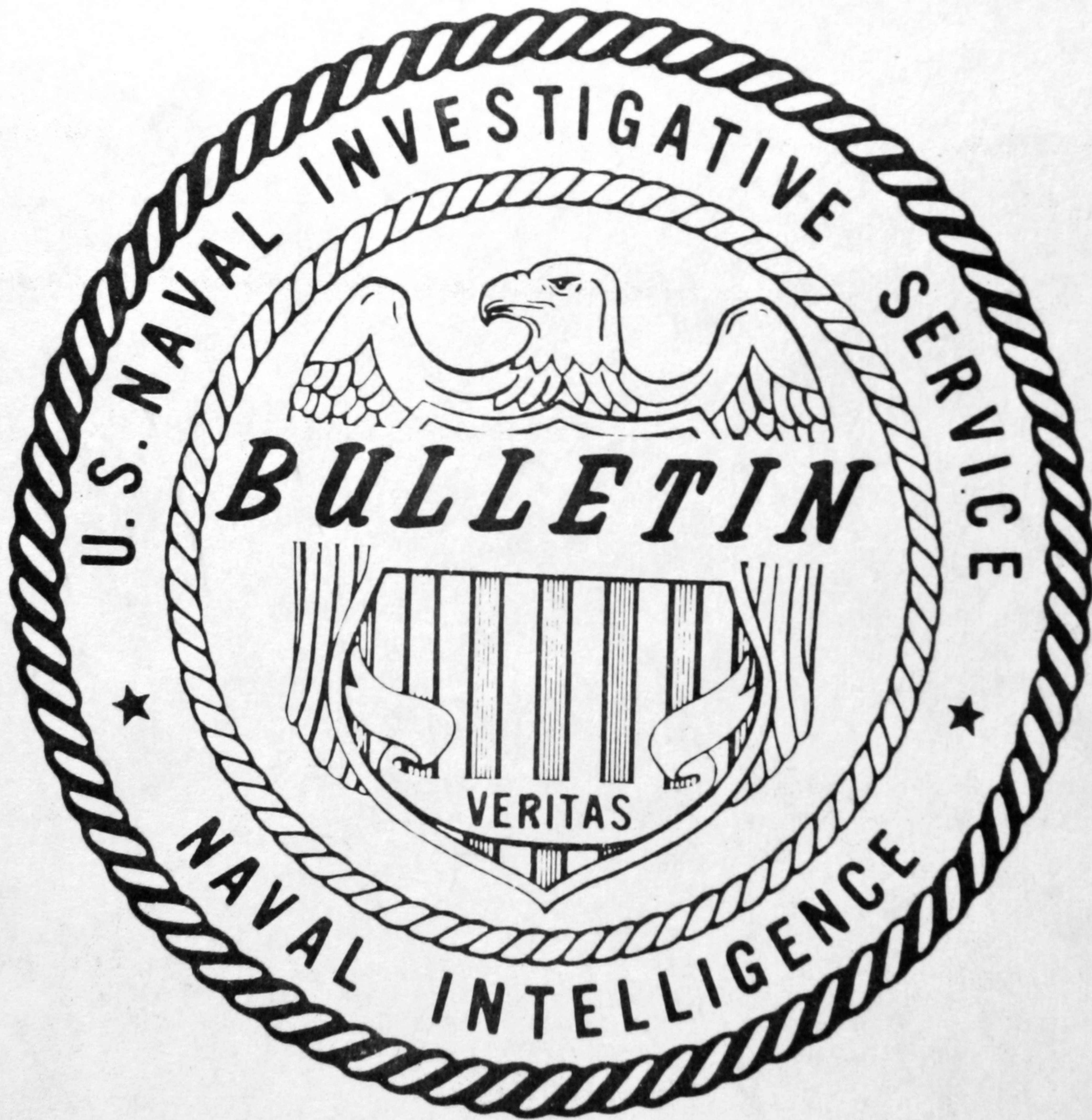


FALL 1975

# NIS



NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

NIS BULLETIN  
CONTENTS

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK.....1

THE PRIVACY ACT.....3

DEPENDENTS BORN OVERSEAS.....4

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.....4

COMMAND AUTHORIZED SEARCHES.....4

MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL.....4

PERSONAL THEFTS AND FRAUD.....5

MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF RAPE INVESTIGATIONS (PART II).....5

VOICEPRINTS.....12

USE OF NIS CREDENTIALS.....12

CLASSIFICATION OF SSD'S.....12

REFERENCES ON SSD'S.....12

NISRA PROFILE/NISRA MIRAMAR.....13

NISRA PROFILE.....15

SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT PROGRAM.....17

STAY ALERT STAY ALIVE.....19

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?.....20

NIS ROSTER OF SPECIAL AGENTS.....23

PROMOTIONS/TRANSFERS.....29

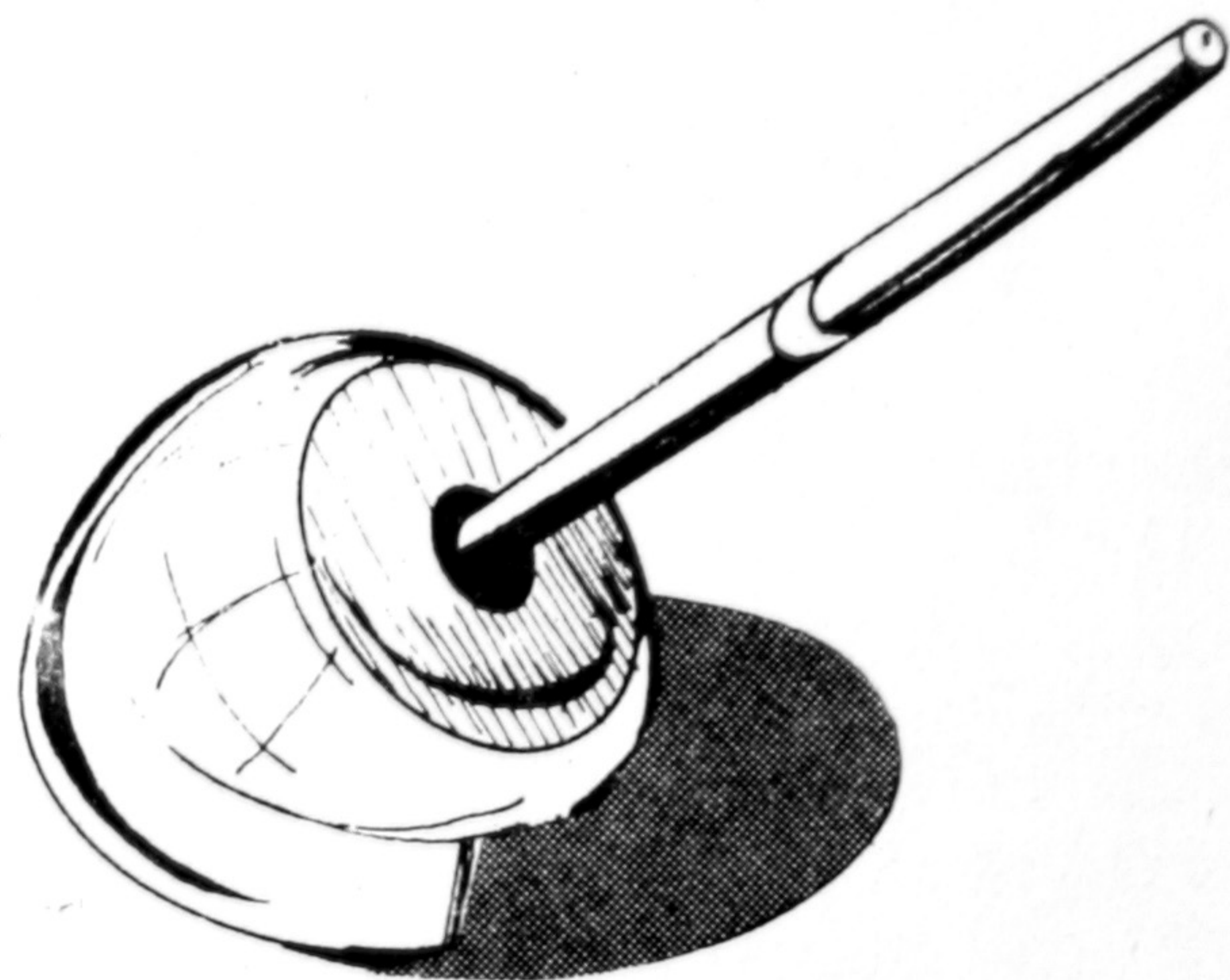
NEW HIRES.....30

The NIS BULLETIN is published quarterly by the Naval Investigative Service, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22331.

This Bulletin is intended for the use and professional enhancement of all military and civilian supervisory personnel, Special Agents and counterintelligence analysts assigned to NIS worldwide.

Field components are encouraged to submit items for publication on a continuing basis. An article in the April 1972 issue of the NIS BULLETIN discusses the details regarding submissions to this Bulletin.

# FROM THE DIRECTORS DESK



I have touched frequently in the past on the importance of our training programs, and of late they seem more than ever to be in evidence. Since the beginning of the year, over 70,000 hours of agent time have been committed to specialized study both at Headquarters and in the field.

Consider that figure for a moment. It represents over 34 man years invested in strengthening the professional character of our organization. The subjects have been as diverse as the locations; counterespionage, protective operations and military justice, to name a few, at such widely scattered sites as Fort Lauderdale, Kansas City and Hilo, Hawaii.

In June, Special Agent Bruce Given through NIS sponsorship and that of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, earned a Masters Degree in Forensic Science. More recently Gil Fernandez, a nineteen year veteran with our Subic Bay office became the first of our indigenous investigators to complete an intensive course in Fraud Surveys at Fort Lee, Virginia. There have been many other accomplishments, far too numerous to mention here -- but all of them are matters of considerable pride and satisfaction to me.

The subject can scarcely be left without recognition of the tremendous vitality and interest that have characterized participation in the NIS Academy by students, counsellors and faculty alike. There have been eight basic classes since I assumed the Directorship, and each has been exceptional.

The most recent basic and counterintelligence classes were both noteworthy in that Rear Admiral Inman was present to give commencement remarks. The DNI stressed the importance of support to the operating forces, and the need for each individual to be personally attentive to insure that supported commands are aware of exactly what NIS is doing in any given case. He pointed out that the "privacy channel" authorized NIS is virtually unique to Navy's normal reporting practice through Fleet chains of command, and that it can be maintained only if there is confidence on the part of requesters that they are witting of developments in consonance with their reporting seniors.

He also emphasized the pickup in hostile intelligence collection activity, and the vulnerability of sensitive information in the present national climate. Individual responsibility and the importance of counterintelligence were underscored, and the need for a continuing of the NIS professionalism exhibited to date. I think it significant that these are the first instances in memory of headquarters personnel that the DNI has personally addressed members of our organization in training.

Some Random Thoughts... An item that left a consistent impression in the course of visits throughout the system is the effort put forth in upgrading office appearance. Newport, Miramar, Adak, and Long Beach come immediately to mind, but there are many more outstanding examples. In every case it has been a matter of local initiative -- all hands have pitched in with hammers, paint buckets and whatever it takes, and the results show a pride of appearance that reflects credit on the organization as well as the individuals concerned. I have not yet had the pleasure of visiting each of our many offices, but very much hope to before the conclusion of my tour. I would indeed like to schedule repeat visits to all locales, but for obvious reasons this would not be practicable. Nonetheless I applaud the enterprise shown, and strongly encourage its continuation.

