

NIS

OCTOBER 1981

QUARTERLY

Salute to our Agents Afloat

W.J. O'BRIEN - USS FORRESTAL
R.L. LUCAS - USS KITTY HAWK
D.L. BRANT - USS INDEPENDENCE
R.K. HODSON - USS AMERICA
D.E. COLLINS - USS LEXINGTON
R.K. HARRIS - USS MIDWAY
L. FUENTES - USS RANGER

D.E. YOUNG - USS KENNEDY
W.J. THOMAS - USS NIMITZ
C.J. GOODWIN - USS CONSTELLATION
M. CHIMARYS - USS EISENHOWER
G.I. REDFERN - USS CORAL SEA
M.D. GILDEA - USS SARATOGA
D.A. HERSHBERGER - USS ENTERPRISE



From The Director's Desk



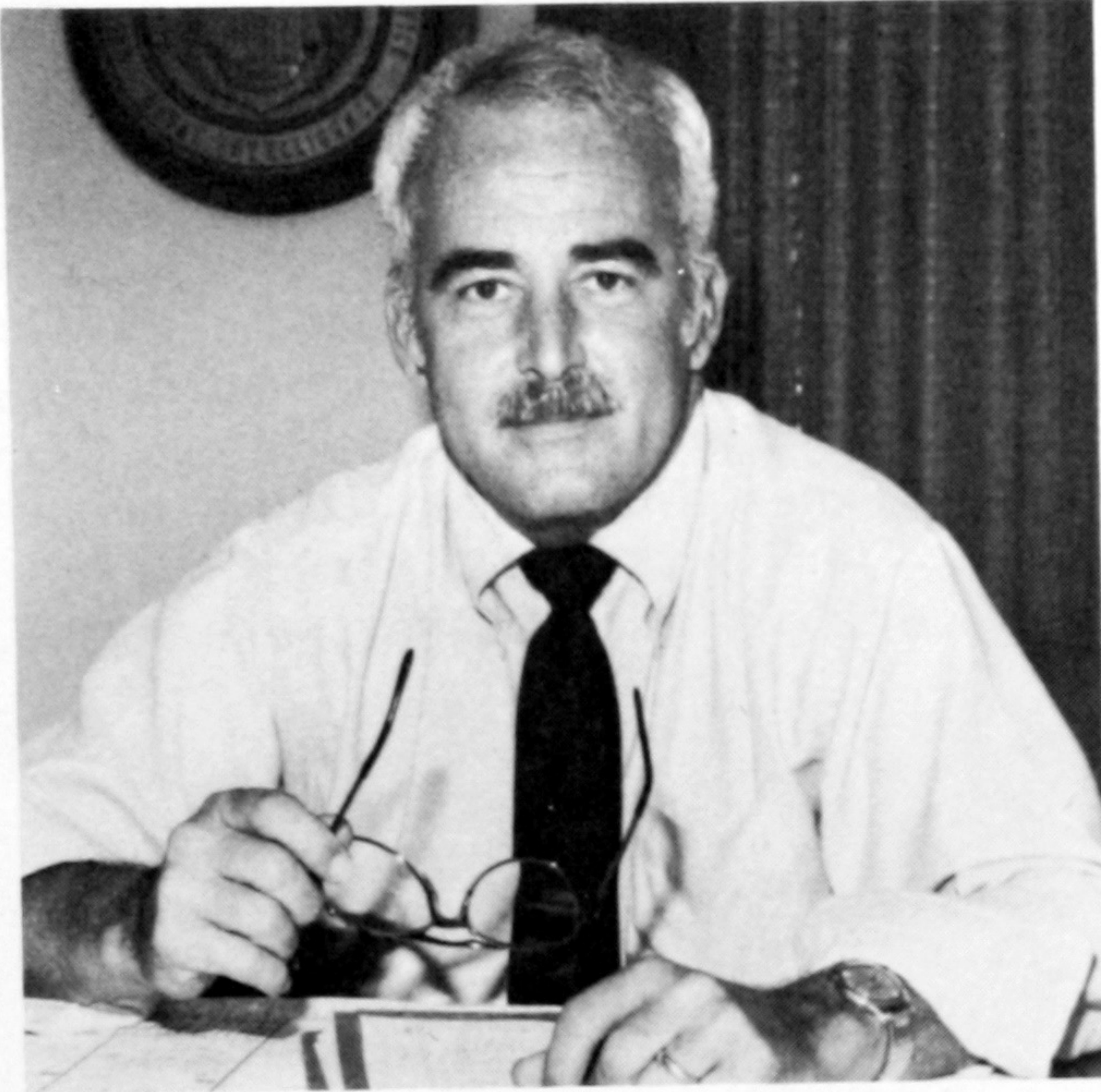
A word about liaison. I recently had the enlightening experience of attending the 81st Convention of the IACP in New Orleans. As most of you know this was the second year NIS has participated and it was an unqualified success. I have seen some of the benefits accrued from last year's convention and am confident that there will be even more this year.

The NIS booth manned by Special Agents, and at times, a Navy Captain, met and greeted thousands of convention delegates. If the goal of our participation is to spread the NIS word among law enforcement agencies and improve liaison I must say it was an unqualified success. I had the opportunity to meet police chiefs and other officials from all across the country and two things were evident. Those people who deal with NIS had high praise for both the professionalism of our trade craft, and for the cooperation and can-do

attitude they encounter in dealing with NIS. One chief said that he gets the same outstanding service no matter who answers the phone.

I am confident that the effectiveness of a NISRA is often measured by the degree of rapport it has with local police and other agencies. NIS has invested substantial efforts and resources in liaison in the recent past and the returns are beginning to mount up. On a lighter note, at least five chiefs when introduced to me opened with "You guys just hired my best officer." I'm sure they were right.

From The Deputy Director's Desk



During the slightly more than a year in which I have been the Deputy Director, all of us within the Naval Investigative Service have observed some profound, positive changes in our organizational structure and direction. Many have been the legacy of skillfully, hard-fought bureaucratic battles by those who preceded us. But, one thing is certain: confronted by a number of significant challenges, we have met and are still meeting them with the resoluteness of purpose and spirit which has characterized the Naval Investigative Service since its inception.

One of the most critical of these challenges is that which we are experiencing as a result of the CNO directed augmentation of our personnel and financial resources. In the recent past I have dwelt on the importance of developing senior managers, managers capable of addressing the widest scope of resource related problems as well as

the traditional ones of an operational nature. What is becoming increasingly evident, however, is just how much the future of NIS will depend upon our journeymen Special Agents, those agents with the training and experience to "carry" the organization operationally while we train the several dozens of new agents who are joining our ranks monthly and provide them with the necessary breathing room to mature into fully competent professionals. I am confident of the ability of this present cadre to do so and just as confident that it will be this cadre of agents to whom all the rest of us will owe a great debt of gratitude over the period of the next couple of years.

As most of you are aware, I have been determined to observe first hand as much of the "field" as humanly possible, to meet and talk with as many agents in their natural habitats as possible. Barring calamity, by the end of this fiscal year I will have been successful in my goal of having visited each NISO, at least a few of its NISRA's, and many, many of the agents assigned thereto. It has been a truly rewarding experience, one which inevitably encourages me to return to headquarters even more convinced that we are indeed a premier investigative counterintelligence organization which needs apologize to none for the high caliber of its people and its service. Morale is uniformly outstanding, perhaps because a real sense of our worth to the Naval Service has been reflected in the obvious confidence its leadership has displayed in us. We would be naive if we did not recognize that we will have some growing pains and certain adjustments will have to be made to ameliorate them, but the trend is profoundly upward. It is with the greatest sense of optimism and enthusiasm that I look forward to the beginning of the new fiscal year on 1 October and to joining with all of you in meeting the challenges of tomorrow.

Female Agent Afloat

By: Special Agent D. E. Collins

Yes, ladies, the day has arrived when you, too, can enhance your career as an Agent Afloat. Effective 1 June 1981, the USS LEXINGTON (AVT-16), was designated to have the first female agent aboard. The USS LEXINGTON is an aviation training vessel homeported in Pensacola, FL with approximately 150 women aboard, 12 of whom are officers.

Have there been any noted changes aboard ship since the women landed? With the exception of a few signs on the bulkheads designating areas as female quarters and facilities, the LEXINGTON seems to have favorably adapted to their presence. The problems encountered with females on board have been very minimal. However, in spite of a number of marriages and planned little sailors resulting the LEXINGTON has acquired a few new names that you will never find listed at the Pentagon -- "The Loveboat," "Fantasy Island" and, from the old salty dogs, "Mission Impossible."

Upon boarding the ship for the first time apprehension set in when I realized that this would be my home away from home for the next year. The remainder of the first day was spent being introduced to various areas of interest - my office, my stateroom, my files, my sources, and my keys. The following day, the Commanding Officer extended a luncheon invitation wherein I had the opportunity to meet several of the key personnel with whom I would be working.

I moved my belongings on board that weekend and prepared for the ship to deploy the following morning. The next morning it was

determined that my office and my berthing area were to be separate as opposed to the arrangements in the past. I was given a nice sized, air-conditioned stateroom, adjacent to the showers and head. Regardless of what Navy orientation calls the head, for females, it is the Women's Water Closet, and since there are so few aboard, trips there require advanced planning. Taking a shower is a matter of timing: (a) getting there before or after everyone else; (b) avoid the last stall at the end of the water line -- large drops only, and (c) timing the turning on of the shower in unison when the others turn theirs off. A sign in the shower reminds you that a Navy shower does not exceed 1-2 minutes; washing your hair can take up to three carefully planned trips.

Among the first things I checked upon settling in were safety devices and escape routes. In my stateroom I found an oxygen breathing apparatus for smoke inhalation with an eight minute air supply, which is about how long it takes to read the directions. I opened the container and found it empty. I assumed that in the absence of its contents, one placed the container over his head for maximum effect.

After getting settled in berthing, the next task was to clean the stateroom. I requested towels and a bedspread. In addition to these, I have had my floors stripped, washed, and waxed. Of course, it was a Navy wash and wax job which was simplified by moving wet dirt from point A to point B, but it shines. Orange curtains were hung with the aid of a NIS stapler, to hid the unsightly pipes. The room is scheduled to be painted, which should prove interesting.

The latter part of the day was spent getting lost, found, lost again...and meeting a pertinent individual necessary for survival -- the mess cook. Of course no first

night aboard would be complete without an official initiation -- an arson. While conducting the crime scene in total blackness (and there is no black that is blacker than a ship without lights), led only by hand-carried lanterns, often ankle deep in water, high humidity and temperatures, with strong essence of burned wood, materials and smoke, I emerged soaked and reeking with effluvium. A voice from the dark managed to lift my spirits by saying, "she's the best smelling thing this ship's had." Numerous interviews were begun and continued until sometime into the next night, with command personnel ensuring designated individuals were made available and present at specified times.

