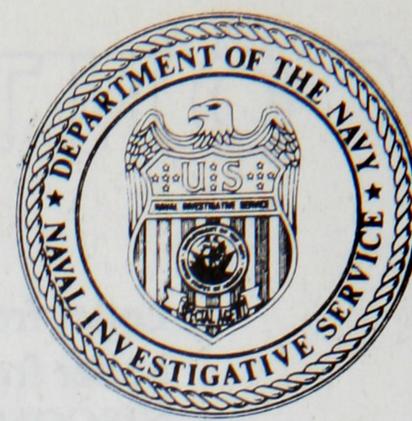




Bulletin



From: Commander, Naval Investigative Service Command
Subj: Bulletin

There is a need for enhancing communications between headquarters and the field offices of this Command. We can satisfy this need and increase our effectiveness in serving the Department of the Navy by selectively publishing information of interest to the members of the Naval Investigative Service Command. This bulletin is intended for use by all hands.

Rear Adm. W.L. Schachte, Jr., JAGC, USN



REAR ADM. GORDON RECEIVES THE DSM

The Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Leon A. Edney, USN, congratulates Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, after presenting him with the Distinguished Service Medal. At left is Rear Adm. Gordon's wife, Mrs. Dorothy "Sam" Gordon. (Photo by Gary M. Comerford)

Spring-Summer 1989

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This Bulletin was written and edited by Gary M. Comerford. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the government of the United States, the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Navy. Any comments or suggestions should be forwarded to:

Naval Investigative Service Command
Code 001
Building 111, Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C., 20388-5000



Naval Investigative Service
Command
Washington, D.C. 20388-5000

9 August 1989

As I write this I have commanded NISCOM for only six weeks. During that brief time I've watched and learned as much as I could about our command and what we do. Let me tell you what my impressions are as of right now.

First, I think we are as hardworking as any command I've ever seen. People routinely put in long, hard days and it's readily apparent they're not just logging in hours.

My next strong, positive impression regards the great competence of the people I see and whose work I review. We not only are working hard, we're working effectively. This is particularly important in a time when we are being assailed from several fronts. The self-confidence engendered by knowing we are industrious, highly competent professionals goes a long way to strengthen our resolve to continue the hard fight. This is not to say we are perfect. We are not. We make mistakes like everyone else. But thankfully we are honest and smart enough to recognize them and ensure they're not repeated.

I'm also impressed by the tremendous importance of what we do for our nation's security and the great pressure we generally work under. This makes our job even more challenging.

You need to know that I rank integrity, loyalty, and dedication as absolutely essential characteristics of our work. Again, my initial impression of you in these areas is superb but they are more subtle attributes and are harder to judge or quantify.

This process of observation and evaluation will continue for the entire time I command NISCOM. Over the years I will certainly refine it and, I believe, my initial pride and respect for our organization will grow tremendously. One of my goals is to ensure others in the Navy, the media, Congress and the Nation know about this so, like me, they'll understand and appreciate our efforts.

I will get out to the field even more to see what's going on at the deck plate level. Now you know what I'll be looking for and I expect the example to be set by our leadership, starting with me.

W.L. SCHACHTE, JR.



Naval Investigative Service
Command
Washington, D.C. 20388-5000

I hope that each of you has taken the time to review the recently published Annual Report of the Naval Investigative Service for 1988. It is a testimonial to the efforts of every member of the command and all of us can be justifiably proud of our accomplishments during 1988.

You have clearly responded to the headquarters mandate to focus our resources on those crimes and security concerns which have the most adverse impact on good order, discipline, security and quality of life in the military and civilian communities we are sworn to protect and serve.

By dedicating our time, effort and expertise in those areas we have been able to close more major criminal cases with arrest and convictions in military and civilian courts; effect the largest dollar value recovery of stolen property; seize the most illicit narcotics in our history; and bring to justice more persons responsible for espionage and espionage-related violations.

Despite all these accomplishments - and they truly do reflect most favorably on each of us individually and on the Naval Investigative Service as a first rate law enforcement and counterintelligence agency - I am troubled by the ever increasing volume of violent crime and espionage in the Department of the Navy.

I am convinced that we as an agency must develop more and better programs to prevent serious crime, including crimes of violence and espionage. Some will say that is not our responsibility or mission. I cannot accept that premise for it is the role of any law enforcement agency worth its salt to operate the best possible crime prevention program it can muster within available resources.

We have an increasing number of awareness programs in the counterintelligence area. These, in essence, serve as crime prevention efforts inasmuch as they serve as a deterrent to espionage. The new Walker espionage movie entitled "Lessons Learned" is a very effective and quality effort at preventing espionage. We've got to do more. Espionage is an all too frequent crime in the Navy and Marine Corps.

The same applies to our fraud and general crimes programs. The number of death cases (over 500), rapes (over 400) and sexual abuse of children (over 800 cases in 1988) are of particular concern.

We will be discussing these subjects at the upcoming Management Conference at headquarters and at each of the regional SAC conferences. In the interim, I urge each of you to give serious thought to the matter of how we as law enforcement officers can reduce the level of serious crime and espionage in the Department of the Navy. You will be hearing more from this headquarters on the subject.

A few words on the "State of the Union" in NIS. We have never been in better shape. Attrition is at its lowest level - our biggest concern now is the loss of experience by the retirement of an increasing number of our special agents. But that too just creates more upward mobility for those hundreds of truly outstanding people in our journeyman ranks!

Our budget has been stabilized and we have finally won recognition in the fiscal arena of the department. We will soon be at full staffing with the greatest number of special agents and staff ever onboard. The senior journeyman GS-13 program has been fully implemented.

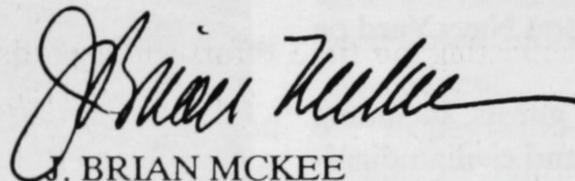
We are now participating as a full partner in the Federal Pay Task Force for GS-1811 Personnel which I firmly believe will prompt a "locality pay" increase for our people in the high cost areas of the United States. More to follow on that subject.

Our training budget has been maintained at over a million dollars this year which has meant more training for our people and better quality training for all. The Field Trainer Program has been a success. Right now we are working to upgrade the staffing of our crime laboratories and technical support units. We need to better support our people "on the street" with more on-scene technical expertise.

I could go on, but this is not the place. Suffice it to say that the NIS is alive and well and all of you are doing an outstanding job. Our integrity is unquestioned; our expertise equal or better than any other agency in the business; and the spirit and morale of our people (you folks out there on the street) superb.

Stay well, use good head work, stay safe and keep doing what you're doing in a quality way. My thanks and very best regards to all.

Respectfully,



J. BRIAN MCKEE
Deputy Commander
for Operations

REAR ADM. SCHACHTE ASSUMES COMMAND

By Gary M. Comerford
Public Affairs Officer

Rear Adm. William L. Schachte, Jr., JAGC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, as Commander of the Naval Investigative Service Command in a ceremony held at the Washington Navy Yard on 23 June 1989.