...A briefing package dealing with hostile intelligence contacts will have been distributed to the field (together with a videotape version for use by Special Agents Afloat) by the time this Bulletin arrives. To be of value it requires maximum exposure within the commands you support. I urge your continued attention to this important program, which is a valuable counter-intelligence tool. Don't let it lapse into disuse after only a few presentations.

...Plans for the NIS tenth anniversary ball (4 February 1976) are moving rapidly ahead, thanks in great measure to the dedicated efforts of our NIS ladies at Headquarters. Their fund-raising will defray a major part of the cost, and they are indeed deserving of thanks.

*Barnes Martin*

## THE PRIVACY ACT

The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC, 552a) became effective on 27 September 1974. This law has been implemented within the Naval Investigative Service by NISINST 5211.6. This law provides, inter alia, that an individual be permitted to determine what records concerning him are held by federal agencies; that he be permitted to gain access to these records, including having a copy made if he so desires, and that he be permitted to correct or amend such records. The Privacy Act also provides for civil penalties against the agency for non-compliance with the law and criminal penalties against any officer or employee of an agency who (1) knowing that disclosure of certain information is prohibited, willfully discloses information concerning an individual to any other person or agency not entitled to receive it, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000; (2) willfully maintains a system of records in violation of the law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000; and (3) who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any record concerning an individual from an agency under false pretenses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000. The latter penalties behoove each NIS employee, not only to read but also to understand the provisions of NISINST 5211.6.

The term "disclosure" should not be confused with "access." "Disclosure" means the conveyance of information concerning an individual from a record by any means of communication to any other individual or entity, while "access" relates to an individual gaining access to records concerning himself. Access to records can only be granted by the Commanding Officers of the NISOs and by

the Director, NIS; however, disclosures can be made by any member of NIS. It is incumbent upon each NIS employee to be thoroughly familiar with the provisions for disclosure.

The law provides eleven conditions when disclosures can be made without the consent of the individual to whom the records pertain (see paragraph 11 of NISINST 5211.6). Though each member of NIS should be familiar with all disclosure conditions, he or she should especially be knowledgeable concerning intra-agency and routine use disclosures, as these will be the most commonly used. For disclosure purposes only, the Department of Defense is considered an Agency. Therefore, records concerning individuals may be provided to other DOD components who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties. Routine use applies generally to disclosures outside the Agency (outside DOD) and such uses are described in enclosures (1) and (2) of NISINST 5211.6. In summary, if a disclosure is not included in one of the eleven conditions, it cannot be made without the individual's permission. To do otherwise would place the agency member in jeopardy of the criminal penalties.

Accounting for disclosures (with the exception of intra-agency disclosures and those made under the Freedom of Information Act) has a three-fold purpose as set forth in paragraph 12 of NISINST 5211.6. Since the disclosure record must contain the date, nature and purpose of disclosure, and the name and address of the recipient of the information, it is mandatory

that the Disclosure Accounting Sheet (enclosure (3) to NISINST 5211.6) be utilized. The mere listing of a distributee in the distribution block of an ROI/NIR is not sufficient.

\*\*\* If in doubt, contact your  
Privacy Coordinator \*\*\*

### DEPENDENTS BORN OVERSEAS

Special Agents who have dependents born overseas in addition to registering the birth with the U.S. Consul or Embassy, must register the birth with the Immigration and Naturalization Service upon return to the U.S. in order to show positive certification or citizenship. Registration with the Consul and Embassy is not sufficient for claims of positive U.S. citizenship.

### CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Recent information has been received concerning a unique operation/procedure being utilized by narcotics violators to deter vehicle searches. Dirty and infected needles and syringes are being placed between the seats of vehicles where officers normally run their hands when searching vehicles. Thus, while searching the car, the officer is likely to scratch himself with the needle/syringe causing infection. At least three police officers have reportedly died as a result of this practice since January 1974.

Source: California Department of Justice  
U. S. Customs Service  
NISO New Orleans

### COMMAND AUTHORIZED SEARCHES

Section 3-1904.4C of ONI 63-1B identifies the required ROI entries with respect to Command Authorized Searches. Are you complying with this requirement?

Paragraph 152, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1969, (Revised) discusses the Commanding Officer's authority to order a search of persons and property under his control. The Commanding Officer (Officer-in-Charge) is the only person who has this authority; however, he may delegate the authority, as set out in the MCM. Many ROI's are received at NISHQ wherein it is noted that the search was authorized by a person other than the Commanding Officer. In most of these cases, the authorization for search is signed by the Executive Officer. In these cases, the agent should insure that the Executive Officer, or other person, has the Commanding Officer's delegate authority to authorize searches. A comment to this effect in the ROI would be appropriate. If the person authorizing the search does not have the prior delegated authority, the search is invalid.

### MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL

Is your MCM up to date? Change 1 was recently distributed by JAG Instruction 5800.8, Change Transmittal 1.

## PERSONAL THEFTS AND FRAUD

The number of personal thefts being investigated by NIS is on the increase and a potential for fraud is noted in this area. A legitimate victim of a theft on a Navy installation can usually recover the amount of his loss by filing a claim against the Government. Several cases have been investigated wherein the "victims" were aware of the claims procedure and made false reports concerning thefts from their BEQ rooms. Investigative personnel should be aware of this fraud potential. Investigative steps should include verification that the "stolen" property actually existed at the time and place claimed by the "victim." It might also be profitable to determine from the appropriate claims office whether or not the "victim" has made similar claims in the past.

## MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF RAPE INVESTIGATIONS (PART II)

### EVIDENCE HANDLING

As mentioned earlier, one of the roles served by the Agent in his partnership with the physician is that of assuring all evidence collected is properly and completely identified. Each specimen should reflect:

- a. victim's name
- b. date and time taken
- c. nature and origin of specimen  
("fingernail scrapings from right hand")
- d. initials of examiner

Initiation and maintenance of a proper chain of custody for each specimen is of critical importance. Several instances are documented in the legal literature where medical testimony was held inadmissible by the court because of a break in the chain of custody between procuring the specimen and its examination by the pathologist. The Agent is responsible for assuring that the appropriate documentation is prepared for each specimen (NIS Form 5520/119) and that the evidence custody document and chain of custody (NIS Form 5520/118) is properly initiated.

If photographic recording of injuries is indicated, the Agent should assume responsibility for assuring appropriate photographic coverage is provided. Who will actually do the photography poses a problem. If the examining facility has a medical photography department, their services should be used. The Agent himself should experience no difficulty in photographing evidence with the Ektagraphic Visual Maker Kit found in most Resident Agencies. If the evidence is on or around the victim's genitilia, the Agent would be advised to provide this equipment to the physician or a female hospital staff member. Regardless of the status of the victim (active duty, dependent, or civilian) it would be wise to obtain written consent for this photography.

## A WORD REGARDING CONSENT

There is little legal concern over the examination of a victim on active duty in the military -- if the victim is a military dependent or a civilian handled on a humanitarian basis, however, it is prudent to obtain written consent for all medicolegal procedures. Appropriate written consent forms for both photography and medicolegal examinations are being standardized and will be officially promulgated by NISHQ.

## THE PATHOLOGY REPORT

The next contact an Agent will likely have with the collected evidence is the pathologist's report. In addition to whatever amount of technical detail is presented, the report should contain a summary paragraph in which are recorded the examiner's impressions in language meaningful to the lay reader. An example of such a report is seen in Appendix II.

## POST MORTEM INVESTIGATIONS

In the event of a suspected rape case involving the death of the victim, it is essential that the Agent be present at the autopsy to assure complete collection of necessary medicolegal evidence and to assist the pathologist by briefing him on investigative details of the death. The critical role played by the investigator in the autopsy can be seen from the following. A few years ago the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology reviewed a number of autopsy reports in which there was erroneous interpretation of pathologic findings, inability to provide a medical opinion

concerning cause and manner of death, or failure to attain special evidentiary objectives of the autopsy. Analysis of these cases revealed a number of different factors contributing to the shortcomings but by far the most common reason was "a failure to exchange medical and investigative information prior to, during, and upon completion of the autopsy." The pursuance of justice requires teamwork.

## INTERVIEWING THE VICTIM

When the opportunity presents itself for the in-depth interview with the victim, there are several facets of interrogation, in addition to the usual skills employed, that aid a medicolegal investigation of rape. This "examination" of the victim by the investigator can be of equal importance to techniques carried out in the hospital emergency room. It should be conducted as soon as possible for many obvious reasons. The setting for this "examination" should be (a) private and (b) conducive to discussion. The techniques can be divided into observations and questions.

Observations. What is the physical condition of the victim and her clothes? Assuming the victim did not wash and change clothes prior to reporting the crime (many do - if not certain about this, ask), a great deal can be gained from noting these observations. Any debris noted in hair or on clothing should be collected and preserved. Look for blood or other stains. Missing buttons or material should be noted and looked for at the scene or on the person of suspects.



What is the victim's emotional state? Is her behavior consistent with that reasonably expected from a woman unwillingly subjected to the acts reported?

Questions. Enos, et al (5) have formulated a series of questions their experience has shown to facilitate evaluation of alleged acts and provide pertinent clues for further investigation.

1. Did you know the man? Did you voluntarily accompany him to the scene of the offense?

2. Where did the rape occur?

3. Did he threaten you with physical violence? The nature of the weapon and type of threat should be clearly determined to satisfy fulfillment of one of the elements of rape.

4. Did he use restraints? This can be accomplished through a partner or by ligatures. If ligatures were used, look for and photograph any ligature marks found on the body.

5. Did he attempt fellatio, buggery, or cunnilingus, or to insert a foreign body into your vagina? A sadomasochistic rapist may attempt any or all of these acts in addition to vaginal intercourse. Embarrassment, confusion, or remorse may inhibit the voluntary description of such acts so response must be elicited. One approach suggested for use with overly sensitive or inhibited women is: "Very often women tell us other things happened to them, too; things they consider unnatural or find hard to talk about. Did

anything like this happen to you?" (10). A similar approach to children is encouraged -- something like, "can you think of anything else the man did you didn't like or didn't understand?"

6. Did he use a condom? The importance of this information to interpretation of negative laboratory findings is obvious.

7. Have you ever been raped before? As Enos (5) points out, "A history of previous rape does not strengthen the evidence for prosecution should the case come to trial."

8. When was the last time you had intercourse prior to this event? Again, this information is essential for valid interpretation of laboratory findings.

9. Did he steal anything? The robbery-rape combination is common. An inventory of items stolen is valuable in the search for incriminating evidence in possession of a suspect. This list might also be of value in developing a psychiatric profile of the rapist.

10. What did he say before, during, and after the attack? The rapist's comments may provide information of direct value in his identification. They may also contribute to the construction of a psychiatric profile.

11. What did he do after the rape? These acts may fit with the modus operandi of prior rapes investigated and lead to identity.

12. Was there more than one man involved? When there are multiple

subjects in a rape, the validity of the complaint is generally enhanced.

