and the signing into law of measures such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, through which millions of dollars of federal funds are being channeled into worthwhile state and local police uses to strengthen your own state and local

police agencies. It resulted also in the appointment, as has been noted, of a President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. This Commission's work, in my mind, is of the highest importance.

In March of this year, President Johnson submitted a second message to the Congress on crime and law enforcement.

I was delighted to observe, Director Hoover, that the FBI National Academy occupies a position of prominence in that recent message. The President reported to Congress that a six-fold expansion of the National Academy is currently being planned. Following construction of your new Academy building at Quantico, Virginia, 1,200 law enforcement officers -- rather than the present maximum of 200 -- will be able to participate each year in this outstanding training course. This is a reform and an expansion long needed and it will pay great dividends throughout this entire land.

The Administration has also taken measures to prevent crime -- an aspect of law enforcement which progressive police departments have been stressing for many years. It has always been my contention that what we should seek first is law observance, respect for the law, but a respect that comes out of an environment in a community which engenders respect.

The war on poverty, which may not seem relevant to some as a matter of law observance - though yet that war on poverty which President Johnson launched two years ago is being planned and administered to eradicate the stagnant pools of bitterness, of anger, of cynicism and frustration which breed much of our present-day crime.

I have said from several platforms of late that one of the great enemies facing this land, the enemy of communism - yes, without, that challenges us all over the world and challenges free men everywhere, and challenges us within.

Yet there is another "ism" that is gnawing at us and it is like a contagious virus - it is called "slumism." The deterioration, not only of buildings, but of people. And as I go from city to city, which is my privilege, I travel in these areas of our metropolitan centers that breed crime faster than any police department can enforce the law. So we seek now to find ways and means of getting at the root causes of crime, of tension and frustration and bitterness, and hatred.

The historic measures enacted last year to support elementary and secondary education have, as their principal objective, helping to make our schools relevant to modern life, useful, meaningful and worthwhile to the poor and the deprived, and the educationally-handicapped children -- so that fewer of them will be tempted to join

the ranks of the school "drop-outs" from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

Now some of you may have heard about crime in Washington. That's a favorite topic for those outside of Washington, and it even concerns us here. I think you will be pleased to hear that the incidence of serious crime in this city has been falling, in comparison with last year's level, ever since November.

And I congratulate Chief Layton, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department - Chief Layton and his men for their effective work. I've met with these men to give them encouragement and a pat on the back. But some of the credit also belongs to the great programs of social welfare, the anti-poverty programs which began to take hold in this city last summer, to the reduction of over-crowding in our schools, to the opening of playgrounds - and since I mention that term, I want to say to the people of Washington, you're a century behind the rest of the civilized world in playgrounds - and young people need recreation facilities. Next to atomic energy, youth energy is the most powerful. And it either needs to be directed in proper channels or it bursts out in anti-social conduct.

We also have less restrictive administration of our public welfare system and President Johnson's youth opportunity program,

which we launched last summer and which is underway once again this year, has had an effect upon juvenile crime. It has reduced it. It has given young people a chance for a job, a chance for wholesome activity. Action against the conditions which lead to crime does help and it is your number one ally. Mr. Police Officer - the better the schools, the better the social conditions, the fewer the slums, the better your record as a police officer.

But law enforcement officers are still, as President Johnson has said, our "frontline soldiers in the war against crime."

And they deserve the full support of the community -- moral and material.

Now I don't merely preach this -- I believe it. As Mayor of Minneapolis two decades ago, I practiced it. When I took office, there were underworld influences at work in our city and they were strong influences. I called the church, business, labor, and other civic leaders together. We appointed a law enforcement commission and I said to them:

"I want your backing. I can't clean up this city alone. I want to be able to pay the best policemen the best salaries that we can. I want to give them good working conditions because we simply can't afford anything less than the best."

I can say quite candidly that most police departments and most police officers -- indeed, the overwhelming majority -- want to be efficient and honest. And if there's an honest politician in charge, there'll be an honest police department -- it's just that simple. You get what you ask for.

And the community needs to understand, as I tried to indicate, that law enforcement is everybody's business.

Dr. Elson, I had to tell the clergy of my city that the salary that they paid the Mayor of Minneapolis when I was Mayor just wasn't enough for me to do the job alone and that I didn't think it was good enough just to ask for good living on Sunday, that we had to have it seven days a week. And my friends that are here from the Twin Cities will recall that we had our law enforcement Sundays, we had our honor banquets to honor the police officers who in each month had performed outstanding duties. The city and the state and the nation must learn to honor those who defend our rights and who protect the public interest.

And I'm happy to say that after these frank visits with the leaders of our community, they did back me up. And I'm happy to say to this audience that I did come to see Mr. Hoover about whom we ought to have as Police Chief, to get his recommendation. He said, "You don't need to come here. You have a man right home that we've

trained. His name is Ed Ryan." He's today Sheriff in Hennepin County. And, I said, "My goodness, he's my neighbor. He only lives a block away." He said, "Go home and find him." And I went home and found him and he was a great Chief and he's been succeeded by great Chiefs.

Yes, I had the backing of that community. But I also want to say for the record, I backed my Chief and I backed my Department. And I think that is the duty of the politically elected officer. You cannot have high morale in a police department if you're going to run out every time there's some criticism. You have to stand with them.

Now, I want to see our law enforcement officers paid at a professional level, and with professional health and retirement benefits. I want to see them backed up with the most modern equipment and facilities -- and here let me put in a special word now about precinct stations -- and I run counter now to most all the public administration experts, but this is my platform for a moment. Many of these precinct stations around the nation are a shame and a disgrace. They're obsolete and they're poorly equipped -- yet policemen have to spend a lot of their lives in these stations -- and they should spend it in reasonable comfort and dignity with the best of equipment.

And I'm one that believes in the precinct station because it provides law enforcement on a neighborhood basis. It may not look

as good on the charts of public administration courses that I once taught -- I owe some of my students a refund -- but the precinct station can be a bulwark of law enforcement and law observance because in many of our communities in America we need to know each other better -- not only to know the law, not only to know our duty -- but to understand what's going on in the area.

I want Americans, young and old, to trust and respect the man with the badge -- not merely because he wears it, but because he wears it with honor.

Men of the National Academy, as you return home to resume rightful places of leadership and service in your communities, I ask that you carry proudly that torch of understanding that you've earned during your 12 weeks of intensive study with the FBI. You're going home better people, more professional, with greater competence. And, in the tradition of those who have preceded you across this graduation platform, I ask you to use that training, that torch of enlightenment and knowledge, to light the beacons of knowledge and enlightenment elsewhere and to promote insight and the search of truth -- because these are the beacons of greater service to humanity.

I congratulate the graduates. I feel that our country is the stronger and the better today because of your training here in this Academy.



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