Several hundred guests, including numerous military and civilian dignitaries, gathered in historic Lutz Park for the change of command ceremony which featured the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Leon A. Edney, USN, as the keynote speaker.

During the ceremony Adm. Edney presented Rear Adm. Gordon with the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his accomplishment while serving as Commander, NISCOM (COMNISCOM).

"Under your positive, aggressive and enlightened leadership, this command has met or exceeded every requirement which has been levied on it by the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations or the Commandant of the Marine Corps," Adm. Edney said as he spoke of Rear Adm. Gordon's achievements.

"Your personnel have consistently provided timely and quality investigations to safeguard our security, to flush out the issue of waste, fraud and abuse, and to provide intelligence which served to protect the members of the Navy and Marine Corps from terrorism," the VCNO continued.

Turning his attention to the new COMNISCOM, Adm. Edney said, "I would like to publicly welcome and



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

The VCNO, Adm. Leon A. Edney, USN, delivers the keynote address. Seated in the background is Rear Adm. Walter J. Davis, USN, Commandant, Naval District Washington.

congratulate Admiral Bill Schachte on assuming the demanding leadership role of this very, very important command.

"Bill, you have an established record of achievement in tough assignments, and I know that during your tour, the Naval Investigative Service will maintain its well-earned reputation for top-notch professional performance in all areas of its responsibilities."

Adm. Edney, who had just returned from a tour of Soviet military installations, had nothing but praise for NISCOM and its efforts to thwart hostile intelligence services targeting Department of the Navy assets.

"In an ideal world, perhaps you wouldn't need a Naval Investigative Service Command," Adm. Edney said. "But in a real world, where our mission as a military department re-

quires us to be prepared to defend this country and its heritage against all adversaries, organizations such as the Naval Investigative Service Command are not only required, but are absolutely essential to our survival."

The fact that this view of NISCOM was not shared by some outsiders did not escape Adm. Edney's attention, either.

"Now I think everyone in this command knows that when you are out front and visible, you can expect to take some criticism and even a few lumps," Adm. Edney said. "The professionals of this organization understand that and accept this as a fact of life."

"But I would submit that all too frequently they receive unjust criticism from a wide variety of observers who possess little real knowledge or insight into what this command is all

about, what it is tasked to do and how it goes about fulfilling those tasks."

Throughout his speech the VCNO praised NISCOM for its unheralded successes in the areas of counterintelligence and criminal investigations.

"You never hear of the many attempts that are thwarted by the successful and professional undercover work of this organization," Adm. Edney said. "For such is the business of the Naval Investigative Service Command that their success is never publicized. The only rewards they receive are those of patriotic Americans...the satisfaction and the knowledge of the importance of their contribution to the freedom we take so matter-of-factly in this country."

Following the ceremony in which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Rear Adm. Gordon described his time as COMNISCOM as a "partnership".

"During a time of budget belt tightening we all came together, whether it was the special agent in the Philippines, the law enforcement physical security specialist in the field or the analyst in the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center," Rear Adm. Gordon said. "We came together to make our Navy safer."

After noting that security is the common thread of the different missions of NISCOM, Rear Adm. Gordon went on to say, "We are tasked with helping to keep the criminal element off our Navy ships and our Navy and Marine Corps bases.

"...I got the medal, but the partnership deserves the credit. It's all the men and women of the command..."

- Rear Adm. Gordon

"We must prevent our enemies and potential enemies from acquiring our secrets, and we are asked to keep our ships and our sailors and our marines safe from terrorism. That's what our partnership does. We do it the best we can.

"Now, how well have we done it?", Rear Adm. Gordon said. "I submit we

have done it well. Let's look at some of our accomplishments.

"When the disbursing officer was brutally murdered aboard the U.S.S. Hancock, we put forces to work and by pure, systematic police work, without an anonymous tipster, NIS solved the case resulting in a conviction and life sentence for the killer.

"We designed and executed an operation in Newfoundland called 'Operation Zebra' where a female lieutenant commander walked aboard a Soviet research vessel offering to sell U.S. secrets. But in reality she was a double agent," Rear Adm. Gordon said. "The result was successful and a Hungarian intelligence operative acting as a Soviet surrogate was sentenced to two nine-year sentences for espionage. This event further served as a catalyst for the expulsion of seventeen Soviet officials by the Canadian government.

"In physical security, we sent our people to Bahrain to design security for the ships and weapons platforms sent to the Persian Gulf to protect U.S. forces.

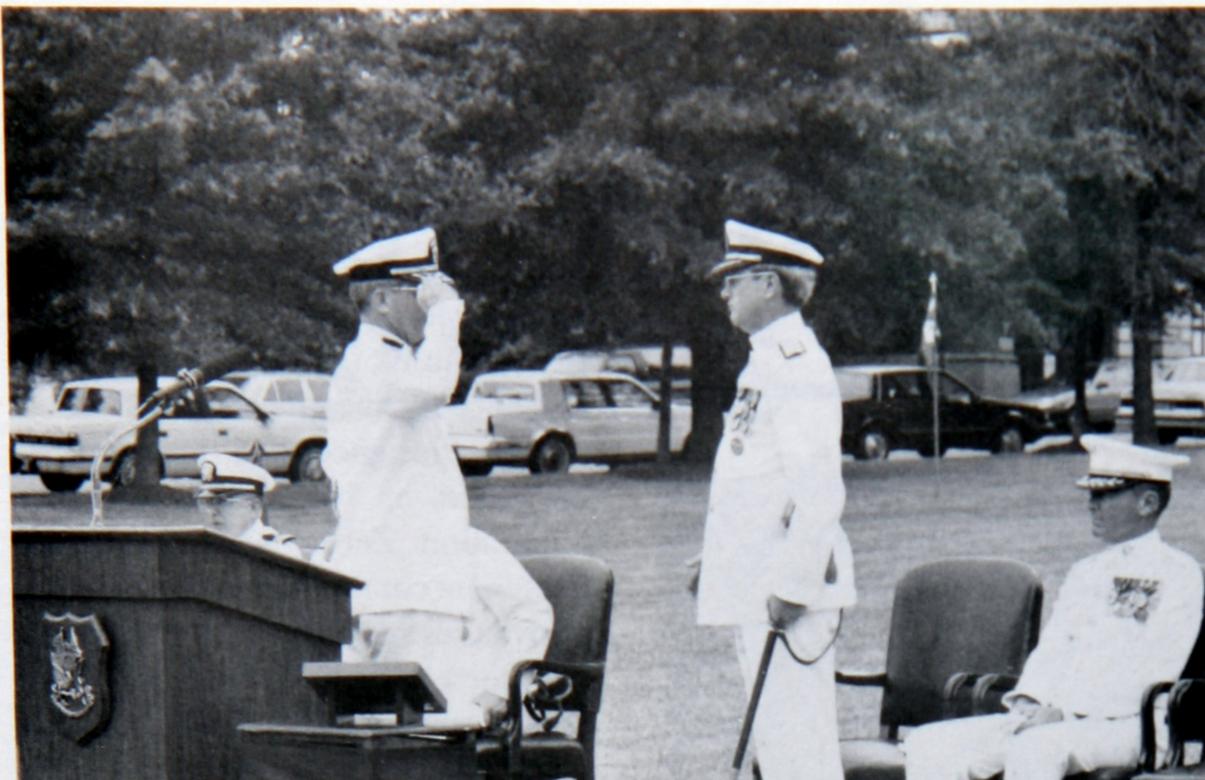
"We, for the first time in the U.S. Navy, implemented central adjudication of security clearances, a system designed to prevent a Walker, a Whit-



MEDAL PRESENTATION

Adm. Leon A. Edney presents the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Adm. John E. Gordon as Mrs. Dorothy "Sam" Gordon looks on.