During this interview as much detail as possible should be gathered about unique characteristics such as unusual body features ("he had a wart on his penis"), manner of dress ("he was wearing lace panties"), and manner of speech ("he had a New England accent").

In all proceedings the victim should have no reason whatever to question the Agent's or physician's open-mindedness or discretion. If at all possible both the Agent and the doctor should arrange for the presence of a neutral but understanding female witness. The witness should, however, be cautioned against obtruding into the interview. Unless there is obvious and well grounded reason to believe the victim's statement is fraudulent, it is critical to avoid an aggressive, authoritarian (vis-a-vis authoritative) approach -- she's had enough of that already. In an exhaustive study by Schiff (7) of 100 reports of rape, the statistics given suggest that at least 68% of these reports were valid complaints of some form of sexual assault. This figure is far too high to warrant any tendency to pre-judge or become casual in approach. Remember too, the physician will listen to the investigator's statements as fact and perhaps not look too closely for contradictions.

#### SUSPECTS

Consideration will now turn to the medicolegal aspects of evaluating

the suspect. Here time is perhaps the investigator's greatest adversary since with every tick of the clock recovery of damning but evanescent biological evidence from the body of the culprit becomes more unlikely. The less time afforded the rapist to wash away, repair, heal, or conceal indicia of his act, the easier his indictment will be. Following are several areas of potential value in the seeking of evidence against the rapist.

Clothing. The garments worn during the commission of a rape should be viewed as a potential gold mine and routinely inspected with great care. If fibers were recovered from the finger-nails or clothing of the victim, look for matching material from the suspect. Also of potential value would be a missing button in possession of the victim or location of finger-nail fragments in the fabric of his clothing. The use of ultraviolet light should be considered in the search for blood or semen stains. "It does not constitute an unlawful search to look at outer garments worn by an accused, nor does it trespass upon his privacy to view such outer clothing with the aid of a particular light." (8)

Pubic Hairs. If a suspect is apprehended within a few hours of the rape, chances are good for the recovery of victim's pubic hair commingled with those of the suspect's. The technique utilized would be identical to that used with the victim. Military law has held that seizure of pubic hair samples from an accused's body can be justified as incident to his apprehension. Even the forcible

taking of samples, over objection of the suspect's attorney, does not violate the standard of reasonableness prescribed by the Fourth Amendment. In U.S. v Pyburn (9) the court held:

Generally, the privilege against self-incrimination applies only to testimonial utterances or "verbal acts" which involve the active use of a person's mind and will. But, the compulsory obtaining of passive exhibits from a person's body may be constitutionally impermissible if (italics added) the means used to obtain the specimen is in itself a shocking and offensive intrusion into individual privacy or the sanctity of the body...however the exposure of private parts by an Air Force member to a military physician is hardly a shocking intrusion into privacy.

Fingernail Scrapings. If the victim evidences scratch marks on her body, the accused may well still be carrying epithelial cells of the victim around under his fingernails. Fibers from the victim's clothing may also be present. To collect this evidence, follow the procedure outlined above for the victim. The U.S. Supreme Court recently reviewed a case in which, over respondent's protest and without a warrant, police in the course of station house questioning in connection with a murder took samples from the respondent's fingernails and discovered evidence used to convict him. There was prior probable cause to believe that he had committed the murder. (10) The court held that in view of the station house detention upon probable cause, the very limited intrusion undertaken to preserve highly evanescent

evidence was not violative of the Fourth and 14th Amendments. Justice Stewart opined that at the time Murphy was being detained at the station house, he was obviously aware of the detectives' suspicions. Though he did not have the full warning of official suspicion that a formal arrest provides, Murphy was sufficiently apprised of his suspected role in the crime to motivate him to attempt to destroy what evidence he could without attracting further attention. Justice Marshall supported this by stating, "there was no way to preserve the status quo while a warrant was sought."

These findings are cited since they bear directly on the collection of such biological evidence as discussed throughout this paper. If time permits it is always advisable to seek legal opinion on any seizure or search. If time does not permit, let all actions be guided by appropriate response to these questions:

1. Is there reasonable cause to believe that the suspect committed the offense? Is this reasonable cause articulatable?

2. Is the search being conducted likely to develop the evidence being sought and limited thereto? A general principle of the law of the Fourth Amendment requires the scope of a search be strictly limited in terms of the circumstances that justify the search.

Evidence of injuries. Look for signs of injuries inflicted by the victim. "Visual inspection of the person of the accused does not violate

any constitutional right or any provision of UCMJ, Article 31." (8)

## APPENDIX I

### HYPOTHETICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Secretor Status. If the victim's pathology report develops information in which the secretor status of the rapist would be of value, collect two or three millilitres of sputum in the manner used for the victim.

Penis Washings. The squamous epithelium cells exfoliated from the surface of the cervix and vagina are identifiable by their morphology. If the rapist is apprehended soon after the act, the presence of such cells can be detected and would be valuable evidence. The author is currently engaged in research regarding the facility of recovering such evidence and for how long after the act they can reasonably be expected to be found.

The current sensitivity of the courts to any infringement of an individual's rights requires the investigator to proceed with caution and prudence. Whenever possible seek advice from a JAG Corps representative before attempting retrieval of evidence from the body of a suspect and always conduct searches and seizures in a dignified manner. Rely on the physician member of your team for assistance in avoiding any inference of "shocking or offensive intrusions" into the privacy of another.

It is hoped that this discussion of rape has added to the investigator's knowledge of the crime and increased his appreciation for the need of an integrated medicolegal approach to the furtherance of justice.

(Source: S/A B. W. Given, NISHQ)

This twenty-one year old, Gravida-0, Para-0, Caucasian female was brought to the emergency room by Special Agents \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at 2345, this date. Pt lying on bed, crying and upset. Clothing (coat) covered with mud and debris. States that approximately 2230 this date she was going into her barracks, was stopped by an unknown male, pulled behind barracks by assailant where another male held her. She was then assaulted (sexual intercourse) by the first male. Event occurred outside on ground. Pt states she was not struck in face or about body.

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

bp: 118/70 resp: 18 reflexes: normal  
ecchymosis, right neck and breast --  
recently caused  
last normal menstrual period 20 Sep  
1974. Last consensual coitus 26  
Sep 1974

#### PELVIC EXAMINATION

Vulva: intact. No lacerations or  
evidence of trauma  
Vagina: no vault lesions; gross semen  
present in postvaginal pool  
Cervix: no gross lesions  
Fundus: normal size, shape, position;  
non-tender  
Adnexa: within normal limits  
Perineum and anus: normal

#### PLAN

VDRL

cultures of cervix and rectum for N.  
gonorrhoea

Smears for acid phosphatase

Smears for sperm stain

Microscopic exam of postvaginal pool  
show large numbers of motile sperma-  
toza  
Blood group and type

#### MEDICATIONS

1. 4.8 million units aqueous Penicillin
2. Valium 10 mgm every day prn for  
"nerves"
3. Stilbestrol 25 mgm, by mouth, twice  
a day, for five days

#### PATIENT

To return to GYN clinic in one week for  
follow-up

### APPENDIX II

#### HYPOTHETICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT

The material on HR Sally Jones, USN,  
SSN: 123 45 6789 was received by me in  
good condition on 12 October 1974. The  
chain of custody accompanied the following  
material: two microscope slides, a red top  
tube containing mucoid material, and a red  
top tube of blood. The microscope slides  
were stained according to Papanicolaou  
technique and spermatozoa were identified.  
The vaginal aspirate was tested for acid  
phosphatase and found to be markedly  
elevated with a value of 240.95 I.U./ml  
Serological tests for syphilis was negative.  
Cultures were taken and Neisseria gonorrhoea  
was not present.

IMPRESSION: ELEVATED ACID PHOSPHATASE,  
VAGINAL POOL WITH ASSOCIATED  
SPERMATOZOA SEEN ON VAGINAL  
SMEAR CONSISTENT WITH RECENT  
SEXUAL ACTIVITY.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "National Naval Medical Center Regional  
Executive Committee Minutes" of 3  
September 1974.

2. Rupp, J. C. Sperm survival and  
prostatic acid phosphatase activ-  
ity in victims of sexual assault.  
J. forensic science, 14(2), 177.
3. Davies, A., Wilson, E. The  
persistence of seminal constituents  
in the human vagina. Forensic  
science, 3 (1974), 45
4. Baxter, S. J. Immunological  
identification of human semen.  
Medicine, science, and the law,  
13(3), 155.
5. Enos, W. F., Beyer, J. C.,  
Mann, G. T. The medical exami-  
nation of cases of rape. J.  
forensic science, 17(1), 50.
6. Bard, M., Ellison, K. Crisis  
intervention and investigation of  
forcible rape. The police chief,  
41(5).
7. Schiff, A. F. A statistical  
evaluation of rape. Forensic  
science, 2 (1973), 339.
8. U.S. v. Morse, 27 CMR 67
9. U.S. v. Pyburn 47 CMR 896
10. Cupp v. Murphy \_\_\_\_\_ U. S. \_\_\_\_\_ 1973  
(41 LW 4748)

## VOICEPRINTS

It is a violation of an individual's rights under Article 31, UCMJ, to attempt to obtain, by pretext or otherwise, a voiceprint for comparison purposes, without advising the suspect of his Article 31 rights. Although this matter is clearly set out in Section 3-1614.11 of ONI 63-1B, instances are still being noted wherein pretext calls are made to suspects, or the suspect is caused to make a call to a particular telephone received, in violation of these rights.

## USE OF NIS CREDENTIALS

Photographic coverage of crime scenes, evidence, victims, etc., is highly desirable. Some recent examples of this type of photograph have been received as attachments to ROIs wherein the NIS credentials of the Special Agent have been displayed in the photograph. This use appears to be an attempt on the part of the Agent to authenticate, or otherwise identify evidence or exhibits. The proper way to do this is set out in Chapter 23, ONI 63-1B. The use of NIS credentials in this manner is not authorized.

