



FBI ACADEMY

QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

20th ANNIVERSARY

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The INVESTIGATOR

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FBI ACADEMY, ALMA MATER OF THOUSANDS, OBSERVES 20th

TWENTY years ago this month the FBI Academy opened its doors to the first class of Agents and soon took its place as the greatest law enforcement training center in the world.

Its alumni number in the thousands and include every current Agent of the FBI plus many members of other law enforcement agencies, some from foreign countries, who have attended the FBI National Academy. True, there are some Agents who received their initial training in the pre-Academy days, but each has spent some time in its hallowed halls while taking "post-graduate" courses, better known as In-service.

The chain of events which led to the establishment of the Academy began on June 18, 1934, with the enactment of the so-called Federal Crime Bills which included authorization for FBI Agents to carry firearms and make arrests. Immediately, a training program in the use of firearms was instituted using military ranges, weapons and instructors in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. Among the bases used were Camp Ritchie, Camp Simms, Fort Washington and Fort Meade in Maryland, and Fort Belvoir and the Quantico Marine Base in Virginia.

There were not proper facilities at these bases, however, for firearms training practical to law enforcement work, and frequently the ranges and billeting space were not available. The only real solution appeared to be the establishment of the FBI's own facilities. A Marine Corps invitation to locate at the Marine Barracks

at Quantico was quickly accepted, and special Congressional authority and an appropriation were obtained.

Construction of the Academy began in the fall of 1939 on Barnett Avenue on the Marine Base. The original portion of the Academy was completed in the Spring of 1940 and placed into use almost immediately. Former Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg played a major role in getting the Academy under way. As the head of the Training and Inspection Division, he handled much of the liaison with the Secretary of the Navy, Commandant of the Marine Corps and Congressional groups in working out the many problems involved.

The original structure provided dormitory space for 64 men, two classrooms, dining and kitchen facilities, a gymnasium and a small gun-cleaning room and vault.

THE ACADEMY GROWS

The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, caused a great acceleration of the training program since it was necessary to train a number of new Agents. Beds were added to the dormitory space to increase its capacity to 128 men and barracks space was borrowed from the Marines. A second floor and basement also were constructed at the north end of the Academy building, creating three new classrooms and dormitory area for 48 more trainees.

With the increased dormitory space, the dining facilities were inadequate; hence, one of the classrooms was converted to relieve this situation. Then, in 1950, another addition to



Defensive tactics are practiced in the gym. George A. Zeiss III is the instructor here.



the basement and first floor was built at the south end, doubling the dining and kitchen area and providing space for an enlarged gun vault and shop. Air conditioning also was added for the entire building.

The Korean conflict in 1951 again brought on an accelerated training program and it was necessary for a second time to borrow an adjoining barracks to house Agents. Construction of a third floor to the building was started sometime later, this being completed in 1953. It boosted sleeping accommodations to 224. The last addition to the Academy was made in 1957 with the installation of an elevator at the north end of the building. The Academy now is one of the most complete facilities at the Marine Corps Schools.

Kenneth Logan was the first Special Agent in Charge of the Academy. His assistants were SAs W. H. Espey, Walter R. Walsh, James C. Kennedy, Joseph Lynch, George Fitch, and Henry L. Sloan. Robert H. Hicks took over as SAC of the Academy in the fall of 1940, and Mr. Espey was named SAC of firearms training. SAC Hicks was succeeded by Parker Breese, W. W. Burke, and Richard A. Newby.

In 1942, "Hank" Sloan was appointed SAC of firearms training and in March, 1954, he was placed in charge of all FBI facilities at Quantico. In September, 1959, the Bureau's radio stations at Sowego and Midland, Virginia, which are located at the western end of the Marine reservation, were placed under his direction also.

THE FIREARMS RANGES

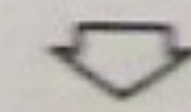
The first FBI range was opened in December, 1940. It was a combined pistol and rifle range

with a covered firing shed and 12 firing points. A tunnel connected the firing shed with the 100- and 200-yard butts.