(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)



'I RELIEVE YOU'

Rear Adm. William L. Schachte salutes Rear Adm. John E. Gordon during the change of command. Seated in the background is Brig. Gen. Michael A. Rich, USMC.

worth, or a Jonathan Pollard from obtaining access to classified information.

"These are only a few of the highlights," the outgoing COMNISCOM said. "There were many more successes, too numerous to mention. But who deserves the credit? Well, I got the medal, but the partnership deserves the credit. It's all the men and women of the Command...the special agents...the civilian professionals...the sailors and the marines who should be commended for a job, which I can put simply as a job "well done".

Rear Adm. Gordon concluded his farewell address with some comments the incoming COMNISCOM, Rear Adm. Schachte.

"I say to you Bill, I have done the best I can. But believe me, I leave you with plenty to do," Rear Adm. Gordon said. "I am confident you will serve this command and the Navy well. I wish you every success and hope you will enjoy this job as much as I have.

"I'll finish with the statement I made recently at a luncheon given in my honor," Rear Adm. Gordon said. "God, I am going to miss this place."

In accordance with time-honored U.S. Navy tradition, Rear Adm. Gordon read his orders detaching him from duty as COMNISCOM and as-

signing him as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and Commander, Naval Legal Service Command.

The reading of orders was followed by exchange of salutes between the incoming and outgoing COMNISCOMs, ruffles and flourishes, and a 13-gun salute.

After officially reporting for duty as the new COMNISCOM, Rear Adm. Schachte left no doubt that he was very

"And to our senior leadership and the Fleet, I say and pledge 'You can count on us.'"

- Rear Adm. Schachte

favorably impressed by his new command.

"When I joined the Navy it was basically because I wanted to serve my

country and because I wanted an adventure," Rear Adm. Schachte said. "And whether I was commanding a swift boat in Vietnam or participating in bilateral talks with the Soviets, as I did last month in Moscow, it's been an adventure and a challenge the whole way through.

"And I know from what you've heard today, and what you've read in your program, I am sure I am in for one real adventure and challenge in this assignment I take on today.

"NISCOM is charged with fighting those who would commit crimes against the Navy and our people, including those who would betray the United States through espionage," Rear Adm. Schachte continued. "Our role, in essence, is to maintain the Navy's security while the Navy maintains the Nation's security.

"In my efforts to accomplish this mission, I look forward to working with a group of superb professionals...the men and women of NISCOM. Any command's success is due to the hard work of the people at the deckplate level getting the job done every day; and NISCOM, including our Naval Reserve elements, has been getting the job done.

"I particularly want to thank Admiral Gordon for placing in my hands an organization of dedicated and energetic professionals, an organization of which I'm already proud. Under Admiral Gordon's guidance, the reputation of NISCOM has been enhanced and the appreciation for its services has grown. He has set the course for us to steer."

Rear Adm. Schachte concluded his address by saying, "I'm ready to go to work. And to my new command, I say let's work and work hard. Let's demonstrate by our dedication to our work the enormous pride we have in ourselves, our organization, our Navy and our country.

"And to our senior leadership and the fleet, I say and pledge 'You can count on us.'"

Born on May 1, 1940 in Charleston, South Carolina, Rear Adm. Schachte is the son of Mary F. Schachte and the late William L. Schachte of Char-



CUTTING THE CAKE

Rear Adm. Gordon and Rear Adm. Schachte cut the ceremonial cake during a reception following the NISCOM change of command.

leston. Rear Adm. Schachte graduated from Clemson University in 1963 and was commissioned from Officer Candidates' School in 1964.

After commissioning, Rear Admiral Schachte began his naval career as an unrestricted line officer assigned to the U.S.S. Lorain County (LST 1177) and was subsequently assigned to the U.S. Naval Communications Station, Puerto Rico.

A Vietnam volunteer, Rear Adm. Schachte served from January to December 1968 in combat as the Officer-in-Charge of a SWIFT boat (PCF 45) operating out of Cam Ranh Bay. He also served as Executive/Operations for Coastal Division Fourteen, Republic of Vietnam. Following his Vietnam tour, he was assigned as an instructor at the NROTC Unit, University of Rochester from 1969 to 1970.

Rear Adm. Schachte was selected and entered the Excess Leave Program (LAW) in 1970 and received a law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1973.

After law school, he was assigned to the Naval Legal Service Office, Charleston, S.C., where he served as Senior

Defense Counsel, Senior Trial Counsel, and Assistant Officer-in-Charge before detaching for duty as the Assistant Force Judge Advocate, Commander Naval Surface Force, Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.



REAR ADM. SCHACHTE

Selected for the Postgraduate Program, Rear Adm. Schachte obtained a Masters of Laws degree (with highest honors) in International Law from the

George Washington University Law Center in 1979. He then served as the Head, Law of the Sea Branch, International Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

He was next assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs (ISA) as a staff assistant to the Department of Defense (DOD) Representative for Law of the Sea and he served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the final sessions of the UN Conference on Law of the Sea.

Following the disestablishment of the Law of the Sea Task Force, he continued to serve in the Office of the Secretary of Defense as a special assistant for Ocean Policy Affairs to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy Analysis.

From 1984 to 1986, Rear Adm. Schachte was assigned as the Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Military Personnel) and in 1986 he was assigned as the Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (International Law). In May 1987, the Secretary of Defense appointed Rear Adm. Schachte Acting OSD/JCS Representative for Ocean Policy Affairs while continuing to serve as Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (International Law).

In November 1988, Rear Adm. Schachte was promoted to his present grade and assigned to the position of Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy. In January 1989, he was assigned as Commander, Naval Legal Service Command.

Rear Adm. Schachte's personal decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Bronze Star with "V", and the Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star (in lieu of second award).

Rear Admiral Schachte is married to the former Carmen Figueroa of Ceiba, Puerto Rico, and they have two sons, Bill and David. Bill, a fourth-generation graduate of Clemson University, works at the Department of State. David is a junior in high school.