## CLASSIFICATION OF SSD'S

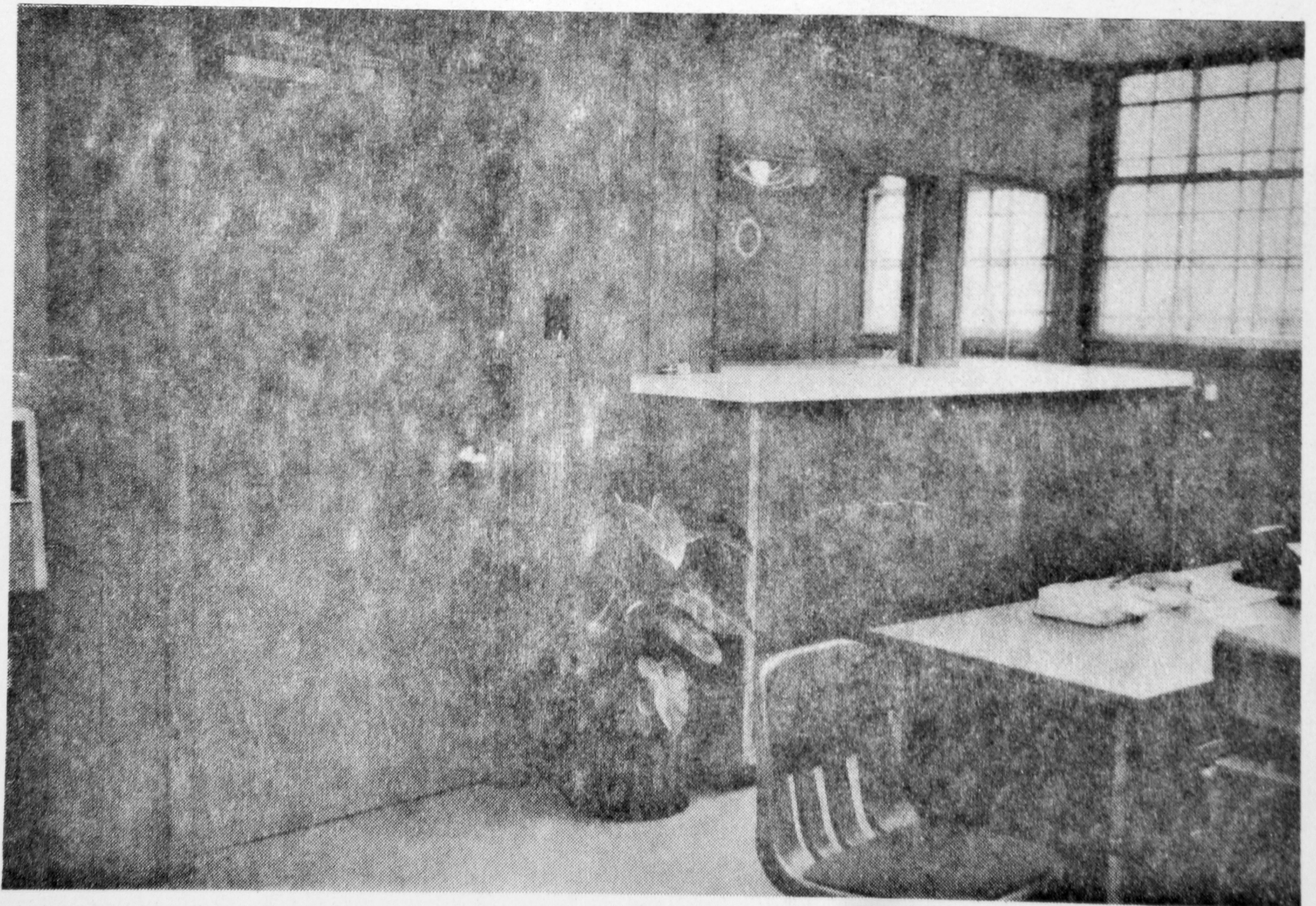
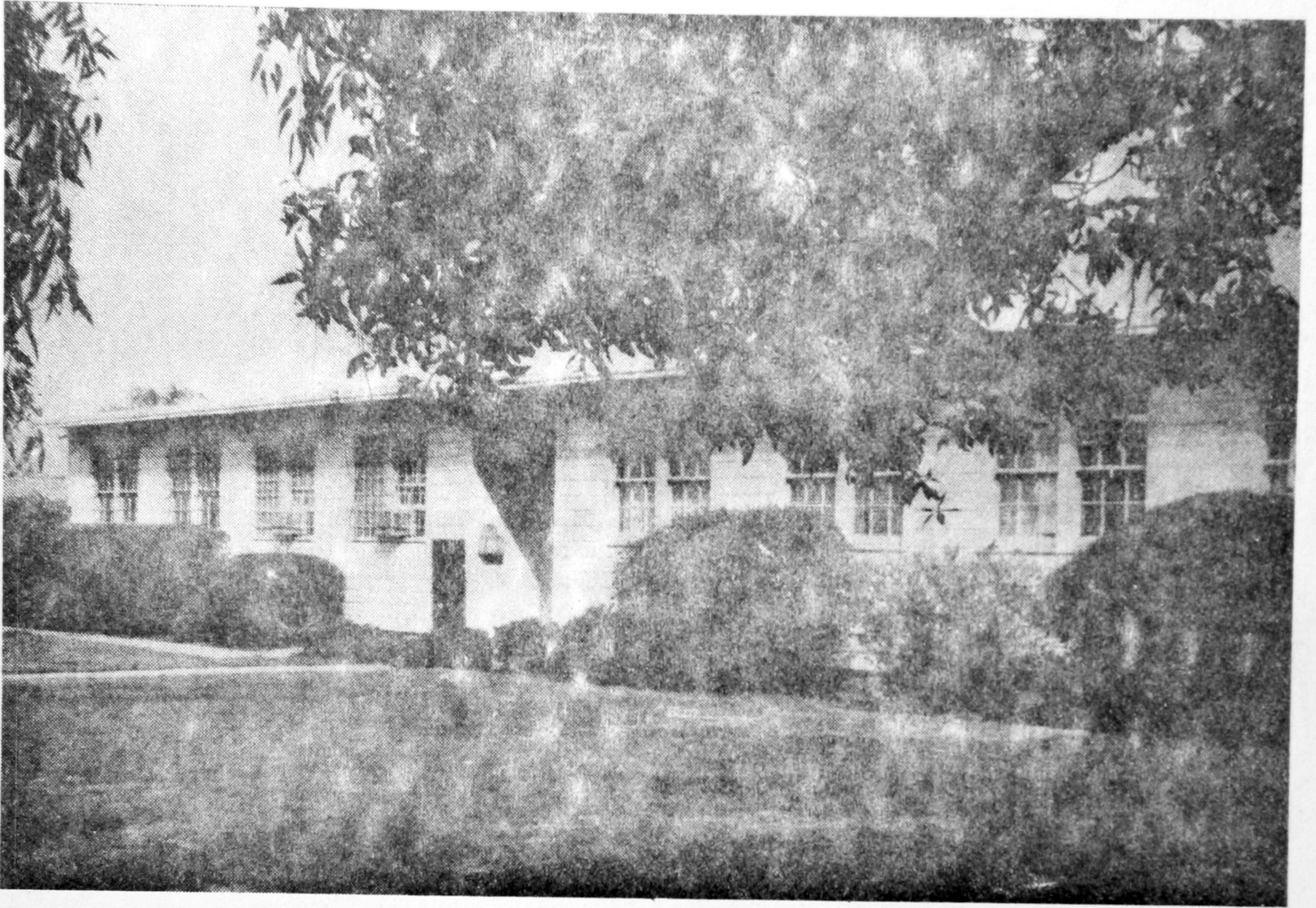
Numerous Reports of Investigation, NIS Action Lead Sheets, NIS General Administration SSDs, and NIS Information Reports are received at Headquarters wherein the classification blocks, at the lower left of the SSD, have improper entries. The only authorized entry in this block for an unclassified document is "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY."

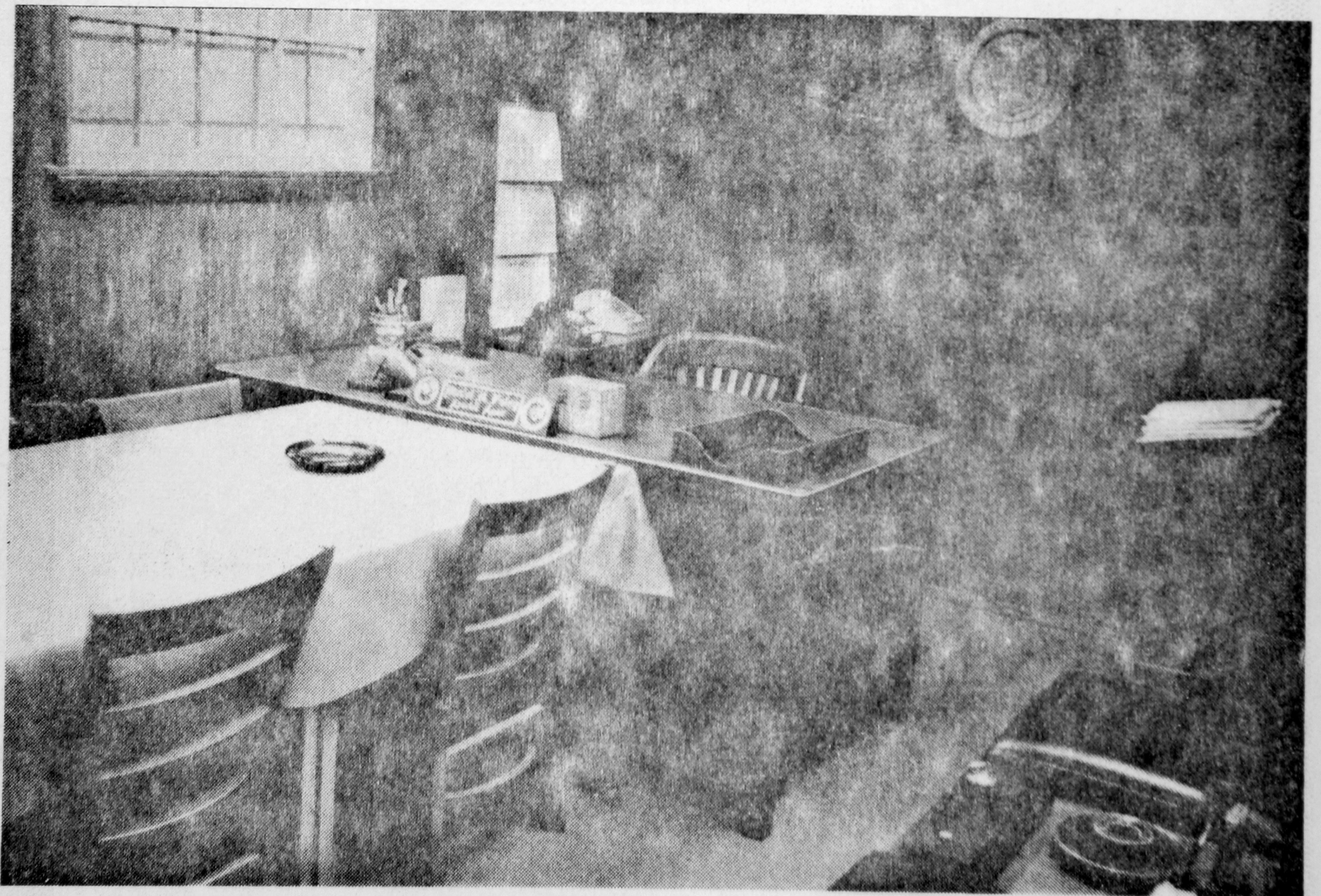
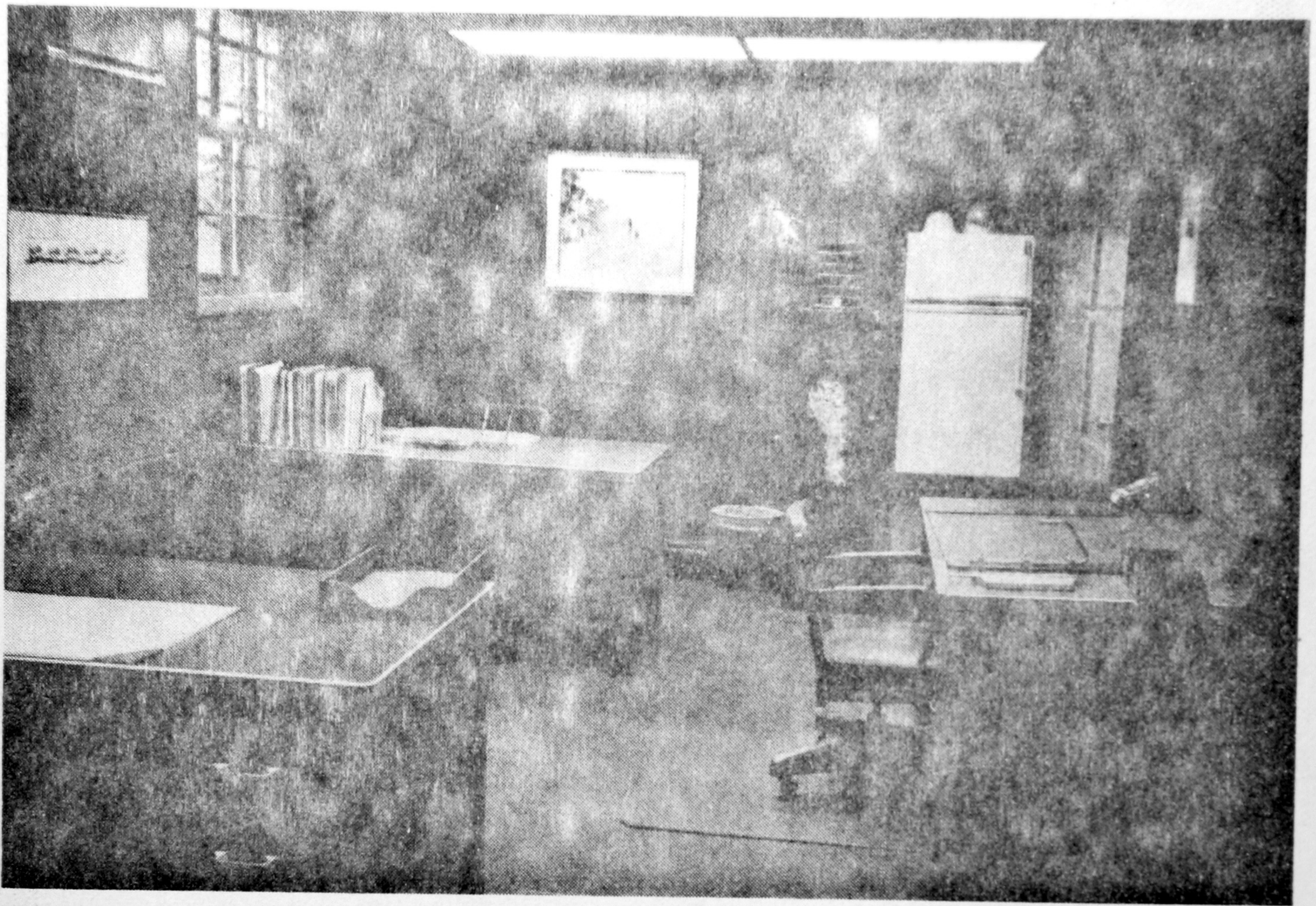
Abbreviations such as "UNCLAS EFTO FOUO" or any variation thereof, are not authorized.