I found myself tired at the end of the first two and one-half days, with six hours of sleep and two lunches under my belt. After working cases, meeting people, getting settled in, making contacts and getting lost I know have a general working knowledge and familiarization of the ship. Through experience in this first time at sea I have found myself more sea-worthy -- I can slide down the step rails, better judge the height of knee knockers and conditioned myself not to watch towels and locks swing in movement of the ship.

The LEXINGTON pulled into Mayport Naval Station where she has been undergoing repairs. Again, I am met with some "firsts." Talking louder than the echoing drills, hammers, and compressors; telling myself I am cool when the ship constantly loses power and, subsequently, the air-conditioning and lights; conducting interview/interrogations by flashlight; and convincing contractors that welding my door, with me inside the office, is not in my best interest, particularly since my phones were disconnected for repairs until August.

Overall the experiences aboard ship in this short time frame have been rather amusing, and the acceptance and cooperation of the ship's personnel have been tremendous. While the majority of the ship's enlisted personnel are slowly becoming aware that I am with NIS, many yet believe that I am a teacher from the Pensacola Junior College teaching credit courses aboard ship; an inspector for SUPSHIP; a contractor; not to mention a stowaway, or a mother looking for her son -- now that's depressing.

I am sure there are more "firsts" to come as we deploy from Mayport in early August with a lot of sea time scheduled for carrier flight qualifications.

Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department

By: Special Agent B. M. Gluba

During a career with the Naval Investigative Service, many Special Agents enjoy the pleasure of an overseas assignment where they work with many foreign law enforcement agencies. For those serving in Japan, it is a daily occurrence to work with the various law enforcement and security services of the host government. One of those agencies with which NISO Japan is privileged to associate is the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD pronounced Keishicho in Japanese). TMPD provides police service to Tokyo, which is the center of government, business, culture and transportation for the nation. As of December 1980, Tokyo had a population of 11,681,000, and covered an area of 828 square miles. To accomplish its mission, TMPD is staffed by 44,141 members who function under the direction and command of the Superintendent General.



TMPD was established 15 January 1874 and has undergone many evolutions to keep pace with the change of time. The Department is under the supervision of the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Commission, whose members are appointed by the Governor of Tokyo. All activities of TMPD are under the administrative direction of TMPD Headquarters which consists of eight divisions: Administration, Personnel and Training, Traffic, Guard, Patrol, Public Security, Criminal Investigations and Crime Prevention. The city is subdivided into eight police districts and strategically located throughout those eight districts are 95 police stations. Five of those police stations are located on off-shore islands.

Selection standards for the Department are most strict and the education and training program are rigorous. Each newly appointed police officer who holds a university degree attends six months of intensive training. Those recruits who do not hold a university degree attend a one year training program. All recruits study law, police procedures and practices, firearms training, and are required to master the traditional Japanese martial arts of judo, kendo, and aikido. Recruit training and periodic in-service training for veteran officers is held at the very modern and well equipped Metropolitan Police School.

To provide efficient police service to the world's most populous city, TMPD maintains a new and computer aided communication command center located at TMPD Headquarters. During 1979, the center received 525,283 emergency telephone calls, which averaged 1,439 per day. The average response time for a patrol unit to reach the scene of required police service was 4 minutes and 52 seconds.

Like many other law enforcement agencies, TMPD is under the watchful eye of its supervisory agency, the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Commission, concerning solution of criminal cases. TMPD takes justified pride in publishing its annual crime statistics of offenses reported to the Department. The 1979 annual statistics clearly evidenced the efficiency and professionalism with which TMPD meets the challenge of coping with crime. For example, of the 195 murders reported, 181 were cleared by arrest; of the 416 robberies reported, 260 were cleared; and of the 388 rape cases reported, 307 were cleared by arrest. Certainly, most large city police departments anywhere in the world would envy those accomplishments.

As noted in the April 1981 NIS QUARTERLY, TMPD dedicated its new Headquarters building in the summer of 1980. Those NIS Special Agents who have been privileged to tour the new facility have been impressed with its design towards efficiency and security coupled with a pleasant working environment. Structurally, the new building is earthquake proof, equipped with an emergency water supply, electric generating facility and roof top heliport which can be utilized both during the day and night time.

We of the Special Agent Corps assigned in Japan extend a hearty invitation to all of those who have not had the pleasure of working in Japan and associating with a truly professional police service.

Surveillance Vehicle

By: Special Agent R. G. Ferguson

Offices presently considering acquiring or upgrading a surveillance vehicle may be interested to know that the Bay Area surveillance van, based at NISRA Alameda, has recently been fitted with a periscope. The \$1,500.00 item is marketed solely by Northwest Law Enforcement Equipment Company in Oregon, City, Oregon and was obtained by the Technical Services Department, NISHQ.

The periscope is designed for installation in the roof of a van-type vehicle. When the periscope is elevated into position, it appears to the outside casual observer to be an ordinary roof air vent. An interior retractable screen may be remotely moved in front of the topside mirror, providing additional camouflage and permitting really close-in surveillance. The TSDPAC van in Hawaii received the first periscope installation about a year ago and has since withstood the closest scrutiny of paranoid surveillance targets.

A camera mount at the base accepts a standard 35mm camera and some video cameras. A Pentax camera with standard 35mm lens has been found to work best. The scope is designed for photographic surveillance at less than 300 feet; experience has shown that photographic quality drops off sharply after 100 feet. For the record, the scope reduces light by about one F stop or as much as three F stops with the retractable screen in place. There are other limitations: although the periscope rotates 360 degrees horizontally, it has limited vertical range; the mirrors become quickly streaked during the lightest

rain and the periscope itself may act as a chimney, giving away the presence of a talking or smoking surveillor.

Although the initial cost is steep, the periscope in the TSDPAC van has proven to be indispensable and the NISRA Alameda van has already seen use in investigations requiring close-in surveillance.

Soviet Diplomatic Travel

By: ENS C. McFADDEN

Soviet diplomats and civilian attaches residing in Washington, D.C. are required to submit travel requests to the State Department when traveling beyond a twenty-five mile radius of their homes. The U.S. travel control system is essentially reciprocal to Soviet travel requirements imposed on U.S. citizens in Soviet cities, but also reflects concern for the security of U.S. defense establishments. Similar restrictions are placed on Soviet diplomats in New York City and San Francisco. Requests, filed and recorded at the State Department, are available to the Naval Investigative Service Headquarters, for evaluation and dissemination.

The Soviet government initiated travel restrictions on all foreigners in 1941. After many attempts to induce the Soviets to drop the controls on American citizens, the U.S. Government set up a system of travel controls on certain Soviet citizens in the United States. Since the initial requirements were promulgated, the Soviet regulations have undergone numerous changes; the U.S. has tried to maintain a reciprocal

system at all times. The basic travel controls of each system are, by design, similar. There are designated "closed" areas; a requirement for written requests by diplomatic note for permission to travel, to be submitted within a certain time frame; specific requests for permission to travel to or through closed areas, and minimum travel controls for the respective ambassadors. There are, however, several major differences. Soviet closed areas apply to all foreigners while the U.S. system applies only to specific categories of Soviet citizens.

U.S. travel controls apply to all Soviet citizens possessing valid passports issued by the Government of the USSR, excepting Soviet citizen-officials of the UN Secretariat, Soviet participants in the US-USSR exchange programs, and individual Soviet tourists visiting the U.S. under private auspices. In addition, U.S. policy on Soviet travel has been far less restrictive. While the Soviets often refuse travel to "open" areas for reasons of a temporary nature, U.S. refusals are made only in response to Soviet actions. Attempts to convince the Soviets to rescind the travel restrictions have been futile. After the release of their most recent travel control policy, appearances indicated the Soviets had liberalized their system. In reality, however, requests by U.S. Embassy Staff members in Moscow to travel to newly opened areas are consistently denied.

On 26 July 1967, the State Department issued a policy forbidding Soviet access to Navy or Marine Corps installations unless specifically authorized by CNO or CMC. The policy, however, was not applied consistently, and Soviet attaches were reported to have gained uncontested access to military installations in the Washington, D.C. area, by using automobiles displaying diplomatic license plates. As a

result of the Soviet activity, an ALNAV was issued, in August 1980, requiring all Commanding Officers to submit reports of unauthorized entrances by Soviet officials to Navy/Marine Corps bases, to NISHQ.

This policy is still in effect and in order to assist unit commanders, NISHQ continues to furnish advance notification, usually about 48 hours, of Soviet personnel approved to travel outside their assigned areas. NIS components receiving Soviet travel advisories forward the information to appropriate area USN/USMC commanders in order to assist them in implementing protective measures.

An analysis of the data collected during the months of April to July 1981, reflects that 46% of all Soviet travel was from Washington, D.C. to New York City and New York City to Washington, D.C. During June and July, travel requests to the Ocean City, MD beach areas and King's Dominion Amusement Park increased markedly; the combined requests totaled 14% of all requests made between April and July. Other cities visited with a degree of frequency included Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco. The number of denied requests was not recorded.

It should be emphasized again, in closing, that the U.S. State Department maintains the travel control policy only in reciprocity. In so doing, the objective of reducing or completely eliminating travel controls on Soviet and American nationals in each country can be approached. Until the elimination of such a program, the U.S. will continue to echo the Soviet travel restrictions.

The Anatomy of a Murder

By: S/A D. A. Cobb

It usually begins with the ringing of many telephones in the nighttime, and hopefully ends with a long plane ride to Leavenworth for the subjects. What falls between though is one of the most serious investigations with which a NIS Special Agent will ever be tasked. Camp Lejeune, NC, has more than its share of the homicide investigations within NIS, but it does provide the opportunity to analyze the offense itself. What follows is a brief summary of five homicides which occurred during the last year at Camp Lejeune.

CASE #1 - JULY 1980

Subject solicited co-Subject to murder Victim to avoid paying a debt involving narcotics. Victim was beaten by co-Subject with nunchukas, and strangled and suffocated with a pillow by Subject. Victim's body was then secreted in Subject's wall locker for three days, after which, it was moved to the trunk of a friend's vehicle. Subsequently, Victim's body was discovered in a severe state of decomposition by the vehicle owner. Subject was apprehended after the vehicle owner stated Subject borrowed the vehicle recently. Upon interrogation, Subject claimed Victim died from a blow to the head received during a drug induced frenzy. Co-Subject, however, admitted culpability and implicated Subject. During court-martial proceedings, Subject received the death sentence, and co-Subject received 40 years confinement.

CASE #2 - NOVEMBER 1980

Victim's badly decomposed body was discovered inside a military mattress cover, located in a wooded area beside a base housing area. The autopsy revealed Victim had been dead approximately four weeks; however, due to the state of Victim's remains, no exact cause of death could be determined. Numerous interviews with street people in the Jacksonville/Camp Lejeune area revealed Victim to be a local prostitute and a heavy user of narcotics. Suspects have been developed, but lack of sufficient evidence precludes prosecution at this time.