NISCOM CHANGE OF COMMAND

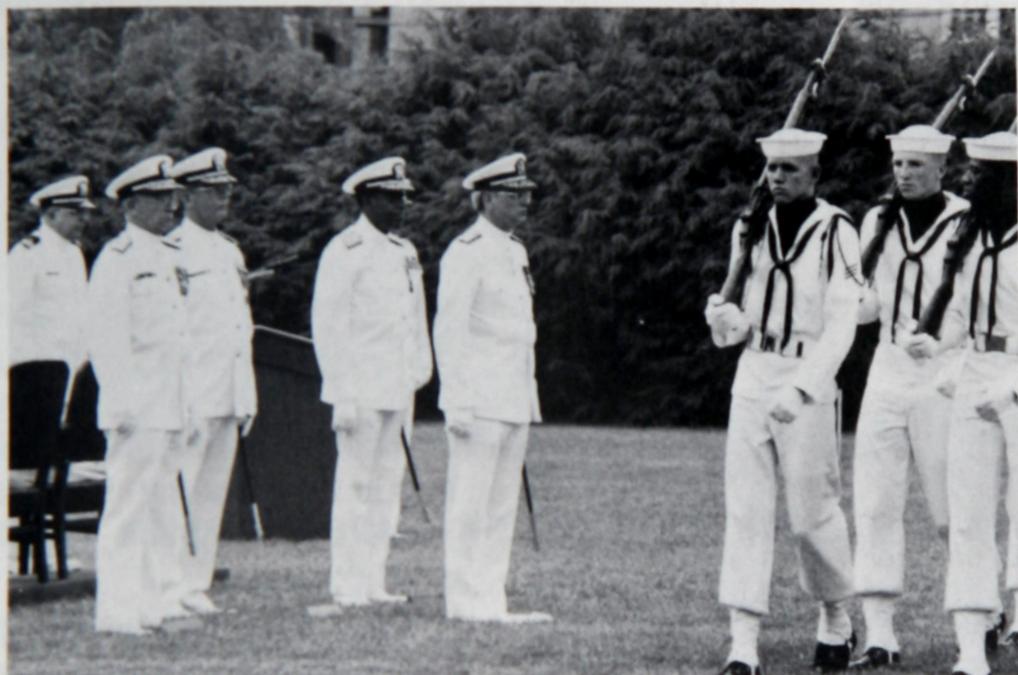
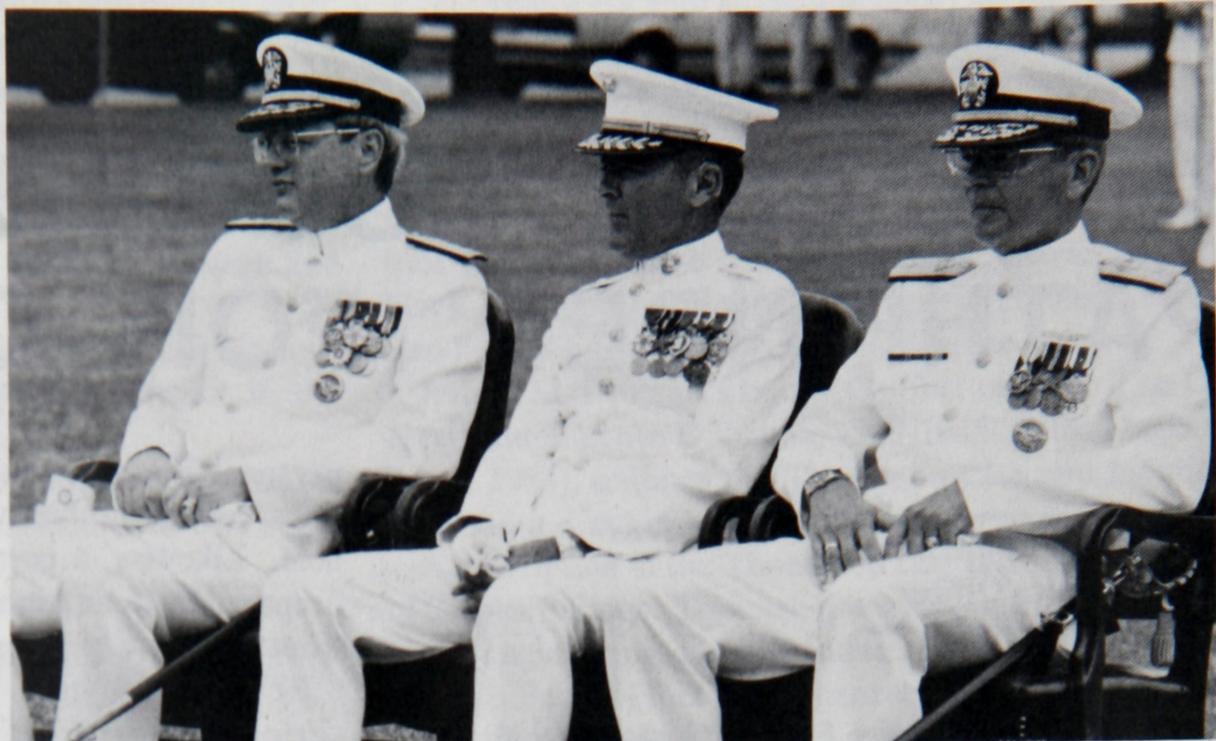
June 23, 1989



Guests gather, above, to witness the NISCOM Change of Command while at left, JO1 John Verrico video tapes the proceedings. Below left relatives and friends of Rear Adm. John E. Gordon and Rear Adm. William L. Schachte stand as the ceremony begins. Below right, Rear Adm. Walter J. Davis, Commandant Naval District Washington, delivers the opening remarks.

(Photos by Gary M. Comerford)





Above right, seated from left to right, are Rear Adm. Gordon, Brig. Gen. Michael A. Rich, and Rear Adm. Schachte. Above, reviewing the Navy Ceremonial Guard, are: Adm. Leon A. Edney, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Adm. Schachte, Rear Adm. Davis and Rear Adm. Gordon. Below right Rear Adm. Schachte and his wife, Mrs. Carmen Schachte, greet guests during a reception which followed the ceremony.



HISTORY

REAR ADM. COGGINS WAS A 'PATHFINDER' FOR ONI, NIS

By Gary M. Comerford
Public Affairs Officer

The Naval Investigative Service Command has a rich heritage which spans a century. But as frequently happens with most organizations, some of its most treasured historical artifacts and papers have been lost or inadvertently destroyed over the years.

Rarely does an organization have a second chance to reclaim those lost parts of its history, but fortunately for NISCOM, it got one of those second chances about two years ago.

It started with a phone call and resulted in NISCOM receiving what is now considered to be some of the most significant historical finds in its history.

The caller was Mr. William B. Coggins, Chief of the Staffing and Special Programs Branch of the Personnel Division of the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr. Coggins said he had some things NISCOM might be interested in having. They belonged to his father, Rear Adm. Cecil Hengy Coggins, MC, USN (RET.), who had recently passed away.

"I could not appreciate them as much as NIS could," Mr. Coggins said. "I know he (Rear Adm. Coggins) would have like them to be used by people who could get something out of them. It's for his best interest."