## REFERENCES ON SSDS

Reports of Investigation and NIS Action Lead Sheets are being received at NISHQ where references are variously listed as "Subj's NIS Dossier", "NIS Case File", etc. Such a listing is not authorized. A specific ROI or ALS must be listed as the reference.

NISRA PROFILE  
NISRA MIRAMAR







## NISRA PROFILE

Naval Air Station Miramar, "Fightertown USA", is located on 22,500 acres of land situated approximately twenty miles north of downtown San Diego. Commander Fighter Airborne Early Warning Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet is the senior command based at NAS Miramar. That command directs almost every major activity of the west coast based fighter squadrons and air wings. COMFIT-AEWINGPAC subordinate commands include four Attack Carrier Air Wings; 25 Fighter squadrons, a Light Photographic squadron, and one Fleet Composite squadron and eight Carrier Airborne Early Warning (AEW) squadrons. Three Replacement Air Group (RAG) squadrons located at the air station to train pilots and naval flight officers (NFO) in the F-4 Phantom jet and E-2 AEW aircraft. The F-14 RAG trains all F-14 designated Navy and Marine Corps pilots/NFO's. Miramar is a master jet base and the busiest airfield in the Navy with an average of 760 operations per day. With a fluctuating base population of approximately 13,500 (and 70,000 outstanding vehicle base stickers), Miramar is essentially a small city. Also located aboard is the Naval Drug Rehabilitation Center with a staff of 150 and 175 Navy and Marine Corps patients, Naval Fighter Weapons School (Top Gun), a Regional Naval Medical Facility, Regional Dispensary, a Navy Exchange complex employing 700

personnel, a large commissary, Aerospace Physiology Training Branch, an Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, and various other smaller Navy and Marine Corps tenant commands.

In 1972 Miramar programmed a \$2.7 billion expansion to handle the new Grumman F-14 Tomcat fighters which began arriving in October of that year. There are currently 65 F-14's aboard the base, each of which cost \$16 million.

In 1968 and 1969 one agent working out of a one-room 11SD satellite office in a warehouse conducted approximately ten criminal cases a month at Miramar. In 1970 two agents were assigned and the criminal work level increased to approximately twenty cases per month. During 1971 three agents moved into a "new office" in the back of the Acey-Deucey Club. In January 1972 the NISRA was established, consisting of four agents and a secretary and a better location for the office was soon obtained. NISRA Miramar currently consists of seven agents and two secretaries. In both January and February 1975 11MM opened 125 cases and closed 117 cases. In March 1975 the office acquired an entire wing of a building and extensive refurnishing is currently underway with resources/funding being provided by both NISHQ and NAS Miramar. Each agent has his own semi-private office.

There is a separate evidence room and tech lab with sink and refrigerator, three interrogation rooms, and controlled office access for improved security. Prime central location and adequate parking on an installation where space is at a premium add to the efficiency of the office. NISRA Miramar has a regulation NIS base radio which services seven late-model radio equipped government and leased vehicles. Because of the close proximity of base stations, NISRA Miramar can communicate by radio with all Resident Agencies in NISO SAN DIEGO with the exception of Yuma and Port Hueneme. In addition, the NAS Miramar Security Department funds a commercial paging system so that the on-call agent is able to maintain personal availability throughout San Diego County. A facility of NAS Miramar has made a commitment to provide a van which will be appropriately altered, equipped, and utilized exclusively for NISRA Miramar undercover investigations. The office is well stocked with virtually every modern investigative tool/aid.

The NISRA caseload during the past three years has run the gamut as far as variety of case categories. However, several categories stand out as frequently recurring: 7N narcotic buys, 6U foreign object damage/tampering with jet aircraft, and fraud/theft of government property. Both commands and assigned agents are alert to the potential of informant utilization which has resulted in a steady and successful use of this investigative technique.

Any agent who has ever had to compete for jurisdiction with base detectives will enjoy working at Miramar. Our maxim is similar to Midas Mufflers - We are professionals, we do this for a living and we've got to do a better job! Consequently, there are no civilian base detectives at Miramar and the enlisted investigators are fully aware of the SECNAV NIS Charter and confine their activities to traffic investigations, personal thefts, and other misdemeanors. Security investigators are treated with a spirit of respect, consideration, and cooperation and they have proved to be a very good source of information and an asset to the office. It is enjoyable to work with a COMFITAEWWINGPAC Staff Judge Advocate, NAS Staff Judge Advocate, and NAS Security Officer who are all very pro-NIS. The FBI agent assigned to Miramar utilizes our office almost daily and as a result the majority of referable cases are conducted as joint NIS-FBI investigations which has proved to better serve command interests. 11MM is also the prime contact point for local agencies and the office is frequently utilized by the San Diego PD, Sheriff's Office, and the Integrated Narcotics Task Force.

Not much need be said about the climate and quality of life in Southern California. As one travel reporter advised, "It's either Spring or Fall." As in any desirable area, land and housing prices reflect market demand. Housing is plentiful but not cheap. Within a fifteen minute radius of NAS Miramar, attractive townhouses can be purchased for \$34,000/\$50,000 and homes

from \$42,000 through \$100,000. Rental units of all types are available and the more desirable fall into the \$275/\$325 class. In general, California has an excellent progressive school system. Real estate taxes vary according to location; however, the office average is \$900-\$1250 per year. California has a split sales tax (6%) which only applies to certain items. State income tax is unique in that it provides tax exemption for rent payments. Excellent freeways place all of San Diego within 30 minutes of the office and Mexico is only 45 minutes of pleasant driving away. Outdoor sports abound and no one from skin diving, sailing, and skiing enthusiasts to tennis aficionados need want.

Professionally, Miramar is believed to be a good NIS assignment. An overall view would picture an assignment to NISRA Miramar as a professionally rewarding challenge in a dynamic environment - joined with magnificent living conditions.

#### SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT PROGRAM

During a recent Basic Agents' Course some of the students indicated that the Special Agent Afloat Program had not been discussed with them during their processing, hence the directive from NISHQ that the program be fully explained to the applicant at the time of screening. But, perhaps, more important is the manner in which the program is explained. Below are a few ideas that members of screening boards may find helpful.

Historically, the program saw its

inception in 1967 when it became apparent that sophisticated methods of criminal investigation were needed on major ships at sea and Special Agents were assigned from NISO Europe on a thirty day rotational basis in support of Sixth Fleet aircraft carriers. The first Special Agent was assigned for "the deployment" in 1971 and since that time a total of thirty three men have successfully completed afloat duty. Numerous other agents have been assigned to "Day Agent" billets while aircraft carriers are at their conus homeport.

The first milestone in a new agent's career after completing a probationary first year is the passing of the "11 exam" and being promoted to a journeyman agent. All of this training and studying prepares the Special Agent to operate independently or to become as some call it "the lone wolf." The ultimate in NIS independent duty is the Special Agent Afloat. There is no other position within NIS where such experience can be gained or where an agent can demonstrate to himself and to the organization that he is capable of representing the interests and responsibilities of NIS for a prolonged period of time without supervision.

"Service to the Fleet" is a motto that is common to all shore based Navy activities and certainly as NIS Agents we are continually providing such a service. However, once the carrier pulls away from the dock, the Special Agent Afloat becomes the sole representative for professional investigative assistance. On his shoulders rest not only the acceptance and completion of investigations but a myriad of other responsibilities such as liaison with foreign police, collection of counterintelligence

information, acting as an advisor to different levels of command, and keeping high ranking Navy officials apprised of investigative problems.

Perhaps the most common complaint about the program is in the area of family separation. There are no two ways about it - family separation is tough. However, many of the afloat agents have taken advantage of flights chartered by the ship for a wife's visit during deployment. As a result of the program, NIS wives have traveled overseas to such areas as the Orient, the Riviera, and Northern Europe.