CASE #3 - DECEMBER 1980

Subject shot and killed Victims, one of whom was a roommate, with a handgun, after fearing they would forcibly sodomize him. Subject made spontaneous admissions of guilt at the scene, but declined to make a statement when interrogated. Subject allegedly participated in pornographic homosexual films, but exhibited paranoid behavior over the alleged previous advances of Victims. Subject is presently confined in the psychiatric ward of a veteran's hospital.

CASE #4 - FEBRUARY 1981

Subject lured Victim to an isolated area of Camp Lejeune to allegedly sell victim a pound of marijuana. Subject and co-Subject shot Victim numerous times with a shotgun. Victim's body was found moments later by hunters, who provided a description of Subject's car. Subject and co-Subject were apprehended by Military Police. Subject did not make a statement, but co-Subject gave a statement, implicating Subject in forcing him to cooperate in the murder. During the court-martial proceedings, co-Subject recanted this statement and admitted full participation. Sub-

ject and co-Subject were the leaders of a robbery ring operating aboard Camp Lejeune. Subject received the death penalty and co-Subject received 50 years confinement.

CASE #5 - APRIL 1981

Subject and co-Subject pre-planned to rob someone in the wooded area beside one of the enlisted clubs. This area was often used to smoke marijuana. Subject and co-Subject followed Victim and an acquaintance into the woods, smoked a marijuana cigarette with them, and then Subject and co-Subject pulled a handgun and demanded money. When Victim denied having any money, Subject fired once, striking Victim in the eye. Immediately following the incident, Subject and co-Subject ran into a nearby barracks. A canvass of the barracks developed Subject and co-Subject as suspects. Upon interrogation, Subject declined to make a statement; co-Subject indicated Subject did the shooting and he was unaware Subject intended to murder Victim. Both Subject and co-Subject pleaded guilty at their court-martial. Subject received life imprisonment and co-Subject was given 40 years confinement.

Correlating factors appear in these five murders. The use and abuse of drugs is present in all five. Even in Case #3, the homosexual murder, marijuana was found at the crime scene. The subjects in all five cases have had previous disciplinary problems, either with office hours or an actual police record. It should also be noted that many of the victims also had past behavioral problems. The motive of robbery or financial gain is present in Cases #1, #4 and #5. The motive in Case #2 remains unknown. Premeditation in the murder itself or at least the initial crime of robbery is also prevalent. In Case #3, Subject went so far as

withdrawing his personal weapon from armory storage to prepare for the act. In Cases #1, #4 and #5, where there were two perpetrators, the subjects remained mute while the co-subjects told the story. This can make for a very interesting court-martial.

The successful resolution rate of these homicides, and a current one now in judicial proceedings, is high and not without good reason. The large amount of Agents assigned to Camp Lejeune allows the tasks associated with this type of investigation to be accomplished quickly. Close cooperation with the pathologists and other medical personnel is also very beneficial, as the bodies of the victims can provide vital information. The most important step in the investigation is the thorough crime scene examination and the resulting seizure of physical evidence. Confessions can be thrown out and witness testimony can be impeached, but conclusive physical evidence, properly presented, is hard to beat. Crime scene examinations in the previously discussed homicides have included the processing of innumerable latent fingerprints, bullet fragment recoveries, even the taking of footwear impressions, and much more. Working closely with the local law enforcement agencies and using their resources, such as laboratories, also helped solve these cases. Without their support, our job would be much more difficult. A point which should not be overlooked is the benefit which can be derived from working with the trial counsel at the earliest possible moment in the case. His needs must be met, if all the hard work is to come to a truly successful and satisfying conclusion, the conviction.

The reason why homicides are so prevalent at Camp Lejeune is a difficult question to address. Everyone has their theory; the wide-

spread use of drugs, the small town atmosphere with no where to let off steam, and just the general pressures and tensions of being in the U.S. Marine Corps. The only thing we are sure of though is, the next one is waiting right around the corner.

INTEGRATION OF FEMALE ASSETS INTO FORMERLY MALE BASTIONS — OR — DID I JUST FEEL THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT MOVE?

By: Special Agent C. M. Kampton

One of the happier times in a SAC's kaleidoscope of activity is when he hears he's receiving another agent. Then he learns that the new agent with the nickname "Pat," is not a "Patrick," but a Patricia.

When faced with this situation we all say the same thing, "not to worry, I'll treat her like any other agent." Then we begin to worry. What about night duty calls? Who sits with her on surveillance? Where's she carry her gun? What about office romances? What happens when she walks into the brig and the confinees are dressed inappropriate?

I hope to have set the tone for a straightforward discussion of this matter without it becoming a ponderous tome.

The integration of these needed, capable, and most welcome agents into the NIS is a realistic, obtainable goal. Those of you who are or have been SAC's consider for a moment that although we may say all Special Agents are created equal, we all know better. Some agents are better source handlers than others, some have a knack for fraud investigations, some are red lights and

sirens and others are white collar crime. Every SAC makes a conscious decision whenever he assigns a case that the agent getting the case has both the ability and temperament to resolve that case. Additionally, we mentally crank in a factor for experience, particularly when considering case assignments to "boot" or probationary agents.

Let me suggest the "problem" of integrating female agents into the organization is in reality a "non-problem." If you afford a female agent the same even-handed treatment you profess to show to the male agent, then you will accept her with open arms (figuratively speaking of course) and teach, counsel and assign according to her individual strengths and weaknesses. You will not put her into a situation beyond her capabilities anymore than you would her male counterpart. You will allow Jane DOE to flex her investigative muscle the same way you do John DOE. Similarly the female agent expects either criticism or praise, depending on which has been earned, but based on the same criteria as the male.

I hope this small note will leave you with the realization that female agents, like male agents, have both assets and liabilities and the SAC's job is to proceed forward from the premise we hire no unqualified personnel, therefore, we have no unqualified agents.

Welcome to the organization ladies, now if we could just find a way to make these crime scene coveralls fit...

Mini Police Academy

By: Special Agent T. Neary

Many of the police departments which NIS comes in contact with on a regular basis may literally be starving for information concerning our organization. Additionally, much of the knowledge, expertise and war stories collected by senior NIS Special Agents throughout their careers bends itself to being well received by local organizations.

During the second quarter of 1981, NISRA Newport Agents participated in such a forum which was billed as a "Mini Police Academy." The program was the brain child of the NETC Newport RI DOD Police Training Officer. He solicited student and instructor participation from the surrounding communities and from within DOD. The eventual result was ninety officers, representing townships, National Guard, Military Police, College Campus police and DOD police from Navy and Air Force installations, receiving forty hours of instruction. The same basic course was repeated each week for four weeks allowing duty personnel to adjust their schedules and complete the course by attending split sessions.

NISRA Newport personnel taught an eight hour block of instruction consisting of NIS orientation, jurisdiction, constitutional law and counterintelligence each Friday during the Mini Academy's life. The activity was undertaken by NISRA Newport, with triple purpose: first, to assist the Naval and local community resolve many of their jurisdictional problems by defining the authority of each; second, to expand our liaison to many police agencies with which we only have a limited working relationship; and finally, as a recruitment tool.

The results have been gratifying in all areas. As an example, the Chiefs of Police from two townships have held special training sessions with NIS personnel as the guest lecturer. During a recent Protective Service Operation several detectives volunteered their assistance to NISRA Newport according to the Captain of Detectives who commented that his personnel were not known to request extra duty. Recruitment has done well also with several local police officers currently in some stage of screening for positions as Special Agents.

Admittedly it took its toll out of the productivity of the SAC and ASAC at Newport each Friday, but the results have been gratifying and the letters of appreciation did not hurt either.

Should your office be asked to participate in such a venture, do not shrug it off with the initial reaction we all have regarding the impact on the case load. The immediate rewards to NISRA Newport, as previously highlighted, made it worthwhile and who knows what the total benefit will be.

Old Fogey Revisited

By: Special Agent F. E. Stagliano

Several months ago Deputy Director BLISS, aided and abetted by Charlie KAMPTON, published an Old Fogey list by GEN. As an update, and, to pacify those whose names were on it, and to harass those old fogeys whose names were not on it, we have compiled a simple test to determine if you qualify for inclusion in that ingnomious clique that goes back to the nostalgic days of wood shed offices and iron agents.

You know you are an Old Fogey if:

1. The term DIO means something other than a Spanish word for the Diety.
2. You know that Dick WILSON and Jack LYNCH were not the original Blues Brothers.
3. You were ever supervised by Vern BONNIE (if you supervised him - it's time to retire).
4. You remember how many neighbors and DI's were needed to complete a case.
5. You were taught all you ever wanted (or needed) to know about fraud by George SALB, and/or Jack BARRON taught you to be a polygraph operator (AKA a box-man) in five days.
6. You remember when Ron RUESCH was thin; when Earl RICHEY was fat; when Tom NOLAN was in the Coast Guard; when WINSTON was a new cigarette with the slogan "WINSTON tastes good like a cigarette should" and it used to drive KUEHL up a wall.

7. You remember when Sherm BLISS, Bill SCHAEFER, Jack DONNELLY, Pete IPSEN and Vic PALMUCCI had black hair; when Dan SWEENEY had hair and before Con TUZA started using Grecian Formula 44, and when the strongest thing that Bert TRUXELL drank was cream soda on the rocks.
8. You remember the days before Autovon, Lanier gear, Telex, car radios and Pentax cameras.
9. Your weapon was an OSI reject.
10. You remember the manual before the Blue Max as having a green cover.
11. You shot crime scenes with cut film.
12. You were a Contract Employee and were paid by a personal check signed by the DIO (See statement #1).
13. You can remember when your paycheck was less than your current telephone bill.
14. You recall when a DIO (there goes that damn word again) file room contained forty safes and three clerks worked full-time clipping newspapers.
15. You recall when Headquarters was at the Navy Annex and you stayed at the Anacostia BOQ on \$17.00 per day per diem and had trouble spending that much at the Allied Officer's Club.
16. You recall when the 0026 shop consisted of three agents trying to bug a 10x12 room with four inch "mini" microphones and a half-mile of telephone wire hooked into a Wollensack tape recorder.
17. You recall when the evidence locker was located in the bottom drawer of the SRA's safe.
18. You remember when you bought your first \$5.00 bag of marijuana using an informant and it took four days of planning by three agents, your SRA and Supervising Agent.
19. You still tell Jim STRAUB funny clothes stories.
20. You still have a snap brim hat in your closet and can remember how to hold it in your left hand, your notebook and pen in your right hand and interview a housewife on a doorstep while it is raining.
21. You still call 8G's - 6J's; RDO's - Supervising Agents; SSD's - 119's; the polygraph, the box and can remember when Form 9's were salmoned colored.
22. You remember when ties were narrow before fat ties were "in" and then "out" again.
23. You recall when SRA's were senior GS-11's; Supervising Agents were GS-13's; the Deputy Director was a GS-14; and agents drove Ramblers with tail fins.
24. You can recall when all the Headquarters' Honchos' white socks were the focal point of your Basic Class graduation photo.