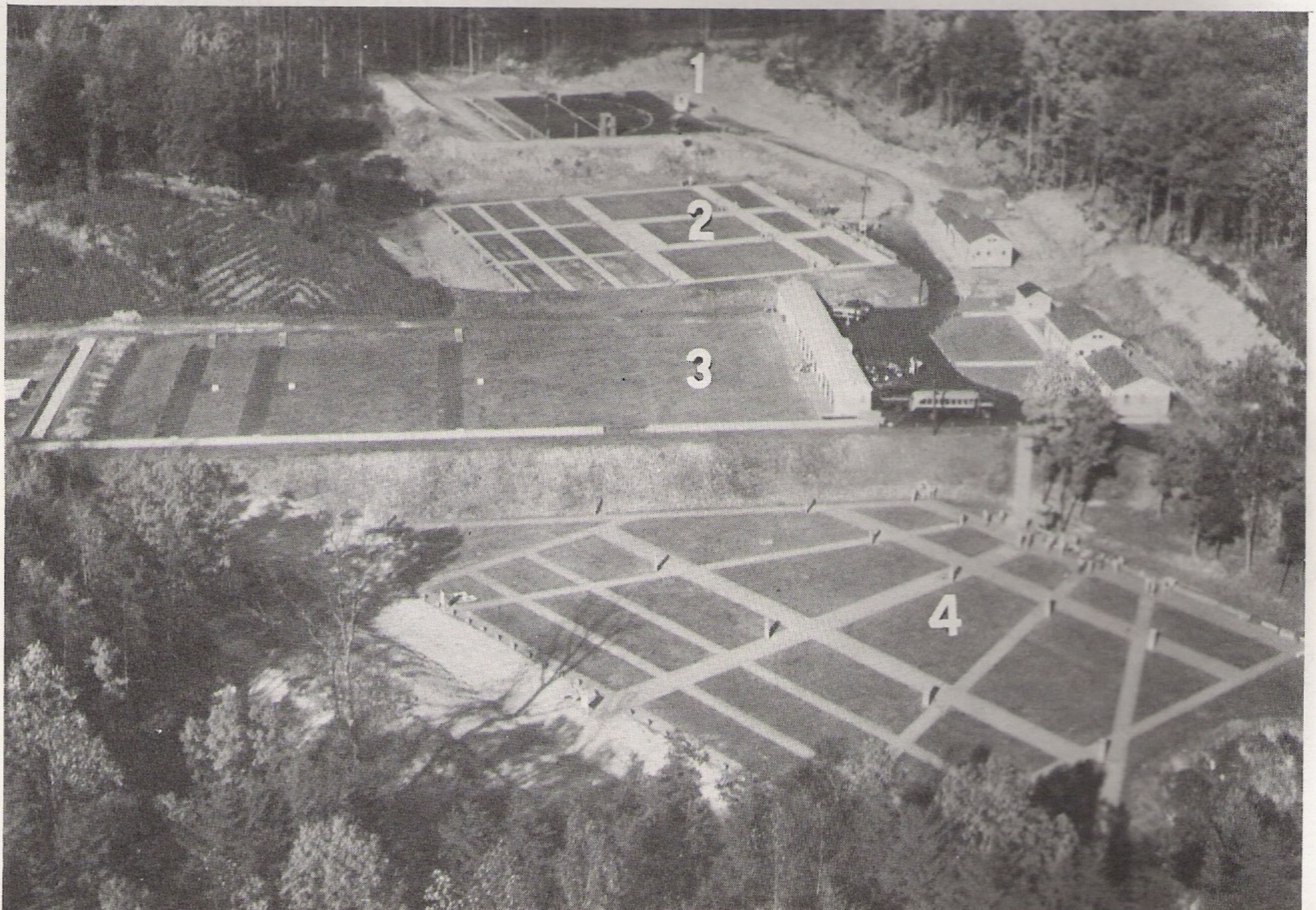
Pistol shooting was done in front of the 100-yard butts with cinder-covered lanes at 15, 25 and 50 yards laid out. Only 12 men, however, could fire either the rifle or pistol at any one time. As more Agents were needed with the start of World War II, it was imperative that the training be speeded up. An area to the left of the original range was quickly leveled by "trainee labor" and pressed into use without the lanes' having been paved. It quickly acquired the name "Mud Flats."