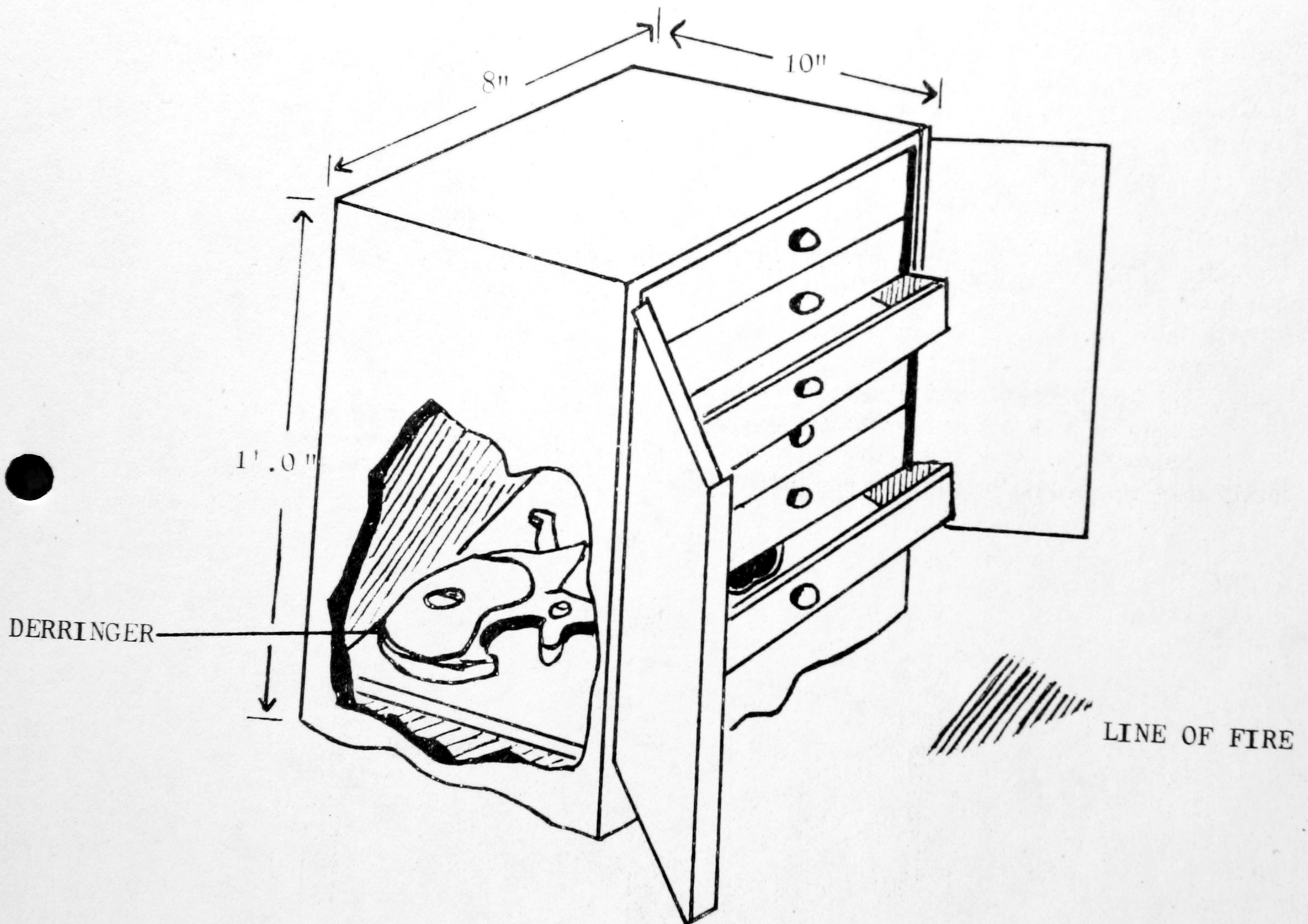
The Special Agent Afloat who independently resolves complex investigations, has eyeball meetings with Admirals and other dignitaries, and personally becomes aware of the problems confronting the Commanding Officer, builds a level of confidence that will last a career. While it takes a lot of hard work, ingenuity, and resourcefulness to be a successful Special Agent Afloat, the tour also provides memorable personal experiences. Where else can an investigator practice his trade and visit numerous foreign ports? Many Afloat Agents have hi-lined between ships at sea, catapulted off the deck of an aircraft carrier, or "dropped" in on a destroyer via a line from a helicopter.

The overwhelming majority of those Special Agents who have served afloat enthusiastically feel that the tour was the most interesting, challenging, and rewarding that is available to a Special Agent within NIS. The Special Agent Afloat program should be presented to applicants in a positive manner that highlights the professional rewards, i.e., duty to be sought, not avoided.

Source: S/A K. W. Anthony, NISRA  
Okinawa

## STAY ALERT STAY ALIVE

Oriental jewelry boxes similar to those described/illustrated below have reportedly been encountered by police authorities in Los Angeles County California. Obviously extreme caution must be used when examining/searching this type of jewelry box which is common among military personnel and dependents.



Type #1 - When any drawer is opened a spring operated music instrument in the jewelry box plays. As it plays, the mechanism in the instrument tightens a wire that pulls the trigger on a Derringer, mounted on the bottom of the jewelry box. The length of play by the musical instrument varies, before the Derringer fires through the front of the box.

Type #2 - Has no musical instrument, when the bottom drawer is opened it fires the Derringer through the front of the drawer.

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

From 12 September to 7 October 1966, the Class shown below, 1B-67, met at the Fairmont Building in Arlington, Virginia. Of the twenty-four Special Agents in attendance, including four counselors, a total of nine remain on-board. Five class members transferred to the Defense Investigative Service, and ten resigned.



R.L. ADAMS, Sr.



R.N. Aliq



R.W. BARTLETT



F.A. COMMANDER



T.E. FERGUSON



M.E. HITE



M.B. JONES



R.D. JUMPER



J.H. JUPE



A.D. LARSON

## Office of Naval Intelligence Agents' Basic Training Course

1B-67 12 Sep.-7 Oct. 1966

Arlington, Virginia



SIA J.E. CARSON, Jr.



SIA L.A. CRESCCE, Jr.



SIA P.J. CURLEY



SIA R.V. HOWARD



N.T. LUTSCH



W.H. McVETTA



J.S. MOOERS



J.Y. NEELY



R.M. RYAN



R.W. SALMON



M.R. SENUS



T.J. SHARKEY



R.A. VALENTINE



W.J. WARD

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>EOD</u>	<u>NISO/NISRAs ASSIGNED</u>
Top Row, 1. to r.	ADAMS, R. L.	02-22-66	08SL, Resigned
	ALIG, R. N.	03-10-66	03PP, NISHQ, 03DT
	BARTLETT, R. W.	04-03-66	03NY, 03NL, 60NA
	COMMANDER, F. A.	03-15-66	08PF, 60HQ, NISHQ, Resigned
	FERGUSON, T. E.	02-14-66	09CH, 84SV, 13HE, 12LM, NISHQ, 81HQ
2nd Row, 1. to r.	HITE, M. E.	06-28-65	05DC, Resigned
	JONES, M. B.	05-23-68	06CS, 08MT, 84SV, 06LE, 83SU, 83TP
	JUMPER, R. D.	01-24-66	06CS, 06RL, Resigned
	JUPE, J. H.	10-18-65	09CH, 09KC, Resigned
	LARSON, A. D.	05-17-65	05DC, Resigned
3rd Row, 1. to r.	CARSON, J. E.	09-10-61	05BB, 05GT, 03NP, 80MI, 03PP, 04CM, 81KI, 03PP
	CRESCE, L. A.	12-18-53	04PT, 03GV, 09CH, DIS
	CURLEY, P. J.	04-25-60	05NF, 05FM, 06LE, 05PF, 11LB
	HOWARD, R. V.	04-09-62	05DC, DIS
4th Row, 1. to r.	LUTSCH, N. T.	01-17-66	03BN, NISHQ, Code 30 NISHQ
	MC VETTA, W. H.	09-20-65	09CH, 09SB, NISHQ, Resigned
	MOOERS, J. S.	04-04-66	11SD, 11ND, Resigned
	NEELY, J. Y.	11-01-65	08CC, 08MC, DIS
	RYAN, R. M.	12-27-65	11LA, 11PA, 84DV, 80HQ, 11LB, DIS

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>EOD</u>	<u>NISRAs ASSIGNED</u>
5th Row. 1. to r.	SALMON, R. W.	02-28-66	05NF, 83SQ, NISHQ
	SENUM, M. R.	03-13-66	03UT, Resigned
	SHARKEY, T. J.	03-07-66	12HQ, 03NY, Resigned
	VALENTINE, R. A.	12-08-65	11LB, 11ET, 11PA, 83KS, 83TP, 11PE
	WARD, W. J.	01-10-66	12SF, 84SV, 03BF, 12TI, NISHQ, Resigned



NIS ROSTER OF SPECIAL AGENTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
ABRAMS, Howard L.	80KH	BRADY, Bobby L.	0022
ADDISON, Millard E.	0020	BRANNON, Thomas E.	81YK
ALDRIDGE, Goethe W.	83PS	BRANT, Joseph W.	06LE
ALIG, Ronald N.	03DT	BRENNAN, Joseph P.	81KI
ALLEN, Richard R.	11ET	BREWER, Gary G.	12SE
ALLRED, Benjamin E.	05PV	BRIGHT, Ronald E.	0023
ANDERSEN, Peter J.	06LE	BROCK, Raymond	60RT
ANDERSON, Gayle E.	0023	BROWNING, James B.	83PS
ANDERSON, Peter L.	83TP	BRUCE, Donald R.	12AL
ANTHONY, Kenneth W.	81KI	BRUGGEMAN, Michael D.	05NF
ANTINK, James	11BW	BURKHAMER, John R.	08BV
ARNOLD, Jeffrey S.	11LB	BUTLER, Lawrence W.	11NI
ARNOLD, Lance M.	08GF	BUTTERFIELD, Lyman H.	0025
ARRIGO, Arthur R.	60GN		
AUSTIN, James A.	05NF	CAIRO, Louis P.	60NE
BAGSHAW, Robert	06KW	CARBALLO, Allen S.	06CP
BAKER, James J.	05NF	CARL, John W.	60NA
BALSON, Robert T.	6026	CARMAN, Ray A.	05AN
BANKSTON, Clyde L.	80KH	CARSON, James E.	03PP
BARKER, Lionel A.	06CP	CATHCART, Robert J.	12BR
BARNES, William J.	81KI	CAUBLE, Charles T.	12AL
BARRALE, Robert	11NI	CHAMBERS, James B.	11PE
BARRON, Leo E.	12BR	CHANDLER, Charles H.	08MT
BARROWS, Robert J.	83SU	CHILDS, Richard E.	0023
BARTLETT, Richard W.	60NA	CHRIST, Christ C.	06MP
BAUERLY, Milo A.	12HQ	CHRISTOPHER, Robert K.	05NF
BEACHAM, Decatur T.	05DC	CLARK, Paul L.	80AG
BEASLEY, Wallace M.	12SF	CLARK, Thomas F.	11NI
BECK, Lloyd G.	06HQ	CLEVELAND, Walter G.	0025
BEDWAY, George T.	06PI	CLOOKIE, Wayne D.	06JX
BERLIN, Edward A.	80HN	COGDILL, David B.	83PS
BERNASCONI, Robert J.	08PF	COLE, Jerry R.	06LE
BICKLEY, Charles M.	80BP	COLEMAN, Lawrence A.	80HN
BIGGS, Joel W.	0023	COLES, Joseph B.	05LC
BISCOMB, William M.	08WF	COMES, Philip E.	0022
BISTER, Henry E.	11LB	CONNOLLY, Peter J.	08NR
BLACK, Verner G.	08SL	COOK, Bryan L.	11HB
BLISS, M. Sherman	80HQ	COOK, Richard H.	0027
BLOOMINGBURG, Benjamin F.	06JX	COTI, William	6026
BLOW, William E.	81AJ	COULTER, Lee E.	81KI
BOATRRIGHT, Thomas M.	03NL	COX, James N.	83SU
BOLEY, Thomas F.	12AL	COYLE, Charles K.	08NR
BOREN, Ralph S.	05NF	CRAWFORD, Wayne L.	12AL
BOURKE, Michael G.	11PH	CREATURO, James J.	83SU
BRADLEY, Vaughn M.	05NF	CRIFE, Bruce A.	05DC