Score

- 0 to 3 = You're a Boot
- 4 to 7 = You're a Young Turk
- 8 to 11 = You're too Junior to make the next PSL
- 12 to 15 = You might make the next PSL
- 16 to 19 = You should have made the last PSL
- 20 to 24 = Congratulations - You're an Old Fogey

The White Collar Criminal - A Profile

By: Special Agent H. L. Abrams

With our increased focus of attention in the area of fraud and related "white-collar" criminal activity, many of us have had the opportunity to meet and deal with the principal players in this very expensive game. As with other facets of our personal and professional lives, we tend to view our contacts at least to some extent, in a fashion somewhat colored by preconceived notions. In an interview for U.S. News & World Report, Professor W. Steve Albrecht of the Graduate School of Management, Brigham Young University offers a profile of the white-collar criminal which, for some, may contain a few surprises.

This criminal tends to be older than the typical property offender. He is more likely to be married and less likely to be divorced; less likely to have used drugs or alcohol; more likely to be a church member; weighs more than average; has more children; has a more stable family life; scores higher on psychological tests of self-esteem, self-sufficiency, achievement; and has higher self-control, more kindness and greater empathy. As it turns out, this offender appears to be very similar to the normal citizen who is placed in a situation where he has a great opportunity to steal and is under high situational pressure.

In dispelling the notion that most such offenders are male, Professor Albrecht advises that a much higher percentage of white-collar criminals are women than is the case with other property offenses. His personal feeling is that the total

of women offenders will rise as women move into more management positions or jobs which present the opportunity for theft.

Professor Albrecht tells us that some offenders are caught following audits by internal pay accountants or auditing firms, however, most discoveries of this nature are accidental. It appears that in a large percentage of the cases, the offender is discovered by someone who notices that the individual is living above his means. In a glaring example, the chief teller of a New York bank (salary \$11,000 per annum) embezzled one million dollars and was caught betting \$30,000 a day on horse races!

Professor Albrecht offers three basic areas of concern when viewing the white-collar offender. The first is pressure: where the personal situation may include excessive indebtedness, severe family illness, stock market speculation, loan shark involvement, gambling and the like. The second is opportunity: in which the work environment places the person in an area where he understands every phase of an entity's operation to the extent that he could easily cover up a crime; or he is placed in a position of extreme trust or he may have very close associations with fellow workers, key personnel and suppliers. In this same light, the entity may have a poor employee benefit package, less than adequate personnel screening policies, irregular or non-existent employee rotation or transfer policies and so forth. In this regard, some employees have been caught embezzling just enough to feel justified by personal standards, that they were making up for what they were underpaid.

The third and final area of concern is the personality factor: begging such questions as:

1. Does the individual have a reputation for being "wheeler-dealer," always pushing for power, influence or social status?
2. Is he or she arrogant, egocentric or emotionally unstable?
3. Are there questionable associates, poor references or indications of a criminal history?

For those persons caught and convicted, Professor Albecht advises that the recidivism rate is relatively small, but on balance, those who are not dealt with by the justice system, tend to derive some reinforcement from this dishonesty and revert to their old ways.

As can be seen by the foregoing, the personal aspects of the players in this game play a large role both in the origins of the crime, as well as in providing the observant investigator with indicators which could prove invaluable in resolving the case.

Getting the Run Around

By: Special Agent W. E. Blow

Give me your tired -- your weary -- your weak -- those who yearn to be fit!! Obviously I have taken liberties with a famous inscription etched on an equally famous New York landmark. It does help to introduce a subject very close to all of us -- physical fitness. The above paraphrase probably describes most of us at the start, the middle, or at the end of a physical fitness/exercise session. We all want to be physically fit. However, there are some who are not willing to work at being physically fit, who are not willing to pay the price for good health. Without belaboring the point, being physically fit is essential to people involved in law enforcement, particularly those personnel who, by the nature of their duties, are required to periodically "mix it up" with the bad guys. Actively participating in Push and Shove is a lot more strenuous, a lot more burdensome, and perhaps even a lot more dangerous for the Special Agent who has not maintained at least a minimum level of physical fitness.

How to get it? Running just might be the answer! Listen to what Doctor George Sheehan, M.D., world renowned runner and contributing editor to Runner's World has to say about running. "It is the easiest to do. Running requires a minimum of equipment, no companions and no athletic ability. It can be done almost any time and any place. It is a physiologically perfect exercise. Running uses the large thigh and leg muscles in rhythmic fashion at a personally controlled rate. This is the requirement for safely developing cardiopulmonary function. It has predictably good results on the body and mind. Running has been

proven to (a) increase cardio-pulmonary fitness, (b) reduce weight, (c) lower blood pressure, (d) decrease the cholesterol and triglycerides associated with coronary disease, and (e) help psychological stability."

Impressive? I should say so. But running is hard work for most runners. Determination and motivation can slide. It is so easy to skip running for a day, to put it off till tomorrow. And tomorrow. And tomorrow... Motivation seems to be the key to a good running program (or any physical fitness program). We all need help. One way to help our motivation is a NIS running club. We are not alone. We can share our running experiences, our pains, our accomplishments with other NIS agents. The suffering, the pain, can become bearable if we can share it. Some can be eliminated by sharing with other NIS Special Agents "Who have been there." Runners (beginners, intermediate, or advanced) sharing with each other quite naturally "jack up" other runners. It never fails. Other runners give us encouragement, give us realistic goals to work for, give us strength to go on, and give us insights into who we are as persons, as runners. A NIS Special Agent on the west coast recently completed 1000 miles of running as part of a local Navy Special Services sponsored running program which earned him a windbreaker bearing a patch designating him a member of the 1000 mile club. What an accomplishment! That can be shared with other NIS agents who "pound the pavement" regularly or sporadically. There are equally encouraging accomplishments by other NIS agents which can be shared. Perhaps even accomplishments not nearly so dramatic as cited above.

The benefits of a NIS running club are incalculable. It can work hand in glove with push and shove, can blend in with other physical fitness programs, or can be used in conjunction with personal physical fitness programs. It can give recognition to NIS Special Agents who have succeeded, who have accomplished something in running. That can be done by means of a club newsletter separately produced or incorporated into the NIS Quarterly. As an organized running club we can get discounts on running equipment/clothing, running and exercise publications, etc. But more importantly, we get encouragement, motivation from other NIS Special Agents to continue running, to continue striving for physical fitness.

Think about it. Any ideas on how we can set up a NIS running club? And keep it going? What do we want to accomplish? If you are interested, give me a call at NISRU NRMCC Oakland, CA (Autovon 855-2119) or at NISRA Alameda (Autovon 686-4276/4277) or drop me a line. A NIS running club will help us, will keep us motivated, and will make the difference.

NISRO New Orleans Hostage - Terrorist Presentation

By: Special Agent F. L. Logan

Prior to his recent departure from NISO New Orleans, Special Agent John R. Michaud provided a highly informative and well received hostage/terrorist presentation to a group of forty "key" military and Department of Defense (DOD) personnel at New Orleans, which included the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations Area Representative and his staff; Commanding Officer, Naval Support Activity and his staff; Master-At-Arms personnel; and DOD security personnel.



The presentation consisted of a short history of international terrorism, some aspects of current international terrorism; specific threats posed to the military by international terrorism; the options available to a military commander during a terrorist action, which included immediate assault, selected sniper fire, chemical action, and hostage negotiations. In order to set the stage for the attendees, Michaud began by posing questions to be asked of the Commanding Officer of a military installation by a grand jury should a life be taken during a hostage or terrorist situation. These questions centered

around what action was taken, how the decision to take that action was reached, and what plans had been made by the command prior to the incident.

As the presentation progressed, Michaud described the strong and weak points of the options available to the Commanding Officer in detail, with the option of hostage negotiations discussed most fully. It was pointed out by Michaud that this was the one option that was not violent and irreversible, and could effect the surrender of the hostage taker without the loss of life. This option also provided time for the Commanding Officer to consider his other options, and gather essential intelligence that he would need to make a decision of what additional action could be taken.

A large portion of the presentation was devoted to an in depth discussion regarding the "Stockholm Syndrome" and other psychological effects that take place, both on the hostage and hostage taker. Various types of hostage situations were discussed by Michaud, and the degree of success which might be expected with each type. Throughout this part of the presentation the need for a well rehearsed base hostage response plan was stressed. It was pointed out that without such a plan the possibility of successfully dealing with either terrorist or hostage situations was greatly reduced. Michaud stressed that the acceptable loss of life during a terrorist or hostage situation was "zero" and it must be the responsibility of the Commanding Officer and the attendant law enforcement agencies to protect, not only the lives of the hostages and law enforcement personnel, but also of the hostage taker(s) himself.

Michaud discussed the steps which should be taken by all law enforcement agencies which might

become involved, including initial response patrols; inner and outer perimeters; Master-at-Arms force duties; the role of DOD security personnel; and those duties which will be accomplished by Special Agents of NIS. The attendees were also made aware of the numerous items of support equipment that would be necessary for the command and others to provide during any type of terrorist or hostage situation, and how important it was that this information be contained in a barricaded captor response plan for ready reference.

During the presentation Michaud informed the attendees that many NIS Special Agents have hostage negotiation training and every NIS office is in a position to provide information and personal expertise to a local command. In stressing this point a large portion of time was spent discussing the psychological implications and changes that will take place in all of the people involved in such a stressful situation, and the need for knowledgeable and trained people to take part in the reaction force, the need for rehearsals, and a strong all inclusive response plan.

NISRU Albany— Good Life Duty

By: Special Agent K. P. Lord

Albany, Georgia is commonly known as "The Good Life City." It is also the home of the Marine Corps Logistic Base, Albany which provides logistical support to all USMC activities east of the Mississippi River. The Marine Corps Logistic Base (MCLB) is also the location of NISRU Albany, a two man office which services not only MCLB but 97 counties in Georgia, several counties in Florida and into Tennessee on special request from NISO Charleston.

Albany is a growing community of over 70,000 persons in southwest Georgia. There is a sound agricultural base as well as a newly emerging industrial base with firms such as Proctor and Gamble, Firestone, Miller Brewing, Delco-Remy, M&M MARS, Ayers Aviation, as well as many others, active in the immediate area. Agricultural products such as pecans, soybeans, peanuts, and corn as well as dairy, beef cattle, and timber related products round out the economic base. Albany is connected to I-75, a major north/south interstate, by a new four lane connector at Cordele, Ga., and one under construction from Albany to Tifton, Ga. Atlanta is about four hours away to the north and Tallahassee, Florida is approximately two hours to the south. Albany is serviced by Southern RR, Seaboard Coast Line RR, Republic Aviation, and Trailways Bus Service.

Sports, fishing, hunting, boating, and numerous other recreational activities, are abundant with several large man-made lakes within an hour's drive. Andersonville and Plains, Ga., both of historical significance, are nearby.

Albany has a good public educational system with limited busing which has only recently gone into effect. Albany Junior College, a two year institution, and Albany State College, a minority four year institution, are available as well as special education programs provided by Georgia State and Valdosta State Colleges at the Albany State Campus.