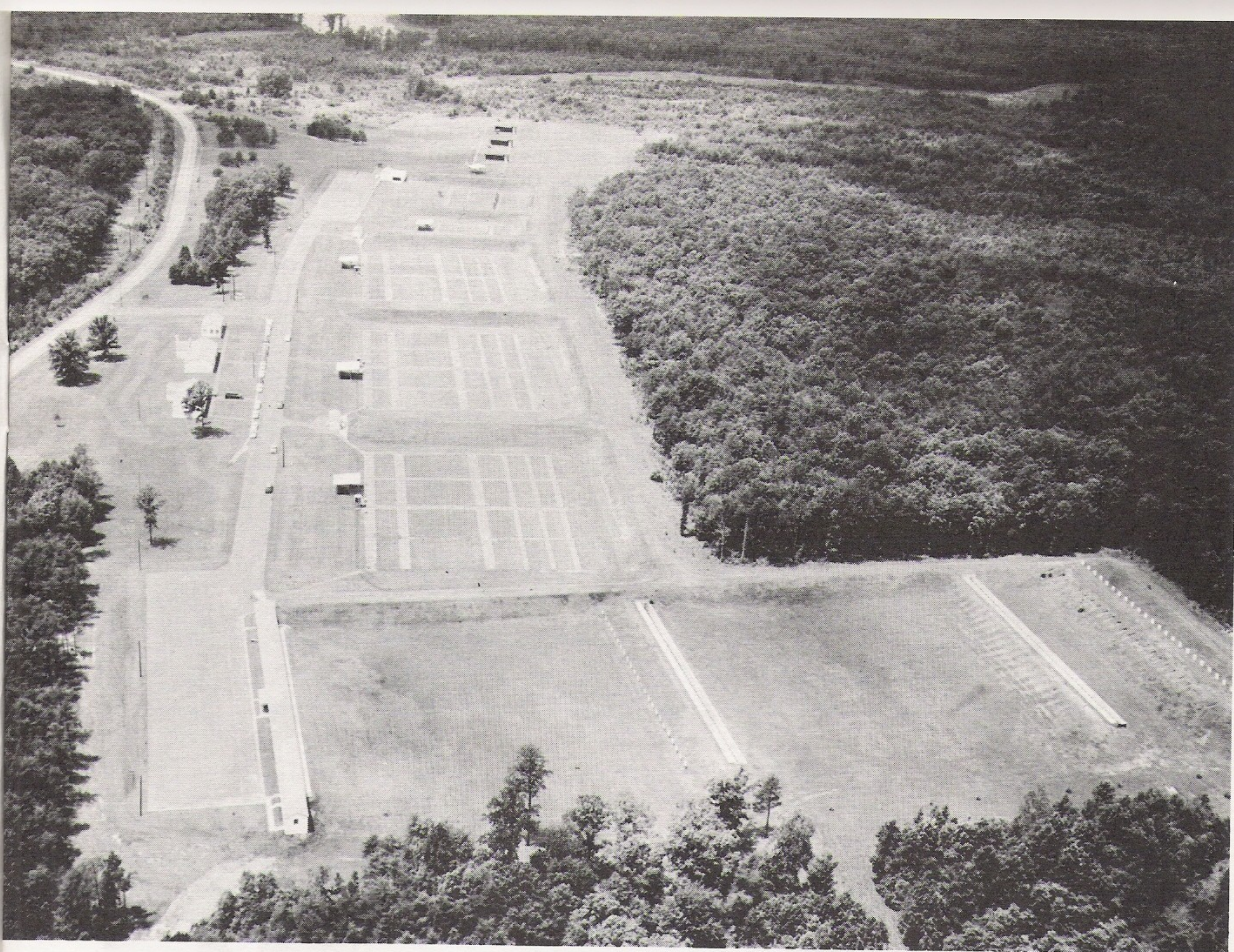
In 1942 an area to the right of the rifle range was cleared for another pistol range, and both it and the "Mud Flats" were paved to permit all-weather shooting. Temporary buildings also were erected behind the rifle deck. The combined skeet and electronic targets range was opened in 1944, and another skeet field was built in 1948. This was located high atop a hill to the rear of the rifle deck and was known throughout the Bureau as "Cardiac Hill" because of the steep climb to it.

The great influx of Agents in 1951 overtaxed the firing ranges and an auxiliary one was constructed on Chopawamsic Creek about a half mile from the Academy. The need for additional space by both the Marines and the FBI necessitated a move. The Marines earlier had acquired a large tract of land west of U. S. Highway #1 for



The old ranges, (1) electronic target and skeet range, (2 and 4) pistol and machine gun ranges, and (3) rifle range





The present ranges (front to rear) rifle range, pistol and machine gun ranges, electronic target ranges, and skeet fields

training purposes. A portion of this was set aside for FBI ranges. Congress passed an appropriation of \$500,000 for the express purpose of building the new ranges.