What Mr. Coggins was referring to eight boxes filled with 170 books and two other boxes filled with his

father's personal files, including photographs and other historic memorabilia. The books alone had been appraised at \$2,800, but to NISCOM the collection, including Rear Adm. Coggins' files, were worth much more.

"It was an absolute, one-of-a-kind treasure trove filled with missing pieces of our history," said SA Blair Gluba, Special Assistant to the Deputy Director of NIS. "His

personal library composed of books devoted to investigations, counterintelligence and counterespionage is invaluable. Likewise, a personal copy of the training manual prepared by Rear Adm. Coggins and signed by him on the front cover is a priceless piece of our history."

Rear Adm. Coggins wrote the first training manual for personnel assigned to the investigations section of the Naval Intelligence Service, as it was known in those days. However, that was only one of the many contributions made by a man who is considered to be one of the most colorful and unique personalities in history of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

Rear Adm. Coggins was born in Kirkwood, Missouri in 1902. His father was a preacher from North Carolina and his mother was school teacher from California.

After working as a merchant seaman and the manager of a banana plantation, he used money he saved to enter

the University of Missouri. After earning a degree, he entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1930. Shortly after that he joined the Navy and began an exciting career.

Physician... ONI agent... psychological warfare expert... and member of the "Rice Paddy Navy", Chinese guerrillas who fought the Japanese... Rear Adm. Coggins was all of these.

"Every member of today's special agent corps should know of and appreciate the contributions made to today's NIS by Cecil Coggins," SA Gluba said. "He was a pathfinder. In his work-a-day world prior to and during the early days of WWII, Rear Adm. Coggins worked intimately with some of those unique and fasci-

nating individuals who are now a part of the history of the intelligence community.

"For example he worked with Gen. William J. Donovan, USA, the founder of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which was the embryo of today's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). On a daily basis he worked with Ladislav Farago, who is a recognized expert on counter-



REAR ADM. COGGINS

pionage and the author of several books still used by those in the business as baseline books of knowledge.

"At the same time he was an intimate of Ian Fleming, the creator of the fictional character James Bond...007. Fleming, who was a lieutenant commander with the Royal Navy Office of Naval Intelligence was 'seconded' (on assignment) to our headquarters in the counterespionage and psychological warfare branches."

Even though he worked with Fleming during the war, Rear Adm. Coggins showed very little interest in the author's work after the war ended.

"He was not much of a movie-goer," Mr. Coggins said of his father. "As a matter of fact, I don't think he ever saw a James Bond movie."



REAR ADM. GORDON AND MR. COGGINS

Rear Adm. Coggins didn't need to look at fictional heroes. He had worked real ones.

"It is interesting to note that in the early days of WWII, the archives and many of the operatives of the British intelligence and counterintelligence community had been transferred to the United States to protect those assets in the event England fell to Nazi Germany.

"In those early war years the investigations section of ONI, including Coggins, worked closely with Sir William Stephenson, known to us now as 'the man called Intrepid'."

One of Rear Adm. Coggins most notable achievements came early in his intelligence career. In 1935, then-Lt.(j.g.) Coggins uncovered a spy ring.

"When espionage was an almost unknown and unrecognized entity in the U.S. Navy, Rear Adm. Coggins, due to his personal interest and education in the area recognized an espionage directed against the U.S. Navy in Hawaii," SA Gluba said, referring to an investigation which led to the arrest of a former yeoman named Harry Thomas Thompson.

It marked the entrance of Rear Adm. Coggins into the intelligence community.

"He really got into it (intelligence) in the Thompson case," Mr. Coggins said of his father. "He was assigned to Long Beach in the 1930's and was curious about what the Japanese trawlers were doing off the coast besides fishing.

"With the help of some ham radio operators he determined they were doing more than just fishing. Then he took that information to someone in the hierarchy of the Navy. The government became very interested and that also helped push him into the intelligence area."

Jeffery M. Dorwart's book "Conflict of Duty: The U.S. Navy's Intelligence Dilemma, 1919-1945" (Naval Institute Press, 1983), outlines the Thompson case and mentions Rear Adm. Coggins' contributions.

A description of the Thompson case is listed on page 66 of Dorwart's book. Thompson was arrested for selling top-secret engineering, gunnery and tactical information about the U.S. Pacific Fleet to a Japanese language student and naval officer, Toshio Miyazaki, just as Rear Adm. Coggins suspected. Miyazaki fled, but Thompson was convicted of espionage and sent to prison.

In Rear Adm. Coggins' personal copy of that book, on page 66, next to the account, are written the words, "I arrested Thompson myself."

In March 1941, Rear Adm. Coggins, who was then a lieutenant, reported to Commander Pacific Fleet in Honolulu, Hawaii. Although he was supposed to be in charge of "health, recreation and welfare for all Navy personnel in the Hawaiian Islands", he was actually chief of counterespionage for Commander Pacific Fleet.

Rear Adm. Coggins was in Hawaii when Pearl Harbor was attacked and interrogated the commander of a Japanese two-man submarine, according to an article which appeared in the April 25, 1980 edition of Journal of the American Medical Association. The article was written by Eugene G. Laforet, MD, and was entitled "Cecil Coggins and the War in the Shadows".

"He was Ensign Kazuo Sakamaki, Imperial Japanese Navy, captured when his tiny vessel stranded," according to Dr. Laforet's article, which pointed out that Sakamaki's submarine had reconnoitered the U.S. Fleet the night before the attack.

" I don't think he (Rear Adm. Coggins) ever saw a James Bond movie."

**- Rear Adm. Coggins son,
Mr. William Coggins**

"In his role as an intelligence officer Coggins interrogated and befriended the hapless ensign and assured him that he would not be executed," the article continued. "While it is doubtful that Sakamaki's exploit in bringing the first Japanese compact to American shores influenced his



HISTORICAL 'TREASURE TROVE'

Mr. William Coggins, far left, and SA Blair Gluba stand next to boxes containing Rear Adm. Cecil Coggins' personal papers and intelligence library. Mr. Coggins donated them to NISCOM. SA Gluba described the collection as a historical "treasure trove."

postwar career, it is still intriguing to note that he eventually became president of Toyota Motors."

A few months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Rear Adm. Coggins was assigned to duty aboard the U.S.S. Salt Lake City for combat intelligence duty in the attack on Kwajalein Island. During this period he was promoted to lieutenant commander and in July was ordered back to Washington to the Bureau of Medicine, where he was appointed Bacteriological Warfare Officer to BUMED.

In October 1942, Rear Adm. Coggins was appointed Chief of Special Warfare Section of OPNAV, where he organized what was then known as the Special Branch or "W" Branch.

"The Special Warfare Branch was the Navy's euphemism for psychological warfare, since the term drew opposition in some quarters," according to Dorwart's book, which goes on to say, "Perhaps the branch's biggest contribution lay in the development of the Commander Norden broadcasts..."