The climate is characterized by hot/humid summers and cool/humid winters. This results in moderate utility bills in the winter months, depending upon the type of heating plant in the home. Utility bills are quite expensive in the warmer months (May-October) due to use of air-conditioning. The average monthly utility bill is (most

probably) \$150.00, which includes water, electricity, gas, sewage, and garbage collection.

While Albany is called the "Good Life City" expenses generally are on a par with the urban centers such as Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala., or Nashville, Tenn. Gasoline prices run from \$1.26 to \$1.56 a gallon. A small, three bedroom house in a fair neighborhood can start at \$50,000 plus with large homes in the more affluent areas of Albany running from a low of \$85,000 to a quarter of a million or more. Apartments are generally available and some condominiums are being provided.

What about the duty at NISRU Albany? It is certainly not as active as the larger USN/USMC installation; however, the categories of investigations cover the spectrum. Larceny, burglary, fraud, and narcotics tend to lead the pack while rape and aggravated assault follow as the more violent crimes investigated. As NISRU Albany covers such a wide area, considerable time is spent on road trips to the Atlanta/Athens, Ga. area. As there are only two agents in Albany, the duty is split for the on-call agent and there is some feeling of "being on duty 24 hours a day"; this has not, however, engendered any problems.

Relations with the MCLB Provost Marshal and the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigators are extremely good. The NIS regularly participates in the PMO training program with the presentation of classes and with "hands-on" type training. NIS and CID agents regularly participate in physical conditioning programs and for the past several years NIS agents have been involved in the annual 12.5 mile MCLB perimeter run. The command at MCLB is highly pro-law enforcement and very supportive of the NIS mission. Relations with the

local FBI, Secret Service, ATF, USPS, DIS as well as local city, county, and state police investigators have been characterized by close cooperation. Occasional social activities have helped foster a spirit of all agencies working toward the same goal.

NISRU Albany is under the auspices of NISRA Cecil Field, Florida, located over 200 miles to the southeast. This remoteness requires the agents at Albany to operate essentially on their own. Administrative support, as well as guidance, are readily available from Cecil Field, so there is no feeling of being "out in the boonies" so to speak.

Albany, Ga. does have one drawback. It is the insidious south Georgia Air Force, Georgia's state bird, or what is more commonly known as the gnat. This creature permeates the atmosphere from April to the first frost. Its aggravating habit of flying in one's eyes and up one's nose has led to numerous methods to try and defeat this pest, none of them very successful. One method is to wave your hand in front of your face every several seconds. This becomes almost automatic and gives credence to the rumor that everyone waves at you in Albany. The other method is to stick out your lower lip and give a short puff of air. This either seats the gnat further in the nasal passage or locates it behind your glasses. Either way, the effect is the same, negligible.

Finally, Albany, Ga. has over 100 churches of all denominations, where quite a bit of the social life of Albany originates. These are also great places to avoid the gnats.

Albany, Ga., the "Good Life City," is "Good Life Duty" in an excellent area of the country. Y'all come back now, y'a hear.

NISRA Yokosuka Initiates Successful "Hot List" ICIO

By: Special Agent M. A. Standridge

In February 1981, an operation was initiated in Yokosuka, Japan in an effort to assist local shore and afloat commands in recovering stolen personal property, which would otherwise not be reported to NIS because of its value being below \$500.00. All local commands voluntarily participate in this operation by submitting, on a monthly basis, a "hot list" of identifiable stolen property of value between \$100.00 - \$500.00. The vast majority of these articles consist of camera and stereo equipment. The separate lists are compiled and redistributed to participating commands. Local police are also provided with a report of the stolen articles. In addition, a NIS source is being utilized to assist in identifying any stolen articles at a local pawn shop which is frequented by U.S. military personnel. In fact, of the \$1,205.00 in property thus far located since this operation was initiated, items worth \$925.00 were located at this pawn shop.

Conducting this operation in Japan represents special problems. Contact with local police must be effected whenever NISRA Yokosuka agents want to contact local pawn shops/stores. In essence, the Japanese police are a go-between for NIS at any establishment on the local economy. Because of the extremely strong relationship between NIS and the Japanese police, the police assistance and cooperation has been outstanding. Local police "donate" many hours in assisting NIS in this operation for which they receive no credit from within their own organization. This obviously indicates how "strong liaison" can benefit NIS and the Navy community.

Another difficulty is one of compensation to the owner of the pawn shop/store. Japanese law provides that a person buying an article in good faith (not knowing that it is stolen property) is the lawful owner. Of the property recovered thus far all has been recovered as a result of the suspect (identified through pawning records) paying compensation for the items, which are then seized by the command's Master-at-Arms. NISRA Yokosuka provides the liaison/coordination whereby these stolen articles are repossessed/recovered.

Conducting this ICIO with these special considerations taken into account has resulted in: 1) successfully locating and (often) recovering stolen property which would otherwise not be found; 2) identifying suspects in those cases; 3) adding to the strong relationship we have with our Japanese police counterparts and 4) directly impacting on the "Quality of Life" of Navy personnel at Yokosuka.

(Note: NISRA Yokosuka serves a Navy community of approximately 12,000 servicemen comprised of shore and afloat commands. Approximately \$5,000 worth of identifiable stolen articles are reported to the various Master-at-Arms monthly and are subsequently supplied to NISRA Yokosuka as a part of this ICIO.)

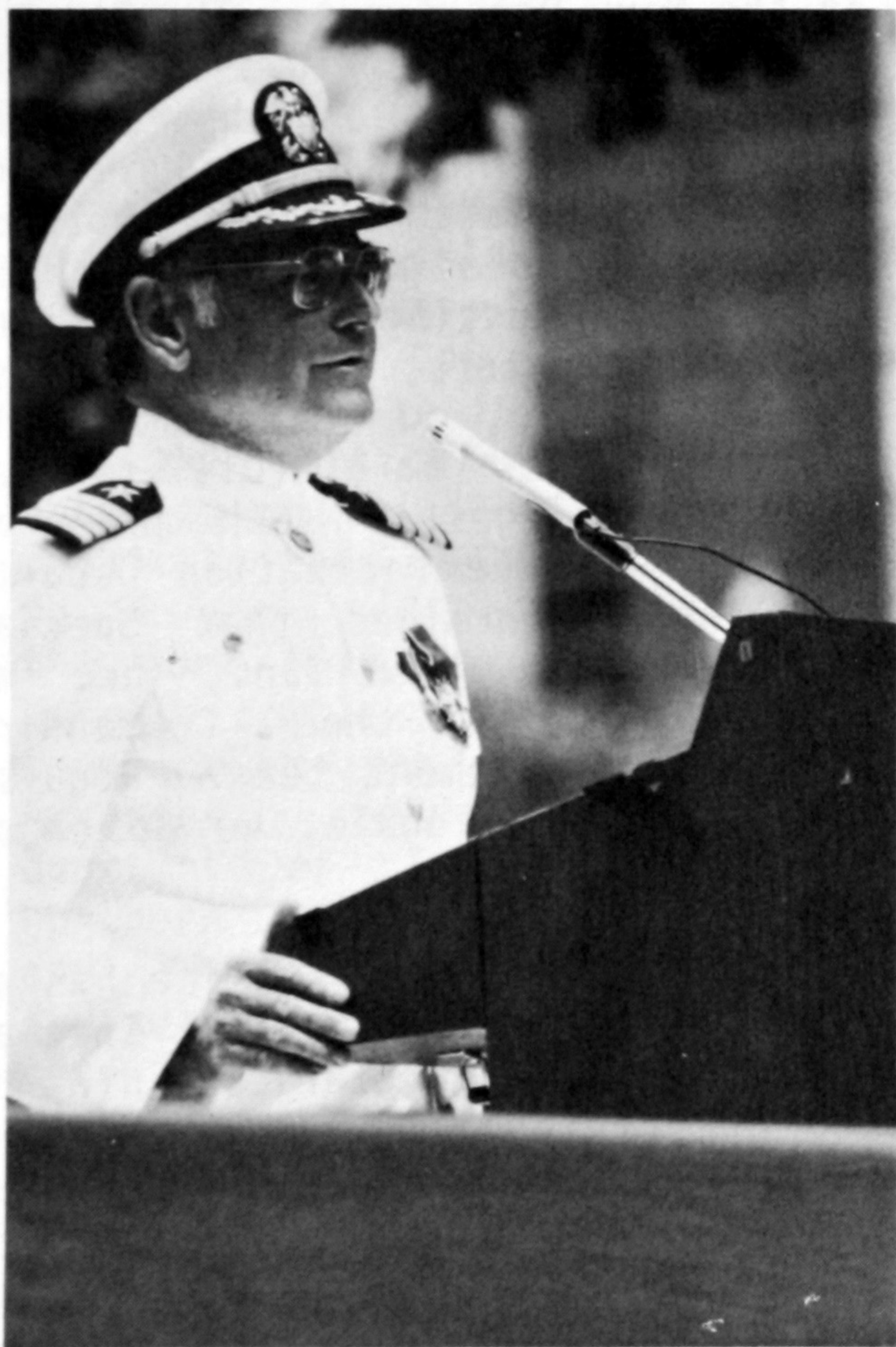
Change of Command- NISRO New York

By: LCDR L. Karp

On 26 June 1981, Captain George J. O'Donnell, USN, was relieved by Captain Hardy N. Rose, USN, as the Commanding Officer, NISO New York in a traditional time honored ceremony at NAVSTA New York. The ceremony was attended by over 100 military and civilian guests including Rear Admiral J. Butts, COMNAVINTCOM; Rear Admiral C. A. Brettschneider, COMNAVBASE Philadelphia; Rear Admiral J. Cronin, DNRIP; M. S. Bliss, Deputy Director, NIS,; Captain T. Brooks, NFOIO; and Special Agent N. P. Ipsen, RDO, NISO New York.

Highlighting this event was the attendance of Admiral B. R. Inman, Deputy Director, CIA, who was called upon to speak in reference to Captain O'Donnell's forthcoming retirement and illustrious naval career. Captain O'Donnell's career spanned 31 years of both active and naval reserve duties.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a reception was held at NAVSTA, New York where all participants and guests paid their respects to Admiral Inman, Captain O'Donnell and Captain Rose. Later that evening a testimonial dinner was held for Captain O'Donnell sponsored by the Reserve Intelligence Area Coordinator 17 at Governor's Island. The dinner honored Captain O'Donnell for his singular contributions to Naval Intelligence and the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program.