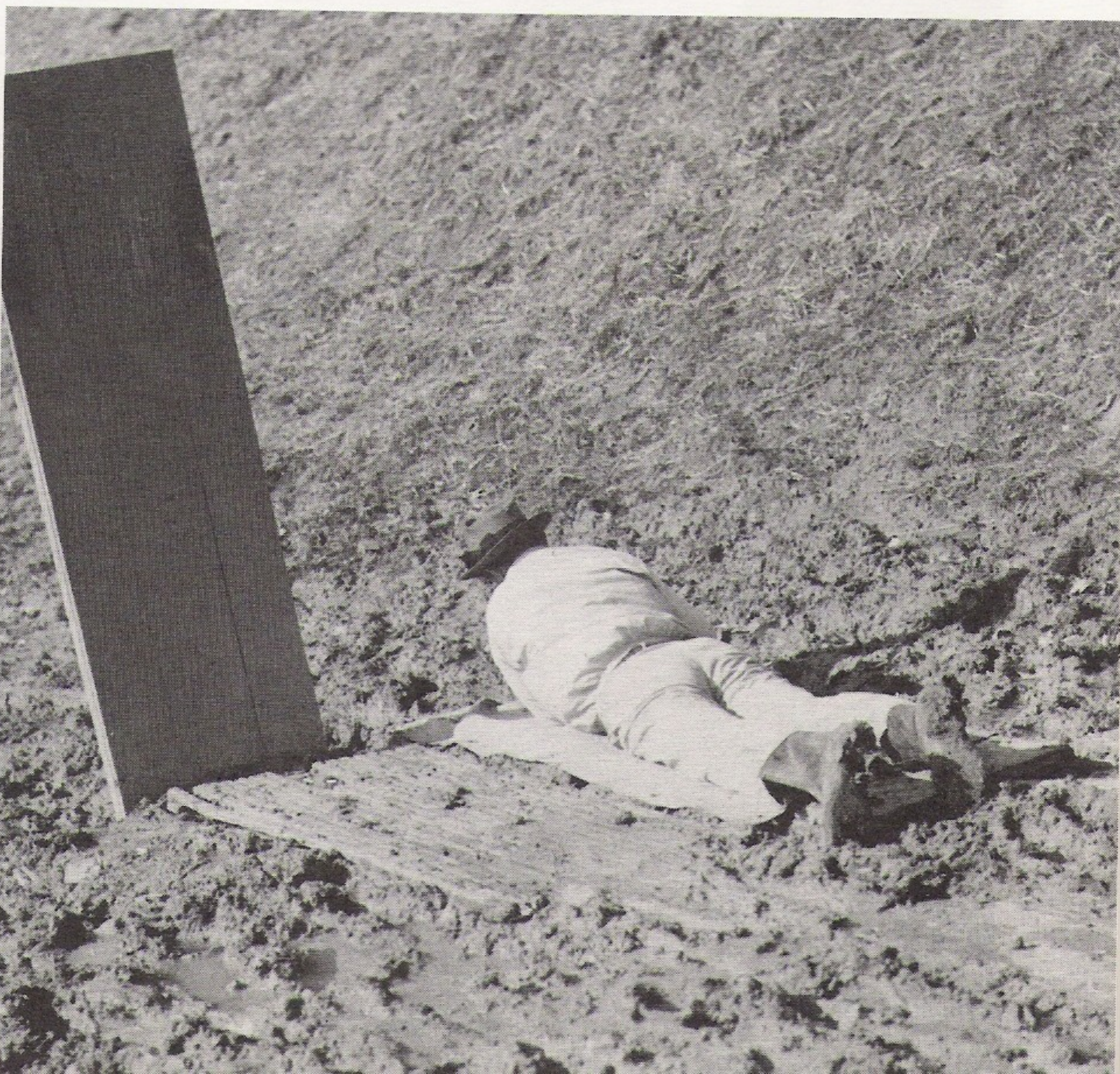
NEW RANGES OPEN

Construction was completed in 1954, and SAC Sloan fired the first shot on April 14, 1954. Although designed mainly for maximum safety and efficiency, the present ranges are among the most beautiful of any in the country. Every type of facility needed for effective law enforcement firearms training is available.