"Commander Norden" was the cover name for Cmdr. Ralph G. Albrecht, ONI's prisoner of war (POW) interrogator. Using information obtained from German POWs, the Commander Norden broadcasts were designed to undermine the morale of German U-Boat crews by spreading gossip, rumors, scandals and news of losses, according to Dorwart's book.

"This was one of the most successful operations carried out by the psychological warfare division of ONI during WWII," SA Gluba said. "The Commander Norden project was conceptualized by and carried out by a number of persons, including Farago, Fleming and Coggins."

One of the more tightly held but humorous stories about Rear Adm. Coggins' days with "W" Branch involved how he solved a dilemma involving its key members.

"One of the men involved in this effort was drafted or called up or whatever the appropriate term at the time," Mr. Coggins said. "In order to keep him from being taken away from that operation, Dad declared him insane so he was exempt from being called up. After the war that was undone very effectively...somehow."

There is little doubt that only extreme circumstances would have led Rear Adm. Coggins to do this. As he proved in his next assignment, he believed in fighting for his country.

In November 1943, Rear Adm. Coggins was ordered to report to the U.S. Naval Observer, Chunking, China, for duty with the Chinese guerrillas.

"He was assigned to be a physician with a Chinese guerrilla group," Mr. Coggins said. "He was over there for a couple of years, with a kind of a hit and run outfit."

The guerilla lived off the land. Improvising was a way of life. "They used to run their jeeps on rice wine because they couldn't get gas," Mr. Coggins said.

The limits of their ability to improvise, however, were stretched to the limits early one morning, just before daybreak, when one of the American members of the guerilla group required surgery.

"On at least one occasion he operated on his radioman, a gentleman by the name of Bill Kohler, I believe," Mr. Coggins said. "He had a ruptured appendix in the middle of nowhere."

"The old jeeps use to have headlights that would allow them to rotate downward. They either used the jeep's headlights or a mirror reflecting the rising sun as it came up in the morning for light as they operated on Kohler."

"He had a twin brother who was in Army artillery," Mr. Coggins said. "When Dad was somewhere in China, he wrote to someone back here who was pretty high in the

RESTRICTED

ONI-T-8-10

Training Manual

FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO
INVESTIGATIONS SECTIONS OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Prepared by
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT

1941

Written by Cecil H. Loggins for the
Office of
in 1940.



Naval Intelligence
Washington D.C.

SHORT TITLE ONI-T-8-10

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of Author

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WASHINGTON : 1941

government. He told him it was a shame that the Chinese didn't have any good mortar teams and that the guerilla forces needed them.

"Unbeknownst to Dad, they assigned his twin brother Cy Coggins to bring over the mortar teams and train the Chinese in their use."

That set the stage for a most unusual meeting.

"Dad was with the Chinese guerrillas somewhere deep in the interior of China in the jungle," Mr. Coggins said. "They heard somebody coming, so they took up ambush positions. It was his twin brother. Neither of them knew the other was in China."

In 1945, Rear Adm. Coggins conducted a withdrawal of a medical unit in Changsha and a missionary group from the Yale Mission in Changsha while it was under fire during an enemy attack. For this, he later received the Bronze Star and a commendation.

"Every member of today's special agent corps should know of and appreciate the contributions made to today's NIS by Cecil Coggins."

- SA Blair Gluba

After WWII ended, Rear Adm. Coggins returned to Washington, D.C., where he lectured at the National War College about biological warfare. In 1946 he became part of the U.S. Naval Advisory Group to the Chinese National Government and was later appointed as the senior medical officer on the hospital ship U.S.S. *Repose* in China.

In 1948, he returned to the U.S. and was ordered to a post-graduate course at the University of California in Berkeley, where he studied atomic safety and took a Russian language course. In March 1949, he was ordered to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as Chief of the Atomic, Biological and Chemical (ABC) Warfare Section.

After additional assignments related to ABC warfare, Rear Adm. Coggins became the executive officer of the U.S. Naval Hospital *Corona* in 1955 and became the commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Hospital in Mare Island, California, in 1956.

He retired in January 1959, with 31 years service. Still, he continued to keep busy, serving as the Chief Medical Officer of the California Civil Defense Office from 1960 to 1967. After that he retired in Monterey, California, with his wife Dorothy, where he pursued his hobbies of chess, psychotherapy, fishing and golf.

Rear Adm. Coggins died at the age of 85 on May 5, 1987,

and was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; three sons, Cecil, John and William, and four grandchildren. "Cecil, his namesake, is teaching medicine at Harvard and practicing medicine at Massachusetts General," Mr. Coggins said. "My other brother (John) is getting his Ph.D. in communications at the University of Oregon in Eugene."

During his life, Rear Adm. Coggins accomplished much in the fields of medicine and intelligence, but those were not his only areas of achievement.

He was a champion of the rights of Japanese-Americans at a time when such sentiments were unpopular.

The article by Dr. Eugene Laforet entitled "Cecil Coggins and the War in the Shadows", highlights some of Rear Adm. Coggins' efforts on behalf of Japanese-Americans.

According to Dr. Laforet's article, while Rear Adm. Coggins was chief of counterespionage for Commander Pacific Fleet, "he was responsible for the selection and training of some 100 counterespionage agents, most of them Nisei - an experience he was later to draw on in arguing successfully for not only the disestablishment of the relocation camps but also for the formation of the Army's two Japanese-American units, the 200th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team."

"The War Relocation Authority (WRA) was a euphemistic title for an action that had rendered legal the abrogation of the constitutional rights of countless American citizens of Japanese ancestry," Dr. Laforet said in his article. "After the attack on Pearl Harbor, prior animosities grew to unthinking fear, and virtually the entire Japanese community on the West Coast - even its American citizens - was relocated to several makeshift camps, losing property and livelihood in the process..."

"In the course of his work in Hawaii," the article goes on to say, "Cecil Coggins had come to know and value numerous Nisei as counterespionage agents, linguists, translators, cryptanalysts, and broadcasters. Though privy to highly sensitive material, they had never given him concern for their loyalty."

"Fortified by his personal experience and with a tough concept of the meaning of America, knowing when to cajole and when to bully, Coggins was a potent but largely unseen force in the passage of an enabling act that restored their civil rights to many of his fellow citizens (Harper's Magazine, June 1943, p. 75). This, even in the light of a uniquely distinguished career, might well be counted as his proudest accomplishment."



FROM OUT OF THE PAST



RUSHING THE BANK

SA Dick Childs, wearing a bulletproof vest with gun drawn, watches as hostages flee the bank at the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay. SA Childs is now the Deputy Regional Director of NIS Northwest Region.

HOSTAGE SITUATION AT SUBIC BAY RECALLED

It's been said that there is no such thing as a routine day in police work, but are definitely more memorable than others as the following excerpts from an NIS training GEN dated February 22, 1978.

"At 1412, 20 December 1977, the corporal of the guard at the main gate, USNB, Subic Bay, received a phone call from a Filipino male who claimed to be holding hostages in a bank aboard the base.

"The gunman said he was robbing the bank and threatened to 'blow up the bank' if his demand for a helicopter to facilitate his escape was not met within 30 minutes.