NISRA Memphis--The NISRA That Isn't

By: Special Agent C. B. Rollins

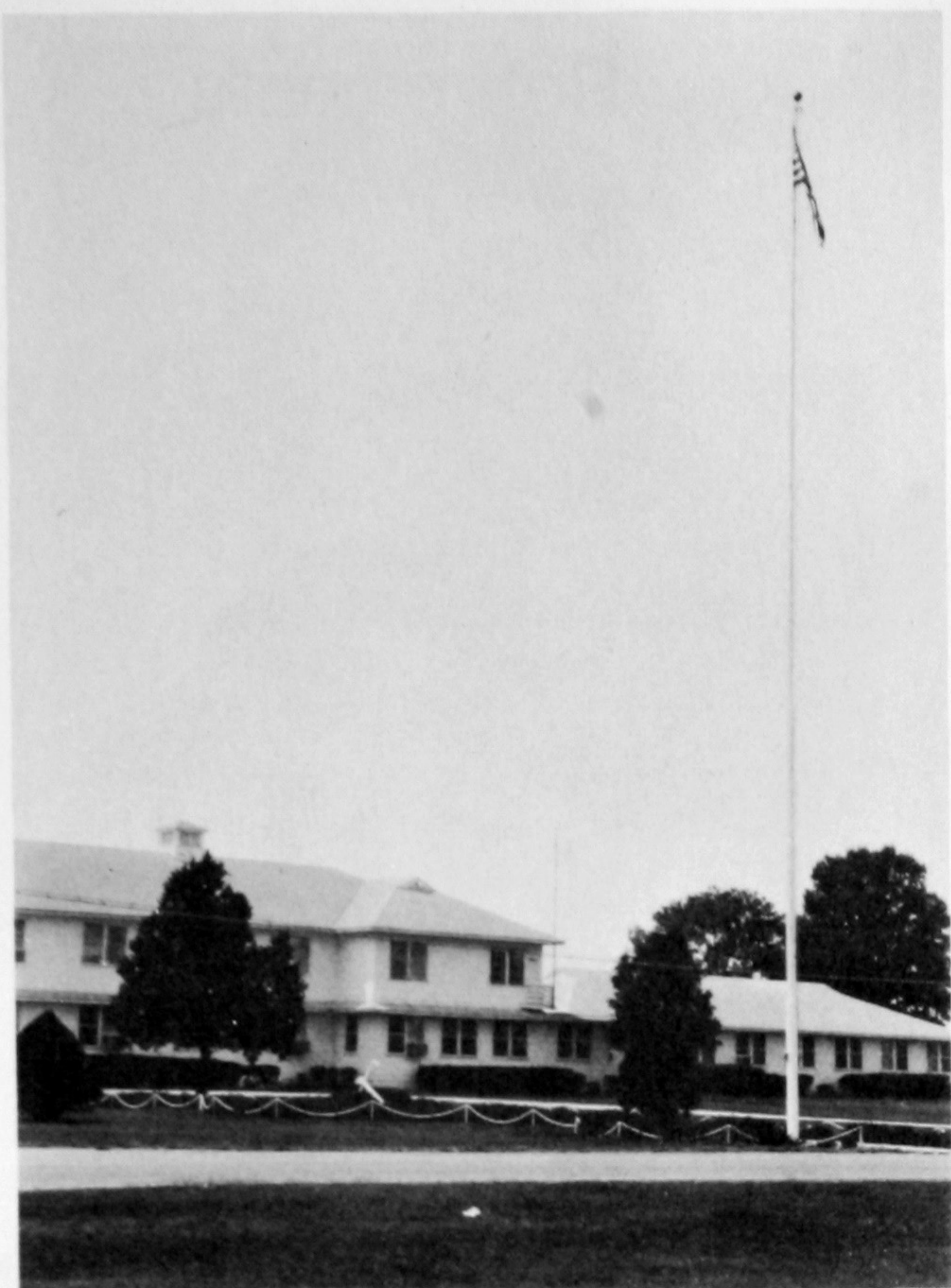
This profile of NISRA Memphis should probably start with an explanation of the title. NISRA Memphis is located at the Naval Air Station Memphis, neither of which is actually located in Memphis. They are located in Millington, TN, which is a small town approximately 15 miles north of Memphis. Millington has a population of approximately 21,000, the vast majority of whom are associated with the NAS in some way. The NAS is typical of similar facilities throughout the Navy, in that they support several squadrons. NAS Memphis probably differs from most other similar facilities in that it plays host and landlord to some 23 additional commands. The two largest tenant commands are the Naval Air Technical Training Command (NATTC) and the Marine Aviation Training Support Group-90. These two commands are responsible for the training of Naval and Marine Corps personnel in the various aviation specialities. Typically, these two commands will have from 10,000 to 12,000 students attending the schools at any one time. The students are here from 13 weeks to one year, depending on the amount and kind of training they are selected to receive. In addition to the numerous other commands that are located here, there is also the Chief of Naval Technical Training, who makes his headquarters here.

The Navy Memphis complex, as it has come to be called, covers an area of some 8,000 acres, and lies partly within the city limits of Millington, and the county line of Shelby County. There is a very close and harmonious relationship between the people of Millington and

the base. The economic well-being of the city depends almost totally on the Navy. One need only drive down the main street of Millington and see the vast array of chain fast-food restaurants, bars, and used car lots to recognize that the business community is geared up for Navy payday. To give you some idea of the close relationship that exists, the main street of Millington is named Navy Road. It is not uncommon to see large banners stretched across Navy Road within the city limits, which say, "We Love the Navy." These frequently appear on the 15th and 30th of each month.

The base itself is essentially self-contained, in that it provides a vast Navy Exchange system, a modern and well stocked Commissary, and one of the most complete recreation facilities found anywhere within the Navy Department. The Recreation Department employs over 400 people, and offers a wide range of activities including horseback riding with a stable of 300 horses, an eighteen hole golf course, fishing lakes, hunting preserves, and numerous theaters, bowling alleys, swimming pools, ad infinitum. NIS Special Agents have full recreational privileges at NAS Memphis, as the head of the Recreation Department has determined that Special Agents, while civilians, are an extension of the Commanding Officer's management team. Regardless of his rationale, we do enjoy the privileges.

The NISRA Memphis office has an authorized strength of ten Special Agents and two secretaries. Nine of the Special Agents, along with the clerical personnel, are located at the NAS in the Headquarters Building. One additional agent is located at the Navy Regional Medical Center (NRMC) Memphis, and provides support to that command and several



others located at that area of the base. The professional task at NISRA Memphis is challenging, yet is very rewarding and satisfying. The investigative assignments cover the entire spectrum of criminal case categories. Command support is excellent, as it is not uncommon to see any particular criminal case completely adjudicated, including conviction and sentencing within 60 to 90 days. Approximately 90% of the work load is aboard the Navy Memphis complex; however, the NISRA does cover the entire state of Arkansas, approximately three-quarters of Tennessee, and the northern one-third of Mississippi and Alabama. This territorial jurisdiction results in a week long road trip approximately once every six weeks.

Liaison with local state and federal agencies is outstanding. The people of Tennessee are serious about their law enforcement, and it shows in the cooperative spirit that NISRA Memphis finds with every sister agency. NISRA Memphis has

enjoyed several highly successful bilateral operations with outside agencies, such as the Millington Police Department, the Memphis area Metro Narcotics Squad and the FBI.

The city of Memphis, with a population of approximately 600,000, lies just south of the Navy Memphis complex. Its western boundary is the Mississippi River, and the Arkansas State line, while it is bordered on the south by the State of Mississippi. The city offers a wide variety of recreational activities, particularly for the outdoorsman. There are numerous lakes which offer excellent fishing, and woodlands with superb hunting areas. The abundance of lakes and the Mississippi River provide an outlet for all types of water sports, including boating, sailing and water skiing. Memphis night life is

varied, offering numerous fine restaurants, as well as professional sports, and an excellent theater which offers original cast Broadway plays. In sum, the life style in Memphis is relaxed and easy-going. Native Memphians have a down-to-earth, no nonsense approach to life, and it is reflected in their complete support of the law enforcement community and their city.

For those NISRA Memphis personnel who travel beyond the immediate area, they find a host of recreational facilities which are superb. Tennessee boasts of one of the most modern and complete state park systems in the country, and rightfully so. In addition, there are a number of national parks, which offer many facilities. For the country and western buffs, Memphis is almost a mandatory tour. In addition to being able to visit Graceland, Elvis Presley's home, as much as you would like, you will find a number of country and western singers regularly appearing in Memphis, and in nearby Nashville.

Retirements

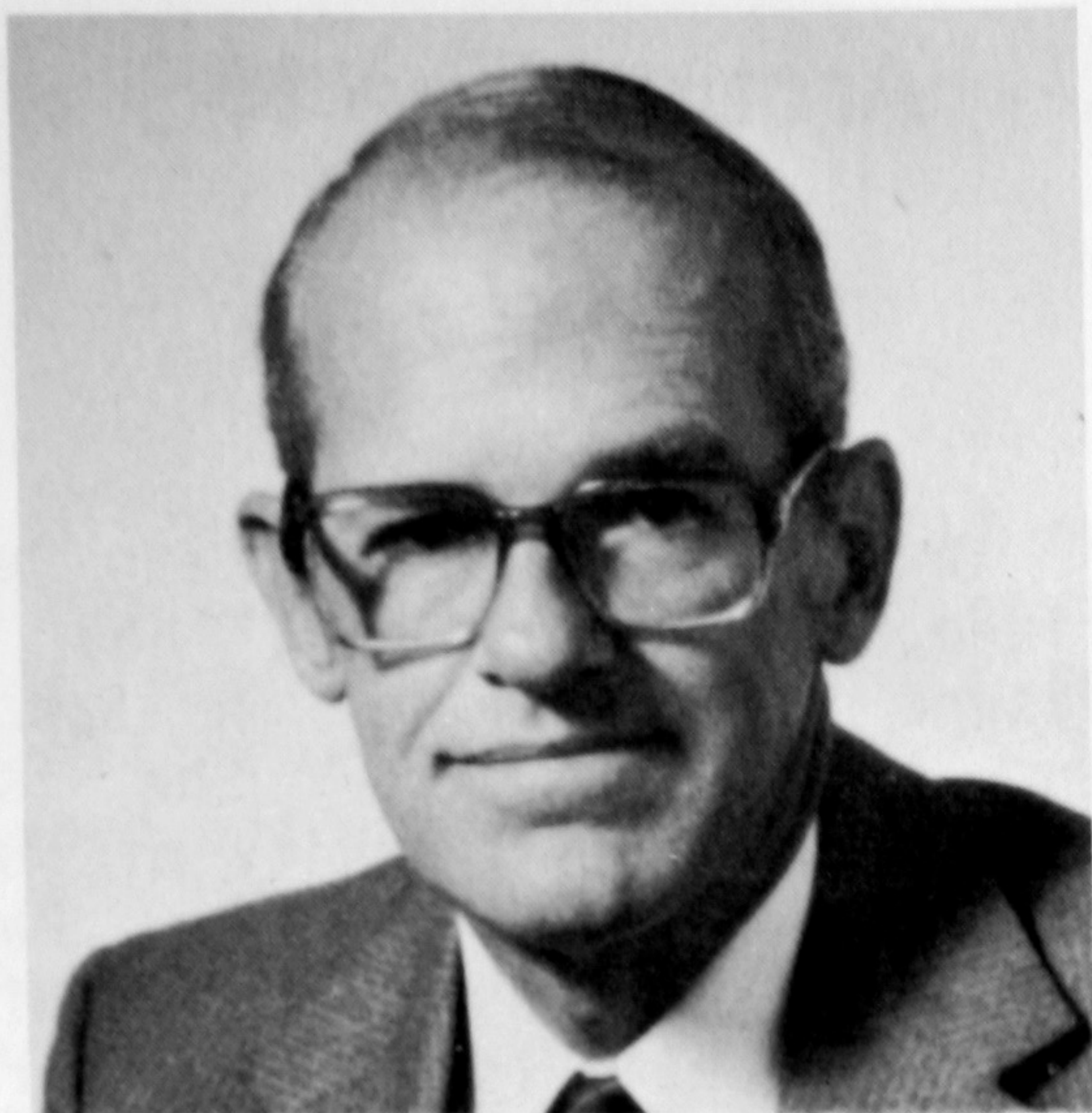
As a matter of fact, this writer offers a standing reward to anyone who can find a Memphis AM radio station that plays something other than country and western. Nashville is approximately 200 miles northeast of Memphis, and the recreational facilities they offer and the special country and western music programs available are known around the world. So one need only travel a few hundred miles in any direction from Memphis to spend a most enjoyable vacation time involved in a variety of special activities, some of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Highly desirable housing in excellent areas is abundant, and by almost any standard relatively inexpensive. For example, it is not uncommon at all to find new hires being able to purchase a home in the Memphis area. Most Special Agents live in the northern suburbs of Memphis, either in Raleigh or Bartlett, TN. These two areas are located about fifteen miles from the base; and traffic congestion, when travelling to and from work, is non-existent. On balance, the availability and cost of housing within easy commuting distance of the base must be compared very favorably with any other section of the country.