The ranges include four skeet fields, two electronic target ranges, three pistol and machine



The "Mud Flats"



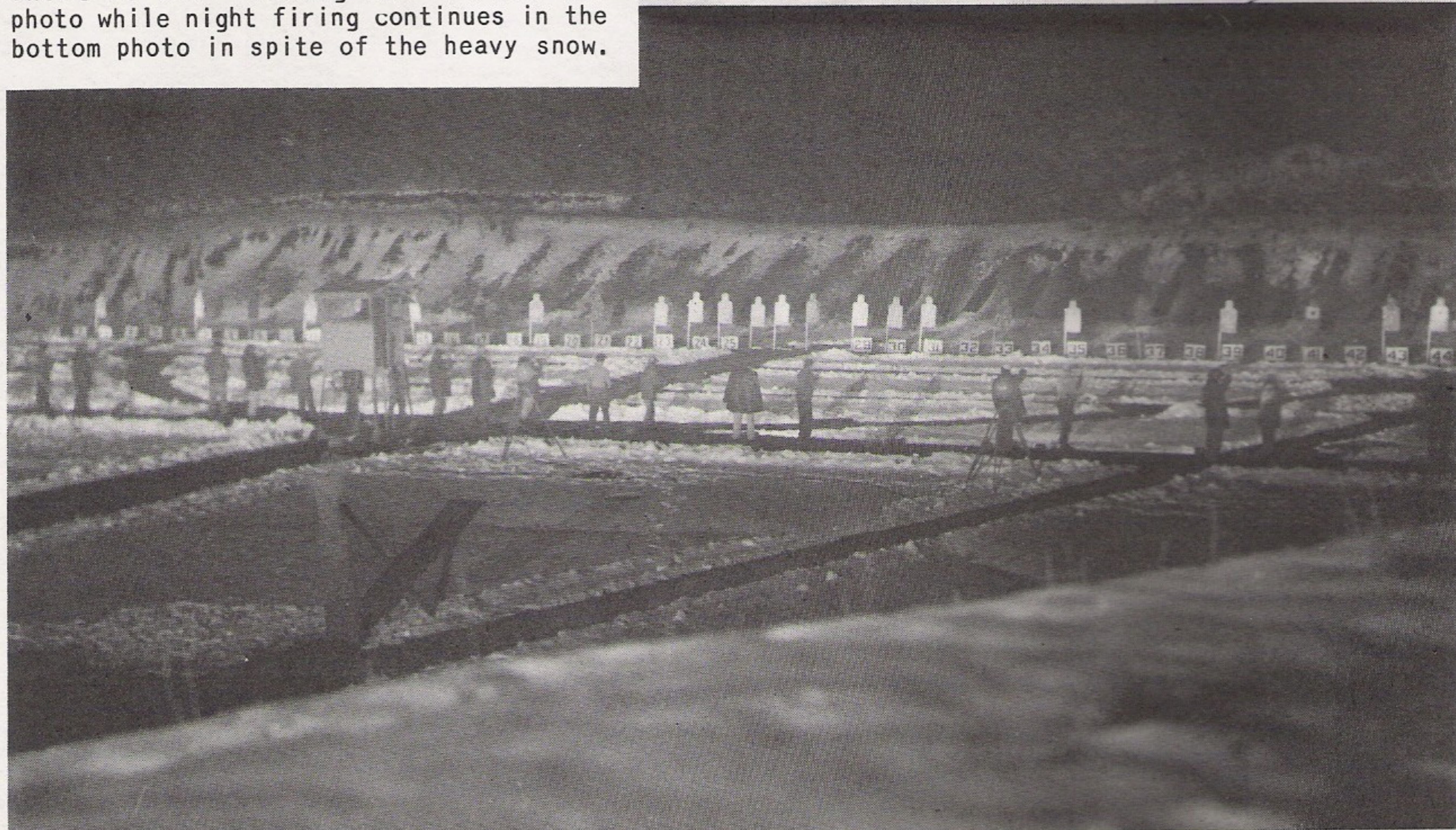
gun ranges, and the rifle range which has 24 firing points. The covered rifle deck is connected with the 100- and 200-yard butts by a tunnel which also is used for the storage of ammunition. Buildings at the range area provide classroom space, a dining hall, and a combined office, first-aid station and work shop. Since the new ranges are so extensive and well equipped, it is possible for all Bureau officials and supervisors, as well as personnel from both

the Washington Field and Richmond Offices, to receive their regular firearms practice there. This is in addition to the training of new Agents, those attending In-service and FBI National Academy students.