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
CRISAFULLI, Paul J.	12SF	FAIRLEY, Henry M.	08HQ
CROSSMAN, Gordon W.	0023	FASNACHT, Paul L.	12HQ
CURLEY, Philip J.	11LB	FEAR, William M.	06LE
CURTIS, Robert E.	11SD	FERGASON, Samuel A.	12LM
CUSACK, John T.	06CP	FERGUSON, Rudy G.	05NF
DALY, Patrick P.	11HQ	FERGUSON, Thomas E.	8026
DAMICO, Anthony E.	83SU	FERNANDEZ, Daniel A.	12AL
DAVANZO, John J.	03NP	FERRELL, Lawrence E.	60KF
DAVID, Robert	11LB	FIEGER, Frank E.	08CC
DAVIES, John G.	81YK	FITZPATRICK, Edward J.	81IW
DAVIS, Jack A.	06LE	FOCHT, Walter S.	60NA
DAVIS, James R.	12LM	FOLEY, Daniel R.	11MM
DAVIS, Robert W.	12AL	FOWLER, Earl S.	06LE
DAVIS, William E.	05DC	FOX, Ronnie R.	12MF
DAY, John B.	05DS	FRANKEL, Marvin	11MD
DEAHL, Albert F.	11MM	FRITZSCHE, Robert P.	06CF
DEAL, Arthur K.	81KI	FUJII, Stanley S.	11YU
DEES, Rudolph D.	06CF	GALANTI, David M.	06LC
DEITCH, Barry N.	0023	GASSAWAY, Arthur D.	60HQ
DELL, Jimmie L.	05RR	GAY, Harold B.	05PV
DEMOLLI, Bruno E.	03PP	GEHRI, John R.	06RL
DEMPSEY, John W.	05NF	GETEK, Donald	03PP
DEMPSEY, Richard C.	11MD	GEWERTH, Joseph F.	81KI
DENTON, Elwood V.	12AL	GIBBINS, Thomas A.	06CS
DERESTIE, Peter	03NP	GILBERT, Edward C.	05NF
DEVINNEY, Dallas H.	80HN	GILLISPIE, Troy N.	0027
DILL, Gary W.	08DA	GIVEN, Bruce W.	0026
DILL, John	81FE	GIVENS, Fred F.	08DA
DIXON, Timothy J.	03GL	GIVENS, John C.	11PE
DONNELLY, John F.	0022	GLASPELL, Archie A.	80MI
DONNENWIRTH, Thomas J.	05GT	GLUBA, Blair M.	0022
DONOVAN, William H.	0026	GONZALEZ, Antonio D.	80HN
DOYEL, Marion L.	83SU	GRAY, William F.	80HQ
DRISKILL, Donald D.	11SD	GREENE, John B.	0026
DUFFY, Gregory L.	81HQ	GRIM, Gordon F.	80KI
DUNN, Lee R.	80MI	GUEDALIA, Jack "I"	06HQ
DUTKO, Milton R.	05DS	GURNEE, George W.	05PV
DYKES, David W.	12FL	GUTHRIE, David G.	06RL
EDMONDS, Frank J.	05PR	GUTSHALL, Stephen C.	0022
EISENSON, Edward L.	60NA	HAEFELI, Paul M.	08CC
ELLIS, Spencer M.	80BP	HAJOSY, John W.	06JX
ELMQUIST, Roy C.	11PE	HALL, Gerald	11MM
EMBRY, Robert M.	80HN	HAMILTON, Dennis D.	11SA
ESTERBROOK, James W.	06AB	HAMILTON, Lorne R.	11PE
EVANS, Michael W.	11BL	HAMILTON, Wayne B.	06MP
EVERSOLL, John S.	11LB	HANCOCK, Laddie A.	08CD

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
HANEY, William R.	05NF
HANNER, Philip C.	05LC
HANSEN, Hans P.	80HN
HARRIS, Michael W.	05NF
HARRISON, Zachary T.	06LE
HARTLEY, Robert J.	05QV
HARTMAN, Donald R.	11SD
HELBOCK, Robert G.	11CI
HELSON, Gary D.	06JX
HEMPHILL, Eddie W.	83PS
HENDRICK, Donald R.	08NR
HENDRICKS, Edward A.	05LC
HERDER, Louis B.	0025
HERR, Richard K.	05RR
HERSHBERGER, Donald A.	11NC
HICKS, Theodore J.	83SU
HIGGINS, Andrew C.	12MA
HOMBURG, William J.	11PE
HOOSER, Archie W.	11PE
HOPECK, John F.	11PE
HOUGHTON, Michael M.	8026
HOWATT, Franklyn J.	05YT
HOWE, Wesley W.	11PE
HOWERTON, Elton C.	05DC
HOWGATE, Charles W.	60NE
HUDGINS, Mathaniel J.	83TP
HUDSON, Bill Eugene	11ET
HUDSON, John W.	06CS
HUGHES, William A.	06JX
HURT, Patrick J.	03GL
IPSEN, Nephi P.	0027
ISENBERG, Michael E.	12SE
IWAMOTO, Chikara D.	81YH
JANSEN, John L.	12WH
JANSON, Ronald C.	80MI
JEPSON, William B.	0027
JESSE, Albert F.	11NC
JESTER, John E.	05NF
JETT, Charles D.	12HQ
JOHNSON, Donald W.	11NI
JOHNSON, Earl L.	11ND
JOHNSON, George B.	81MW
JONES, Charles R.	05NF
JONES, Jimmy J.	05NF
JONES, Joyce H.	08MT

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
JONES, Michael B.	83TP
JONES, Michael C.	12BR
KAHL, Stephen J.	11MM
KAIN, Robert M.	60HQ
KALIHHER, Vernon L.	03GL
KAMPTON, Charles M.	12MA
KARPOWICH, David J.	06PI
KAUFFMAN, Francis E.	05DC
KAYE, John A.	05NF
KELLER, Albert C.	11LB
KELLER, Raymond D.	06MP
KELLEY, Paul W.	05PV
KELLY, Lauchlin A.	05PV
KENNEDY, Jack A.	12MF
KERR, David J.	0023
KERSENBROCK, Allan J.	05HQ
KIKER, James R.	11PE
KIMBALL, Hugh H.	11LB
KING, Laurence P.	03GL
KLEMP, William J.	06RL
KNOWLES, Samuel B.	08MT
KOHLMEYER, Robert E.	81YK
KOZLOWSKI, Thomas H.	60SX
KRAUTHEIM, William J.	03PP
KUEHL, Winston C.	03HQ
LACOSTA, Robert	06PI
LAING, William D.	0026
LAMBERT, Anderson T.	03WM
LAMBERT, John G.	05NF
LANDIN, Joseph C.	06LE
LANGAGER, John E.	0026
LANNOM, Charles R.	06RL
LARABEE, Raymond H.	60SX
LARSON, Donald A.	05BM
LASHER, David L.	81YK
LAUGHTIN, Donald R.	11PE
LAWING, Forrest L.	11ND
LHEUREUX, Robert D.	11TN
LIEHR, Joseph T.	83PS
LINDER, James C.	06JX
LINENBROKER, Scott	03PP
LINGAN, Henry B.	60RT
LOGAN, Frederick L.	60NA
LOGAN, Gary M.	06CS
LOMELE, Ralph V.	60NA

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
LOUTON, Thomas M.	08KV
LOVE, John A.	81YK
LUCAS, Richard L.	11ND
LYNCH, Warren R.	12SF
MAAS, Cleve G.	11LB
MACHIN, Richard C.	81KI
MACINNIS, William T.	06LE
MAHER, Raphael R.	06HQ
MAINE, Raymond E.	80KH
MANGRAM, Robert B.	06BC
MANLOVE, Ronald L.	81YK
MARQUETTE, John J.	12LM
MARRETTA, Albert	80HN
MARSH, Jonathan W.	12MA
MARTIN, Edwin G.	06MP
MATAKAS, Richard A.	08GF
MCBRIDE, Daniel A.	08PF
MCCARTEN, James B.	06CS
MCCLELLAN, George G.	08PF
MCCLURE, Joseph D.	11ND
MCCOY, Donald L.	05QV
MCCULLAH, Lanny E.	05AN
MCDEVITT, Daniel S.	03GL
MCDONALD, Vernell	11YU
MCDONALD, Vincent K.	0023
MCDONNELL, John F.	0027
MCDONNELL, Robert S.	06LE
MCFADDEN, Edward J.	05QV
MCGADY, Raymond W.	05CE
MCKEE, James B.	03NY
MCKENNA, Joseph E.	83SU
MCKENNA, Patrick	03GL
MCKENNA, Richard E.	08MT
MCLEMORE, Howard C.	11NI
MCMULLEN, John P.	03NL
MCNAMEE, Paul	83SU
MCPHERSON, Victor H.	11NC
MEADOR, Hamner W.	06KW
MELIA, Francis M.	03PN
MENDELSON, William G.	11HQ
MERRITT, Carl J.	12LM
MERRITT, Walter L.	06JX
MICHAUD, John R.	03NL
MIDDLETON, Bruce M.	0027
MILLER, George B.	05DC
MILLER, Leland M.	08PF

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
MILLER, Rodney B.	03GL
MILLER, Theodore A.	60KE
MONTGOMERY, Kent A.	12AA
MORGAN, John W.	83KS
MORGAN, Wayne R.	60RT
MORRIS, Joseph C.	08FA
MORSE, George L.	60KF
MOTE, Robert M.	03EA
MOUNT, Ronald L.	03NL
MOYER, David	60GN
MUGGLEWORTH, Charles D.	05QV
MULLIGAN, George D.	0025
MULVIHILL, Joseph A.	03NY
MURPHY, Edward M.	0023
MUSANTE, Paul N.	60LD
NAGLE, Michael D.	11ND
NANCE, Gerald N.	06KW
NAYLOR, Joseph F.	60NA
NEAL, Joseph F.	11ND
NEARY, Thomas E.	0020
NELMS, Nowell D.	12AA
NEWMAN, Arthur D.	08MT
NICHOLS, Joseph Y.	05GT
NICHOLSON, Willard B.	0022
NICKEL, Kenneth W.	11NI
NIGRO, Robert M.	03NL
NOLAN, Thomas J.	11HQ
NOWICKE, Eugene A.	12AL
NUGENT, William K.	60RT
O'CONNOR, Joseph P.	06PI
O'DAY, Dennis E.	05NF
ODOM, John C.	83SU
OGLESBEE, Kenneth E.	11PE
OLIVERI, Joseph F.	08CC
OLSON, John V.	81IW
OLSON, Terrance A.	83SU
O'NEIL, James M.	05AN
O'RILEY, William C.	83HQ
ORME, Robert T.	06JX
ORRANTIA, Frank E.	12MA
ORZECOWSKI, Thomas J.	06LE
OULAHAN, Joseph C.	83HQ
OWENS, Bruce E.	06CS
PAGE, Charles V.	06RL
PALMER, Charles A.	8026
PALMUCCI, Victor J.	03HQ