NISRA Memphis is highly recommended to any Special Agent who wants a professional challenge and desires to live in a moderate climate with outstanding recreational and housing facilities. As this author was once told by a Special Agent assigned to NIS Headquarters, the only problem that Headquarters was having with NISRA Memphis was placing all the agents there who had listed it as number one on their dream sheet.



Special Agent William J. Schaefer retired on 31 July 1981, after thirty years of government service, including a tour of duty in the U.S. Marine Corps. Bill has been with NIS and its predecessor organizations as a Special Agent since 1953. He was a Division Head at NISHQ and an RDO at both NISO New Orleans and NISO Charleston. Both Bill and his wife, Glory, were honored at a get-together at the Naval Station Officers Club on the 31st. He was presented with a letter of commendation from the Director, Naval Investigative Service as well as a NISO Charleston plaque. Deputy Director Sherm Bliss was on hand to present Bill with his NIS badge. Bill and Glory plan to remain at their home at 1384 Parkshore Drive, Charleston, S.C. 29407.



Special Agent Clyde J. Roach retired on 13 August 1981, after 24 years with NIS. Clyde's career was marked by firsts in many areas; he was the first agent assigned to NISPAC in 1965 as the Executive Assistant, and the first civilian ever assigned directly to the CINCPACFLT staff. He was the first to recognize the need for NIS involvement in the intelligence debriefing of USS PUEBLO crewmembers, and personally drew up the plan for this significantly successful operation.

While in Hawaii, he was nominated for Outstanding Federal Manager of the Year, and was the first NIS agent to receive the Meritorious Civilian Service Award, the third highest in the Navy.

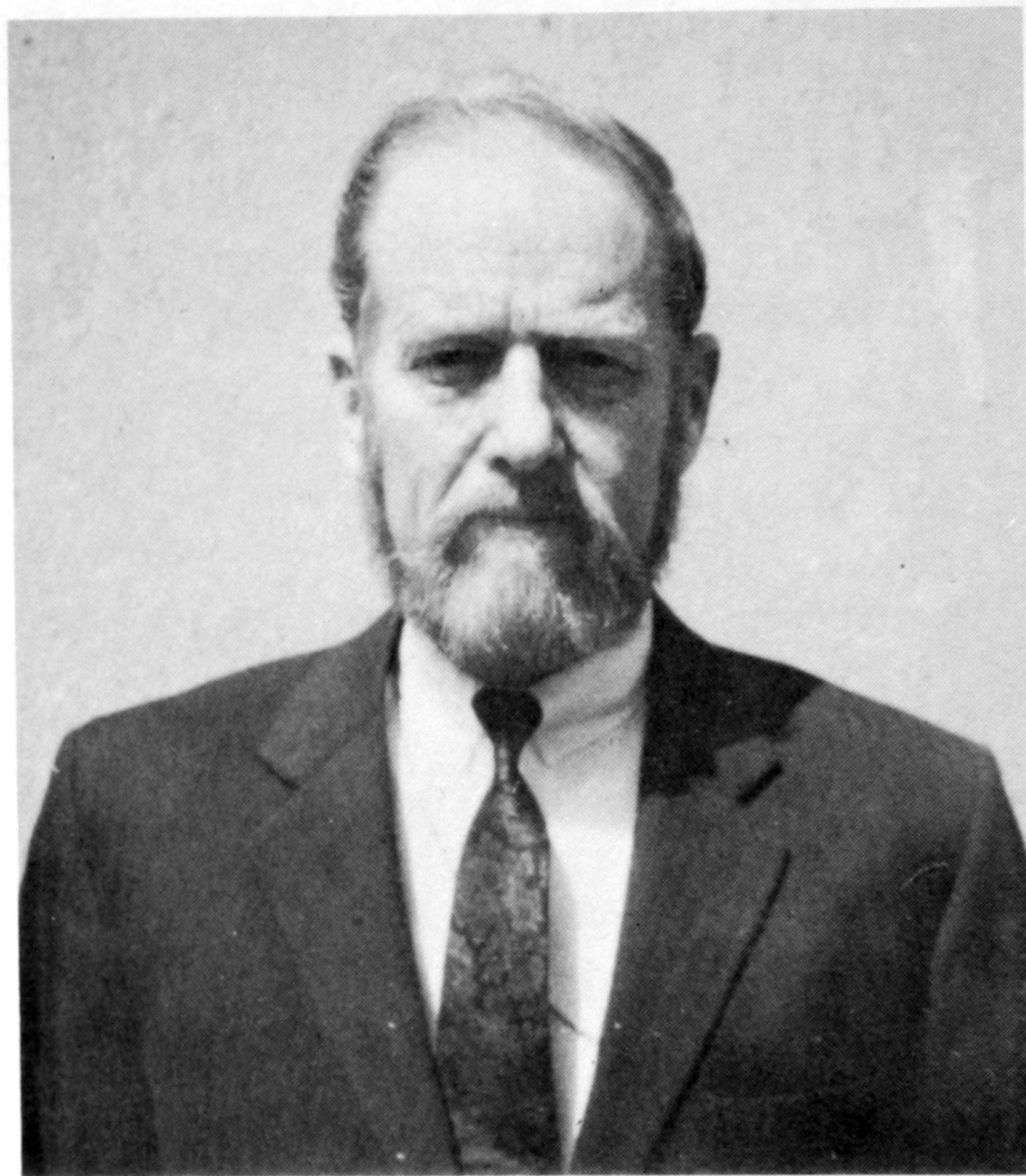
Clyde was the first to research NIS through the National Archives and Library of Congress, and was the contributor of the NIS history for Encyclopedia Britannica. He has written articles in All Hands, the FBI Bulletin, Military Intelligence Quarterly and others, and served as technical editor to Hawaii Five-0 on scrips involving NIS.

Clyde transferred to NIS Headquarters in 1973, and was the first agent ever selected for the National War College.

He assumed duties as RDO, NISO San Francisco, on 15 July, and advised of his retirement that afternoon, for another NIS first of sorts.

Clyde and Barbara will continue to make their home in San Francisco, where he has taken a position with the State Bar of California. His multitude of friends within the NIS Special Agent Corps wish him the very best in his retirement years.

Special Agent Warren R. Lynch - better known to many as "Red Beard" or "Eric the Red" (because of his hair color not political views) - retired on 10 July 1981, following twenty years of service with NIS.



A combat veteran as a Marine officer during World War II and Korea and a police officer assigned to the Central Division of LAPD, Warren was initially employed in Los Angeles as an "ONI Confidential Contract Agent" in July 1961. He transferred to NIS Headquarters in July 1965, where he served as Head, Agent Control Division and as a member of the elite

Special Ops until July 1968, when he transferred again to meet the needs of the service - this time to NISO Europe as Assistant Supervising Agent. Frequently accused of going native during his hardship tour in London, Warren and his family were forceably ejected at the end of five years. Returning to the harsh realities of the real world, Warren was next assigned as Senior Resident Agent, NISRA Big Apple (aka: New York). Continuing his cosmopolitan trend, he was assigned as Special Agent-in-Charge, NISRA San Francisco in September 1975. In July 1978, Warren transferred to Miramar where he served as SAC until retirement.

Among his many accomplishments, Warren firmly established himself as a real estate barron over the years, currently residing in Poway, California in the "hill top" house that baseball player Tug McGraw built. He is reportedly enjoying the easy life, fishing and working on his "honey do" list. Warren and Ester are wished every happiness in the future.

Around The NIS

ALL IN THE FAMILY

On 11 May 1981, Captain Jerry Soriano, Director, NIS, had the pleasure of swearing in Special Agent Angelic White. She is a graduate of the University of South Florida, recently completed Basic School and is assigned to NISRA Memphis. Angelic is the daughter of Special Agent Stan White, a 14 year veteran NIS Agent who is currently assigned to the Career Services Division at NISHQ. As noted in the photograph it was a happy day for both father and daughter.