The natural beauty of the range area also has provided the setting for the last several years for the annual FBIRA Field Day. This event has become one of the most looked-forward to affairs sponsored by the Recreation Associa-



Winter sports at Quantico. Agents shoot at the "running man" in the top photo while night firing continues in the bottom photo in spite of the heavy snow.





A pre-Academy new Agents' class pictured in 1935 in front of tents in which they stayed while receiving firearms training at Fort Washington, Maryland. "Hank" Sloan, current SAC at Quantico, is third from the right in the back row.

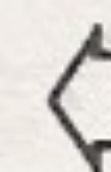
tion as evidenced by the approximate 5,000 FBI employees and guests who attended in 1959. Highlights of the day include a firearms demonstration, a mock attack by the Marine Corps, Marine helicopter show, a concert by the Marine Band, and games for young and old.

The Academy has played host to many famous

persons. For the last seven years it also has been the scene of the annual Department of Defense Secretaries' Conference which is attended by the ranking defense personnel of the United States, both civilian and military.

THE INSTRUCTORS

Firearms training during pre-Academy days was under the supervision of J. M. Keith, then Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office, and Captain T. F. Baughman of the FBI Laboratory. Other pioneer instructors were Myron Gurnea, W. R. Glavin, I. E. Nitschke,



The firearms instructors--front row, left to right: Thomas H. Hannigan, Elmer W. Raper, SAC Sloan, William B. Cole, Ronald L. Maley; back row, Julian G. Clark, Charles J. Shepherd, Elbert H. Perry, George Zeiss, Ray W. Gammon, and ASAC Light.

Ralph F. Winton, Tom Neal, E. C. Dorris, J. W. Vincent, Tom McDade, R. G. Danner, A. H. Belmont, E. C. Wenig, George T. Franklin, Walter R. Walsh and Percy Wyly.

Since the construction of the FBI Ranges, the following Special Agents have been assigned as firearms instructors at the Academy, and their contributions have made the Bureau the recognized leader in law enforcement firearms training:

Kenneth Logan
 W. H. Espey
 Henry L. Sloan
 George Fitch
 Edwin Fitch
 George Carlson
 James C. Kennedy
 Joseph Lynch
 W. W. Burke
 C. M. Beall
 Charles F. Alden
 M. E. Goudge
 Clarence M. Kelley
 Earle H. Clark
 R. Dave O'Brien
 I. B. Hale
 H. A. Fitzgibbon
 J. A. Thompson
 T. D. Webb
 E. W. Burke
 Leo E. Kuykendall
 Homer G. Wiltse
 Dan A. Hruska
 Harvey Foster
 George Vlk
 Leon H. Rumans
 Howard G. J. Fisher
 William H. Williams
 P. M. Smith
 Frank Holmes
 Frank Meech
 Art F. Carey
 Charles B. Flack
 R. M. Fauntleroy
 Lewis W. Dishongh
 John D. McKinney
 Walter H. Maynor
 John F. Malone

Richard G. Held
 John W. O'Beirne
 Karl Freas
 W. Eugene Hubbard
 C. Pershing Bell
 Adrian W. Maguire
 Charles F. Watson
 LeRoy L. Kusch
 Carlton A. Giovannetti
 Joel R. Hitt
 James A. McBride
 Edward H. Bahlow, Jr.
 Basil G. L. Pettit
 William M. Boardman
 Robert W. Evans
 Clarence E. Newton, Jr.
 Raymond L. Beck
 Dan O. Stephens
 Archibald L. Riley
 John M. Kirsch
 Victor R. Schaefer
 Bruce C. Hodge
 John R. Harrison
 Glenn Eugene Ing
 Dan A. Brant
 Hillard D. Thorpe
 James H. Thompson
 Ray W. Gammon
 Harold K. Light
 George A. Zeiss
 Ronald L. Maley
 Charles J. Shepherd
 Elbert H. Perry
 Thomas H. Hannigan
 William B. Cole, Jr.
 Elmer W. Raper
 Julian G. Clark