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
PANICO, Robert G.	12AL
PARKER, Malcolm M.	03HW
PARKEY, Jack L.	03NY
PARKS, James M.	03NP
PARSONS, Benonia E.	05NF
PECK, Richard L.	05HQ
PEISTRUP, Edward J.	08NR
PENDER, James P.	11MM
PERBETSKY, Michael	12MA
PERRIN, Anthony W.	80MI
PETERS, Paul E.	05RR
PETERS, Ronald D.	11PE
PHILIP, William F.	03GV
PLOVER, John M.	03BN
POINDEXTER, James D.	83SU
POWERS, Robert J.	05DC
QUINN, Russell S.	12AL
RAINVILLE, Roy A.	0020
REED, Samuel W.	06RL
REEVES, Harry A.	83SU
REILLY, Peter	0022
REMAKLUS, Lawrence P.	05CE
RENDE, Robert K. G.	12BR
RENO, Charles D.	05DC
RICHEY, Earl S.	0020
RICHTER, Charles E.	05AN
RINGER, Carl D.	06CS
ROACH, Clyde J.	0009
ROBBINS, Robert D.	11ND
ROBERTS, John Y.	83MQ
ROBINS, Neill R.	06CP
ROBY, Jerry L.	12WH
ROLLINS, Claude B.	81YK
ROSSMAN, Harlan S.	08CC
ROURK, Friedrich L.	05GT
RUESCH, Ronald E.	60HQ
SAGARA, Stanley M.	12BR
SALMON, Ronald W.	0025
SANCHEZ, Louis G.	60RT
SCANLAN, James N.	60LN
SCHAEFER, William J.	08HQ
SCHMITT, Francis H.	05LC
SCHRODER, John J.	03GV
SCHUBARTH, Paul T.	11NI
SCHULTE, Rupert B.	03NL
SCHUNK, Donald C.	03HQ

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
SCOTT, Howard R.	05PV
SCOTT, Randy D.	08MT
SCOTT, Steven W.	11ND
SEAFELDT, Albert C.	80BP
SEAL, Kenneth A.	06CS
SEEHORN, Frederick R.	81AJ
SHADKO, Warren J.	81HQ
SHULER, Wyman E.	06CS
SIEVERS, James A.	11ET
SIMMEN, Clifford R.	11PH
SIMON, Ernest A.	11ND
SIMPRINI, James J.	0022
SINCLAIR, John R.	05DC
SIPE, Allan K.	11NI
SKIFF, Carl L.	08CC
SKINNER, Larry V.	11TN
SLAUGHTER, George L.	05DS
SLEEPER, Arnold C.	03BN
SLOAN, Thomas H.	81KI
SMART, Bruce A.	08PF
SMITH, Albert F.	12SE
SMITH, Ronald M.	80HN
SMITHBERGER, Mark E.	05DC
SMOTT, Marvin W.	12MF
SNYDER, Ronald L.	83CU
SOTACK, Robert J.	60NA
SPEARS, Stephen E.	11HB
SPIGENER, Laney S.	0027
STAGLIANO, Frank E.	81YK
ST DENIS, David D.	11ET
STEELE, Jerry L.	83PS
STEPHENS, Grant J.	0026
STEPHENS, Ray M.	08SL
STEPHENSON, Thomas E.	05NF
STEVENS, John M.	11PH
STEWART, James W.	03BK
STILLWAGON, David W.	03NP
STILWELL, Fredrick L.	60GA
STOVALL, Harry J.	80MI
STOUT, Paul D.	03GL
STRAUSS, Gerald L.	81KI
STRYKER, William J.	03PP
STUART, Douglas V.	0020
SUMNER, Warren K.	81KI
SWEENEY, Daniel J.	80HQ
SYMONDS, Daniel R.	05LC

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
TAGUCHI, Wendell T.	11NC
TALLEUR, Thomas J.	03NY
TAMAE, Seiki	11YH
TARDIFF, Byron L.	11MD
TATE, Terrance R.	03LH
TATUM, Allan D.	05DC
TAYLOR, Byron M.	0023
TEEL, Roger C.	0020
THACHER, Jonathan C.	05DC
THOMAS, Michael C.	12WH
THOMPSON, James W.	08KC
TIPTON, Dennis H.	08HQ
TOLER, Charles D.	0025
TOMASO, Douglas A.	11ND
TOWNSEND, Dale R.	06MP
TRASER, Francis R.	11CK
TRIPLETT, John W.	05HV
TRUXELL, Bertrand G.	0009
TUCKISH, John W.	0026
TUGWELL, Robert J.	08FA
TURNER, Robert A.	12MF
TUZA, Conrad J.	05HQ
URIU, Tadashi	81YH
USREY, Dennis E.	12HQ
VALENTINE, Richard A.	11PE
VOLLRATH, Richard L.	05HQ
VORSE, James Y.	81YK
WALKER, Kent E.	81IW
WALL, Robert C.	12MA
WALSH, John J.	0022
WARD, Hugh P.	11HQ
WARD, Virgil J.	08MR
WARDMAN, Richard W.	11MM
WARREN, Harry B.	81HQ
WARWICK, Maynard C.	11ET
WATANABE, Koji	81SS
WATSON, David E.	11LB
WEBB, Donald L.	83SU
WELLS, Chester E.	05BE
WHEELER, Jerry A.	83HQ
WHIDDEN, Marshall T.	83SU
WHITE, Stanley D.	80HN
WHITEHOUSE, Robert A.	03GL
WILLIAMS, Thomas C.	11HQ
WILLIAMSON, Everett L.	06JX
WILLKENS, Daniel F.	06LE

<u>Name</u>	<u>DuSta</u>
WITTE, Gary P.	83SU
WITTENBERGER, Willis W.	11MU
WOLF, Michael E.	60KF
WOOD, Warfield M.	05DS
WOODALL, Stephen E.	06LE
WOROCHOCK, William A.	03NY
YATES, Archie L.	11NI
ZANE, Alexander P.	05NF
ZUILKOSKI, Stephen K.	06CS

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-13

WARDMAN, Richard W.

SRA, NISRA Miramar

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-12

WITTENBERGER, Willis W.  
HOWATT, Franklyn J.  
HOOSER, Archie W.

Rep. Resident Agent, NISRA Pt. Mugu  
Rep. Resident Agent, NISSU Yorktown  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Camp  
Pendleton

KLEMP, William J.  
LINDER, James C.  
LOGAN, Frederick L.  
ROBBINS, Robert D.  
SANCHEZ, Louis G.  
SNYDER, Ronald L.  
STEELE, Jerry L.  
WHIDDEN, Marshall T.

Senior Special Agent, NISRA Orlando  
ASRA, NISRA Mayport  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Naples  
ASRA, NISRA Boston  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Rota  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Subic Bay  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Subic Bay  
Senior Special Agent, NISRA Subic Bay

TRANSFERS

FOCHT, W. S.  
ALDRIDGE, G. W.  
MOYER, D.  
WITTENBERGER, W. W.  
FERRELL, L. E.  
GEWERTH, J. F.  
VORSE, J. V.  
HOWE, W. W.  
MCKEE, J. B.  
LYNCH, W. R.  
PANICO, R. G.  
JOHNSON, E. L.  
HOWATT, F. J.  
TATUM, A. D.  
DAMICO, A. E.  
WARD, H. P.

From  
NISRA Greenock  
NISRA Cherry Point  
NISRA NavSta San Diego  
NISRA Great Lakes  
NISSU Pt. Mugu  
NISRA Great Lakes  
NISRA Parris Island  
NISRA NS San Diego  
NISRA Camp Pendleton  
NISRA New York  
NISRA San Francisco  
NISRA Alameda  
NISRA Camp Lejeune  
NISHQ  
NISRA Gulfport  
NISRA Yokosuka

To  
NISRA Naples  
NISRA Philippines  
NISRA Greenock  
NISSU Pt. Mugu  
NISRA Keflavik  
NISRA Okinawa  
NISRA Yokosuka  
NISRA Camp Pendleton  
NISRA New York  
NISRA San Francisco  
NISRA Alameda  
NISRA NS San Diego  
NISSU Yorktown  
NISRA Washington  
NISRA Subic Bay  
NISO San Diego

## NEW HIRES

BARRALE, Robert	NISRA North Island
CARBALLO, Allen S.	NISRA Cherry Point
CATHCART, Robert J.	NISRA Bremerton
CHRISTOPHER, Robert K.	NISRA Norfolk
COLE, Jerry R.	NISRA Camp Lejeune
CONNOLLY, Peter J.	NISRA New Orleans
DAY, John B.	NISRA Norfolk
DEMPSEY, Richard C.	NISRA MCRD San Diego
DRISKILL, Donald D.	NISRA San Diego
DUTKO, Milton R.	NISSU Des-Sub Piers
FEAR, William M.	NISRA Camp Lejeune
FOX, Ronnie R.	NISRA Moffett Field
FRITZSCHE, Robert P.	NISSU Corry Field
GALANTI, David M.	NISRA Little Creek
GAY, Harold B.	NISRA Portsmouth
HENDRICK, Donald R.	NISRA Pensacola
HERSHBERGER, Donald A.	NISRA NTC San Diego
HIGGINS, Andrew C.	NISRA Mare Island
HURT, Patrick J.	NISRA Great Lakes
JONES, Michael E.	NISRA Bremerton
KARPOWICH, David J.	NISRA Parris Island
KNOWLES, Samuel B.	NISRA Memphis
KRAUTHEIM, William J.	NISRA Philadelphia
LAWING, Forrest L.	NISRA NS San Diego
MAAS, Cleve G.	NISRA Long Beach
MAINE, Raymond E.	NISPAC
MANGRAM, Robert B.	NISSU Beaufort
MATAKAS, Richard A.	NISRA Gulfport
MCCALLON, Gregory N.	NISRA NS San Diego
MCLEMORE, Howard C.	NISRA North Island
MERRITT, Walter L.	NISRA Jacksonville
MILLER, George B.	NISRA Washington
OWENS, Bruce E.	NISRA Charleston
PLOVER, John M.	NISRA Boston
RINGER, Carl D.	NISRA Charleston
SIMMEN, Clifford R.	NISRA Port Hueneme
SIMON, Ernest A. J.	NISRA NS San Diego
SINCLAIR, John R.	NISRA Washington
STILLWAGON, David W.	NISRA Newport
STOUT, Paul D.	NISRA Great Lakes
THACHER, Jonathan C.	NISRA Washington
THOMAS, Michael C.	NISRA Whidbey Island
WOOD, Warfield M.	NISSU Des-Sub Piers
WOODALL, Stephen E.	NISRA Camp Lejeune
YATES, Archie L.	NISRA North Island