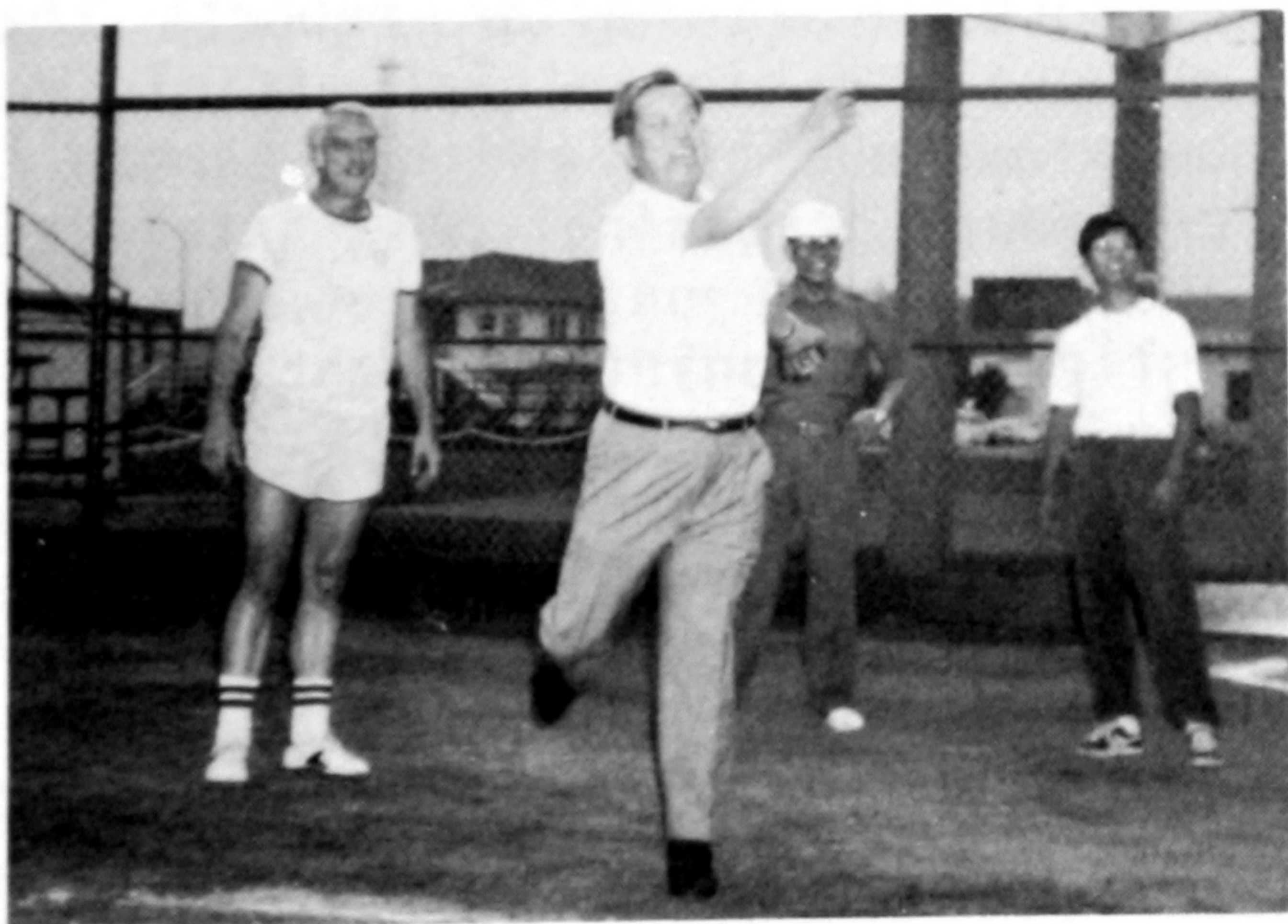


ANY SUGGESTIONS?

The NIS Quarterly will not be published on a quarterly basis in the future. We will still have a publication, however, it will be typed and published as time permits. The Editor of the NIS Quarterly is soliciting your help in selecting a new name for the publication and would appreciate any suggestions you may have. Please mail your suggestions to NISHQ (Attn: NIS-02A).

NISRA YOKOSUKA/NISO JAPAN - 14
YOKOSUKA POLICE - 5

The annual NISRA Yokosuka/NISO Japan versus Yokosuka Police Department softball game was a superb liaison success as well as continuing the dominance of NIS' success in overpowering our counterpart rivals. During the contest, RDO Tuza (3B) drove in two key runs



during the winning rally, as well as playing determined defense; DRDO Webb (P) went the distance and accumulated another win in his unblemished career; Staff Assistant Jett called them "right" as the home plate umpire; SAC Worochock (1B) went 3 for 4, including a lead off double in igniting the winning rally; S/A Shuller (2B), the "wine man" was on base four consecutive times; S/A "Tag" Taguchi (SS), the team captain, organized the event and played his consistent flawless shortstop position; S/A Carballo (LF), the "fleet" one, produced several fielding gems; S/A Standridge (SF) contributed several key hits and patrolled his position well; S/A George Ben (PG) Johnson (CF), the "slider," had an inspiring double; ASAC Ferrell (RF) hit a bases clearing tiple, and C.O., Hegeman (C) protected the plate well. The NIS cheerleaders were instrumental in the win. Yoka and S/A Tamae kept everyone content with delicious food and beverages. Attached is a photo of the Chief of Police, Yokosuka Police Station, throwing out the game ball.

FOLLOWING THE LONG BALL

A chill April wind knifed across the fairways at Pacific Grove Country Club near Monterey, site of the first annual Lame Duck Open. Named in honor of the detaching RDO, the field was noticeable by his absence, as NISO San Francisco participants huddled in a puckered knot and peered into the fog, wondering what lay ahead.

The answers were not long in coming. Brandishing a mashie niblick, Dave Moyer's initial lunge at the ball precipitated a hernia that was to plague him for the rest of

the round. As the foursomes disappeared into the fog, the silence was broken only by the thwack of golfballs rebounding from rooftops, followed by the obscenities of both contestants and owners.

Things went routinely until the fourth hole, when a Phil Comes slice took him behind a sand dune where he was attacked by a man-eating ice plant. Armed with only a wedge, he flailed valiantly against the vicious tendrils until rescued by his colleagues.



Number eight was the Closest to the Pin hole, and tournament coordinator Bill Nugent set the tone by parking one squarely in the frontage pond. His example was followed by all but Doug Tomaso, who played it safe by clearing pond, green and clubhouse. Nugent tried to claim a mulligan on the basis of finding Lloyd Bridges' flippers at pond's edge, but this was disallowed.

After a pit stop at the turn for beer and club repairs, the group pressed on. The sun had broken through and spirits were high, as were the participants. Overcoming the embarrassment of his detainment by the greenskeeper, Peter Anderson unleashed a dazzling display of shots, capping the twelfth with a rarely seen "flaggie." This technically difficult shot involves standing just off the green with a driver and drilling the ball with such

force that it becomes wrapped in the flag and plops down into the hole. Execution is everything, as a miss can prove costly.

The thirteenth was chosen as the Longest Drive hole. Kip Steele was an early contender, but through an incredible series of encounters with a railroad track, a cow, an ice cream cart and an irate sunbather, Al Hughes won what police later credited as a 664-yard drive.

The tournament went somewhat downhill in the scene that followed, but escapees and their wives rendezvoused at the Beachcomer Motel for refreshments and award presentations. Pete Anderson won low gross, Doug Tomaso low net, Al Hughes longest drive, Clyde Roach closest to the pin and Dave Moyer most windows. The second annual is looked forward to eagerly if a new site can be found.

(MORE) - OH NO SIR, BECAUSE....

This is the second article reporting various conversations between S/A Naylor, NISO Philippines Polygraph Examiner, and some of his clients. S/A Naylor reports that response to his initial article has been overwhelming and has agreed to continue screening his interviews and reporting on some of the more enlightening points brought out. It is interesting to note that without exception only those individuals who have never served in the Philippines have doubted the accuracy of S/A Naylor's first article in any way. One former P.I.er claimed, "My wife fell off her chair laughing. Oh, the memories it brought back..."

THE SACRED VOW

Subj: "I see your machine has an

electrical cord attached to it. Is that an electrical item then"?

20P: "Yes it is. The electricity runs a very small motor which pushes the paper under the pens."

Subj: "Yes, Sir, I remember you told me about the paper and the pens and the ink. But Sir, you failed completely to tell me it was all electrical." (The latter was with considerable indignation).

20P: "There will be no electricity going to you, I promise you that." At this point in the discussion it was the belief of the examiner that no polygraph examination was about to be given, therefore this statement was made in complete honesty).

Subj: "I do believe you Sir, but there is a much bigger problem and it involves a sacred trust of my family. You see Sir, when I was very young, my father, who was a humble farmer, was struck down by a lightning bolt and killed, and on that very day all in my family vowed to our grieving mother that in respect to our beloved father none would ever again touch anything electrical. On the basis of my sacred vow to my mother I must not allow your machine to touch me."

The above was stoically accepted by the examiner who did, however, feel that Subject's "sacred vow" should be made known to his supervisor at the PWC electrical repair shop!

AN UNWILLING GAMBLER

Subj: "Sir, do you know how to run

this machine well"?

20P: "Yes I do."

Subj: "Sir, could you supply me with a statement as to the accuracy of this machine"?

20P: "We generally use a figure of 95% accuracy; however, I like to point out that in many experiments, run under controlled conditions it has proven 100% accurate in the identification of those who are telling the truth. The errors seem to fall in the area of those people who are not telling the truth passing the test."

Subj: "Then you are telling me that only if I am telling the truth will I be 100% assured of passing this test"?

20P: "That would be a good estimate."

Subj: "Sir, I do not like those odds."

THE BODY SNATCHER

While the next little episode does not properly fall into the declination category, I'm inserting it in hopes of gaining some recognition as a scientific interrogator vice a funny story teller. The dialogue followed an exceptionally deceptive (that's "dirty" in-house) examination of a well educated gentleman. He had been informed of the examiner's opinion and entreated to now be truthful about the matter under investigation. After some thought he replied:

Subj: I can see now that the only possibility of saving myself is to exercise what you so bluntly put as being sensible for the first time since this investigation started.

20P: The examiner's reply after a very dramatic pause following the above was somewhat incoherent due to the fact that his chin had become entangled in his shirt buttons, but came out something like:
"Ah..what..???"

Subj: The truth is Sir, that my body seems to have betrayed my mind. (Actually, this gentleman has the polygraph concept down pretty well) I will not argue with what my body has told you, nor can I reverse what has happened in any way. What I can still do, and will do now, is to remove my mind from your clutches before you are able to capture that also. (The Subject refused to utter a single additional word.)

Undoubtedly one of the most ingenious plays was presented recently by a 44 year old foreman who made known that he was suffering from a heart condition. While emotionally extolling his innocence and desire to undergo the polygraph examination, he demanded that the examiner agree, in writing, to accept full responsibility for any damage done to his heart during the course of the examination. Subject related, that according to his Doctor's calculations, it would be reasonable to estimate that any damage done might not become apparent for a period of two years following the exam.

CALENDAR FOR DELINQUENT CASES

The following is submitted as a solution to the delinquent case problem by the fun-loving folks (aka Norma Johnson) at 03PP:

DELINQUENT CASE CALENDAR

<u>MIR</u>	<u>FRI</u>	<u>FRI</u>	<u>FRI</u>	<u>THU</u>	<u>WED</u>	<u>TUE</u>
8	7	6	5	4	3	2
15	14	13	12	11	10	9
22	21	20	19	18	17	16
29	28	27	26	25	24	23
36	35	34	33	32	31	30

All delinquent cases are wanted yesterday, consequently all dates run backwards. With this calendar, an investigation can be initiated on the 7th and will be completed on the 3rd. Most cases should be completed by Friday, so there are three Fridays in every week. Since most cases also have to be finished by the 1st, this day has been eliminated, and there are five new days at the end of the month for those "end-of-the-month" cases and production reports. No one likes Mondays, so those days have been eliminated altogether. There are no Saturdays or Sundays to eliminate the need for Duty Agents. There is a special day each week, Mirday, for the performance of miracles/NISHQ tasking. Now, there should be no delinquency list!

FRAUD, WASTE & ABUSE

The three 0023A monkeys, Fraud, Waste and Abuse, see no evil, speak no evil and hear no evil.