Top "brass" at Quantico (right to left) SAC Sloan, ASAC Harold K. Light, and Range Supervisor George Zeiss



John A. Hawn, Jr., Quantico's electronic maintenance technician

Firearms Inspectors Barney C. Olson and Joseph P. Varnick

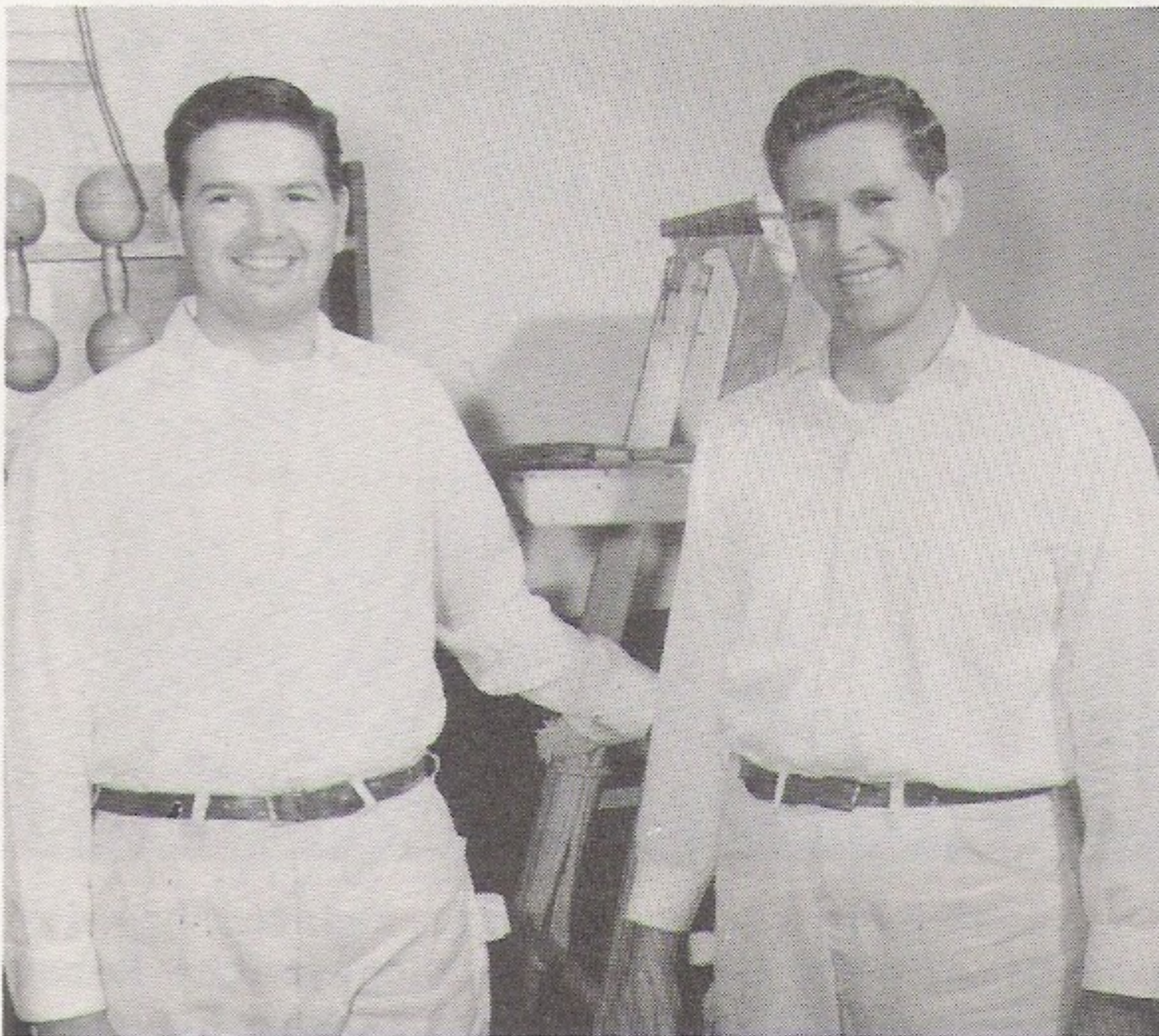


Quantico clerical staff (left to right) Wallace H. Mann, Jr., chief clerk; Charles H. Bridgewater, clerk; and Luther C. Blake, assistant chief clerk