"It was not a hoax. It was all too true, but forty-four hours later the gunman lay on the floor of the bank shot and bludgeoned to death by several of those he had held hostage.

"The forty-four hours that elapsed between the initial phone call and the gunman's death will be long remembered by all NIS personnel assigned to NISO Philippines.

NISO Philippines handled the hostage incident in a superb manner."

According to the training GEN, "One of the points Lou (Supervising Agent Herder) makes in his (after action) report is that the 'Stockholm Syndrome' became a factor to contend with. Midway through the incident the gunman had gained the support and sympathy of his hostages.

"However, it would appear that the 'Stockholm Syndrome' operates a little different in the Far East. Their support and sympathy for the gunman was somewhat fickle, we are forced to conclude, since the incident was brought to its close by the hostages attacking the gunman and bashing his brains out."

Suggestions for "From Out of the Past" should be submitted to SA Blair Gluba, Code 02B at NISCOM.



MS. TEAREE ADAMS AND MS. JOANNE BENNETT MAIL OUT COMPLETED ACTIONS

CENTRAL ADJUDICATION FACILITY BECOMES FULLY OPERATIONAL

By Ms. Tanya Y. Hall
Chief, Special Action Branch

The adjudication of personnel security investigations for granting confidential, secret and top secret clearances is now completely centralized within the Navy and Marine Corps.

On July 1, 1989, the Department of the Navy Central Adjudication Facility (DON CAF) completed its final phase of establishment by assuming the responsibility of personnel security adjudicative determinations for Navy military personnel.

Initially established in the Spring of 1986, the primary mission of the DON CAF is the adjudication of personnel security investigations and other related materials for clearance and eligibility determinations on USN and USMC personnel.

Centralization of personnel secu-

rity adjudicative functions is not a new idea. The U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force and other Department of Defense and federal agencies have operated under the concept of centralized adjudication for the past decade.

"Espionage cases and other related security problems which plagued the Navy during the 1970s and 1980s have served to illustrate the inadequacy of functioning with a decentralized personnel security program," said Mr. Dan Jacobson, Director of the DON CAF. "The onset of the CAF culminates three years of hard work to devise a system whereby: a consistent DoD (Department of Defense) standard will be applied in the adjudication of clearances; due process is insured to all Navy Department personnel; a permanent record is maintained; and the individual commanders retain control over the actual access to classified information plus determining who is to be cleared."

The DON CAF currently employs

approximately 125 civilian employees divided into two major subdivisions. When fully operational, the DON CAF will annually render 350,000 adjudicative determinations, process almost one million items of mail, receive and place more than 150,000 telephone calls and maintain an active data base of 1.7 million military and civilian security clearances.

In order to address this volume, DON CAF operations are totally automated and many of the processes are completely paperless.

Adjudications, the largest division within the DON CAF, is considered the "heart and soul" of the organization. Its primary function is making personnel security adjudicative determinations based on information received from various sources, including the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), the Office of Personnel Management, the Naval Investigative Service and other local, state and federal agencies, as well as Navy and Marine

Corps commands.

Adjudications is headed by Mr. Bob Cameron and consists of three branches with a total of nine self-contained "modular" adjudicative teams. Full performance adjudicator are GS-080-11s and senior adjudicators are GS-12 personnel security professionals. Additionally, all are certified through attendance at appropriate courses taught at the Defense Security Institute.

The Plans, Programs and Administrative Division, headed by Ms. Janice King, is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing internal and external functions that support the adjudicative mission, such as monitoring automated information systems, addressing anomalies, receiving personnel security requests and forwarding completed determinations, respond-



MR. BOB CAMERON



MS. JANICE KING

ing to inquiries and training.

The Plans, Programs and Administration Division operates the DON CAF 24 hour Customer Service "Hot Line" and will assume top secret billet

control responsibilities in the near future. The Division also operates a liaison office at the Personnel Investigations Center, Defense Investigative Service.



PEOPLE OF THE CAF

Adjudicator Marian Johnson, above, checks case files. Above right, is Adjudicator Ruth Gathers at a computer terminal, while below right Adjudicator Jackie Davis responds to customer service inquiries.

(Photos by Gary M. Comerford)

DRUG SUPPRESSION OPS

NIS TARGETS FOREIGN NARCOTICS PUSHERS

Drug availability to fleet sailors visiting foreign ports became an identified problem for the NIS in the early 1970's. This problem was highlighted by frequent deaths of young Navy members following ingestion of high-grade heroin purchased in ports such as Hong Kong, Singapore, and Pattaya Beach, Thailand.

During this time frame there appeared to be an alarming increase in the availability of marijuana, hashish, and other substances of abuse at most liberty ports visited, especially in the WESTPAC area of operations. Crew members reported that street drug dealers were openly selling their wares with no apparent fear of local law enforcement personnel.

In essence narcotic substances were becoming as available as alcohol in many port cities and this availability was providing the impetus for experimental or first time drug use by many Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Additionally the low cost of bulk purchases of cannabis and opiate based substances prompted many enterprising young sailors to attempt to smuggle the substances on-board their ship for sale on the ship and/or to establish drug trafficking operations upon return to their home port.

In December 1972, the Naval Investigative Service organized a Narcotics Suppression Squad at NISRA Subic Bay, Republic of Philippines, to address the problem of drug availability at foreign liberty ports. It was realized that

NIS could not operate drug suppression initiatives unilaterally in a foreign port.

It was also appreciated that NIS could not expect to completely stop drug trafficking in major cities such as Hong Kong, Penang, Malaysia, Singapore, Bangkok, Phuket, Pattaya Beach, Thailand, Mombasa, Kenya and Karachi, Pakistan. It was believed, however, that operations could be initiated that would have the effect of making the Navy member a most undesirable target of the host country national involved in narcotics trafficking.