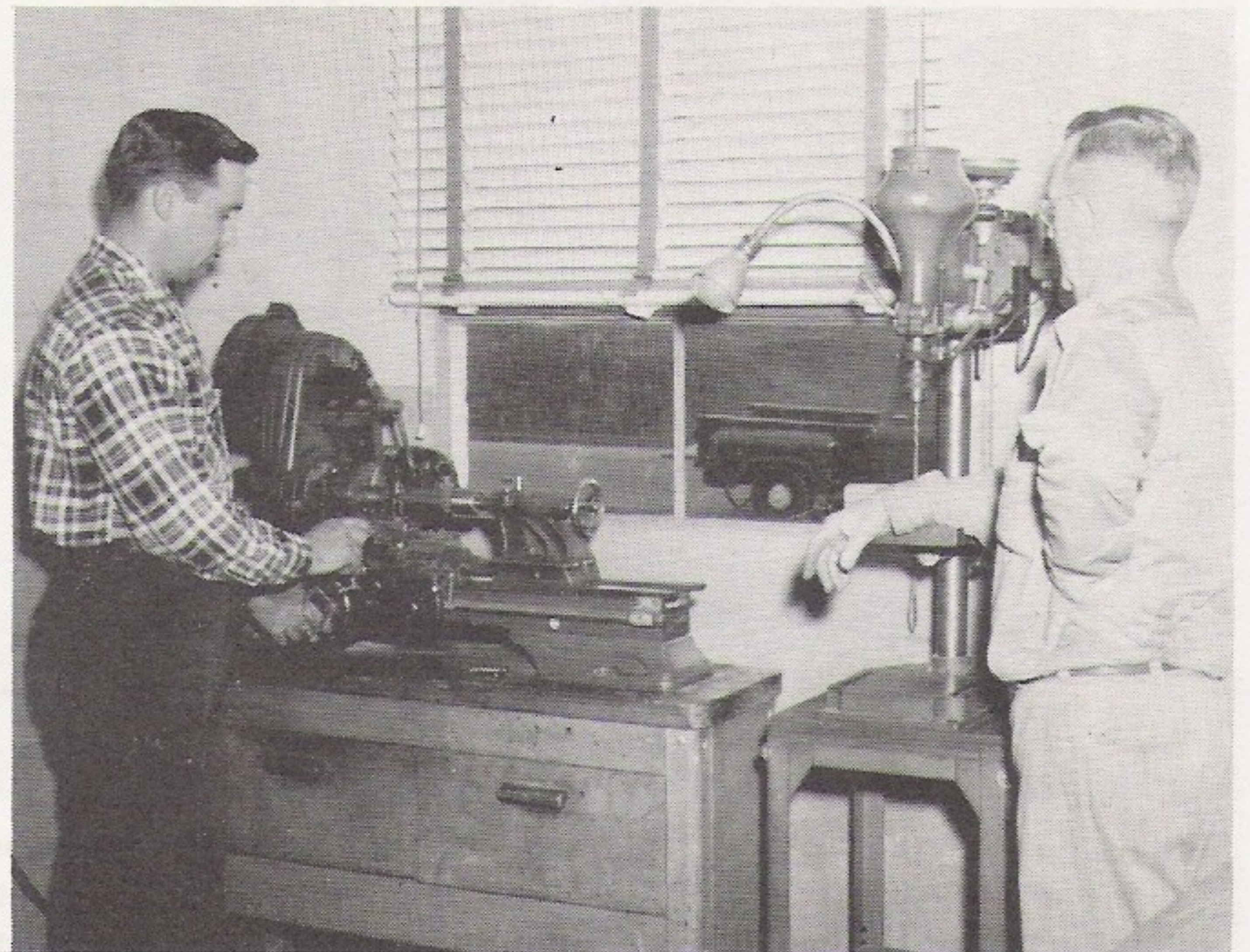


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The maintenance staff (left to right) Charles P. Jones, Jr.; William G. Harrell; William F. Kyle; and Hayes Beckwith, Jr., foreman



Painters John F. Snellings and J. Leroy Sullivan keep things bright at Quantico ◊



◊ Electrician Lester L. Limerick and Electrical Inspector James A. Ford

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Favorites of hungry Agents at Quantico, the messmen, waiters and chef. Thomas C. May, steward, is on the right.

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