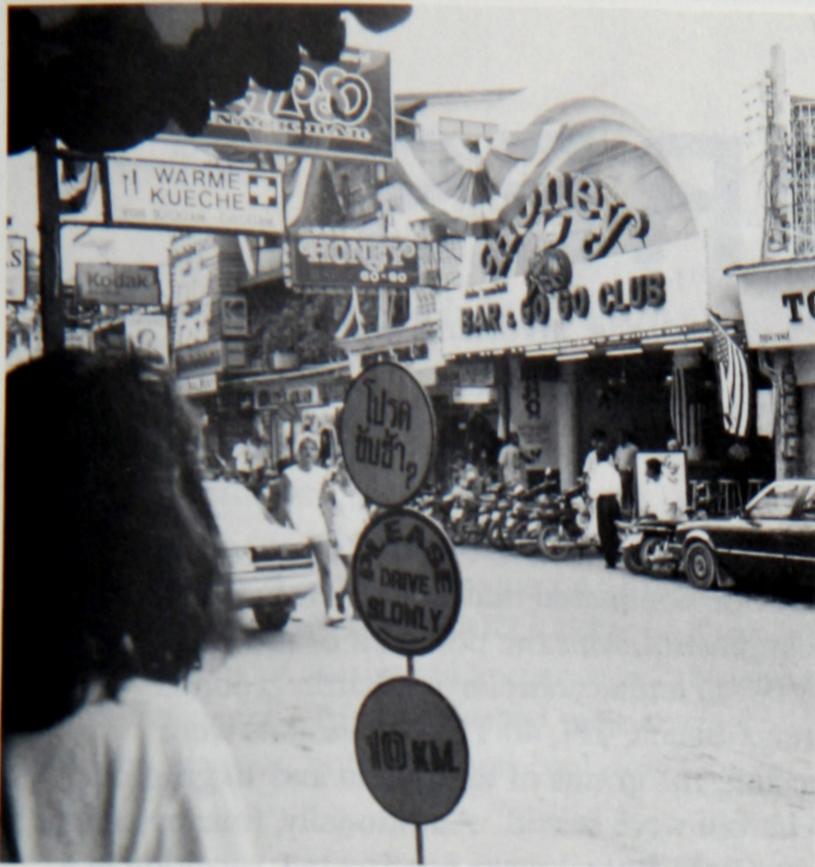
Working on the axiom that the last thing a criminal wants is to be arrested, NIS set out to cause the arrest of as many as possible of the host country narcotic dealers selling to Navy members.

The intent was not to perfect significant cases against the trafficker, but to simply cause their arrest and incarceration while the ships were in port and to insure that local authorities confiscated the illicit substances. The high visibility arrests and resultant profit loss through drug confiscation formed the basic concept of the operation.

The operational plan was very simple, a team of NIS agents would arrive in a foreign port in advance of scheduled visits of USN vessels. Liaison was established with local authorities and representatives of the U. S. State Department and U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).



SA LEE BUMGARNER AND SA D'WAYNE SWEAR AT PATTAYA BEACH P.D.



CW'S GO TO HONEY BAR, ABOVE, CONSUMATE TRANSACTION AT RIGHT

Surveillance and apprehension teams were formed. Each team consisted of one or two cooperating witnesses (CW's) (Navy enlisted members who volunteered their services), a NIS special agent and four or more members of the local national police and DEA.

The CW's would then frequent areas where local narcotics dealers were known to sell their illicit substances. Once a CW was offered and sighted an illicit substance(s) for purchase he would execute a prearranged hand signal or activate an electronic signaling device and the local authorities would arrest the drug dealer, incarcerate the dealer and seize the illicit substances. Routinely by the second/third day of the operation numerous traffickers had been incarcerated and the word was on the street that many of the sailors were working with narcotics officers. Therefore host country nationals considered it dangerous to attempt to sell drugs to crew members from the visiting U. S. ships and drug availability for the remainder of the port visit would be minimal.

The effects of these operations were uniformly good and often results were rather long lasting. To illustrate, in May 1980 a four day suppression operation in Mombasa, Kenya resulted in the arrest of 61 local nationals for drug trafficking and the seizure of 86 kilos of Marijuana conservatively valued at \$86,500.00.

A follow-up four day operation in Mombasa four months later netted only seven drug traffickers and seizure of one pound of marijuana, as the word "don't sell to sailors" still lingered among the local nationals.

Experience has shown that following two or three successful suppression operations (success equates to numbers of arrests) the port city will be a difficult place for a Navy man to purchase drugs for periods ranging from 6 to

18 months. NIS has also learned that failure to conduct follow-up operations at a port within 18 months would, in most cases, result in a marked upswing in drug availability to fleet sailors.

Since inception of the program in 1972 the NIS has conducted over 170 foreign port drug suppression operations in twenty-six countries located throughout the free world. To date in the S.E. Asia sector 4,000 plus foreign/host country national drug traffickers have been arrested and drugs worth several million dollars have been seized. Most importantly, fleet commanders can select liberty ports for our forces afloat with a degree of confidence that the young sailor is not going to be the target of unscrupulous drug traffickers.

Recently NISRA Subic Bay has increased the number of narcotics suppression operations in Thailand, due to the Feb 1988, death of a U.S. sailor and another becoming permanently paralyzed after ingesting heroin, which was thought to be cocaine. A U.S. Merchant Marine subsequently died of a heroin overdose in Bangkok.

According to the DAO, Embassy, Bangkok, 30 to 40 percent of enlisted service members travel to Bangkok, during port visits in Pattaya Beach, Thailand. As a result, NISRA Subic Bay, initiated suppression operations in Bangkok, as of Aug. 1988.

Utilizing Thai National Police (TNP) confidential informants and NIS undercover agents (UCA's) Thai national narcotics traffickers are targeted prior to the arrival of the U.S. Fleet in the nearby liberty town of Pattaya Beach. Arrested traffickers are advised that the joint operation is being conducted to suppress/prevent the distribution of illicit substances to U.S. military personnel while on liberty in Bangkok.

SEIZURES

(Below are some examples of narcotics operations involving the NIS)

Thailand

During a joint NIS-DEA-TNP narcotics suppression operation conducted between 04-08 January 1985 in conjunction with the port visit of the USS Tarawa (LHA-1) and accompanying battle group, Pattaya Beach, TH, NIS-DEA-TNP authorities recovered approximately 4,338 grams of THAI sticks (marijuana) which were attached by a rope to a port hole located on the AFT starboard of the Tarawa. The marijuana was transported to the ship, during the night of 06 January 1985, via local nationals operating a speed boat.

During a joint NIS-DEA-TNP narcotics suppression operation conducted between 30 June - 04 July 1985 in conjunction with the port visit of the USS Peleliu (LHA-5), and accompanying battle group, at Pattaya Beach, TH, NIS-DEA-TNP authorities confiscated 300,700 grams of marijuana and 2,000 No. 5 heroin vials (containing heroin residue) which were specifically transported into the Pattaya Beach, TH, areas to be sold to the visiting U.S. naval personnel.



MULTI-KILOS OF MARIJUANA

During a joint NIS-DEA-TNP narcotics suppression operation conducted between 23-28 February 1988, in conjunction with the port visit of the USS Midway (CVN-41) and accompanying battle group at Pattaya Beach, TH, 40 THAI nationals were arrested, 181 grams of marijuana and 10 grams of #4 heroin were seized. Additionally, four passenger buses (Baht Buses) were confiscated, resulting in a recovery of \$28,000.00.

In November 1988, a joint NIS-DEA-TNP narcotics suppression operation in Bangkok and Pattaya Beach, TH resulted in the arrest of 32 THAI national and the seizure of 92 grams of marijuana, .5 gram of marijuana and 2 grams of opium.



HEROIN FROM THAILAND

During such operations, CW's, CI's and UCA's are frequently informed by host country national that "The Navy Police" are in town. The marked decrease in seizures and arrests usually indicated that the operations are successful; however a continued prognosis for the widespread distribution of illicit substance to visiting U.S. Naval personnel continues to be highly plausible. Through continued effort with the host country national police, the illicit sale of narcotics to U.S. Naval personnel can be diminished.

Philippines

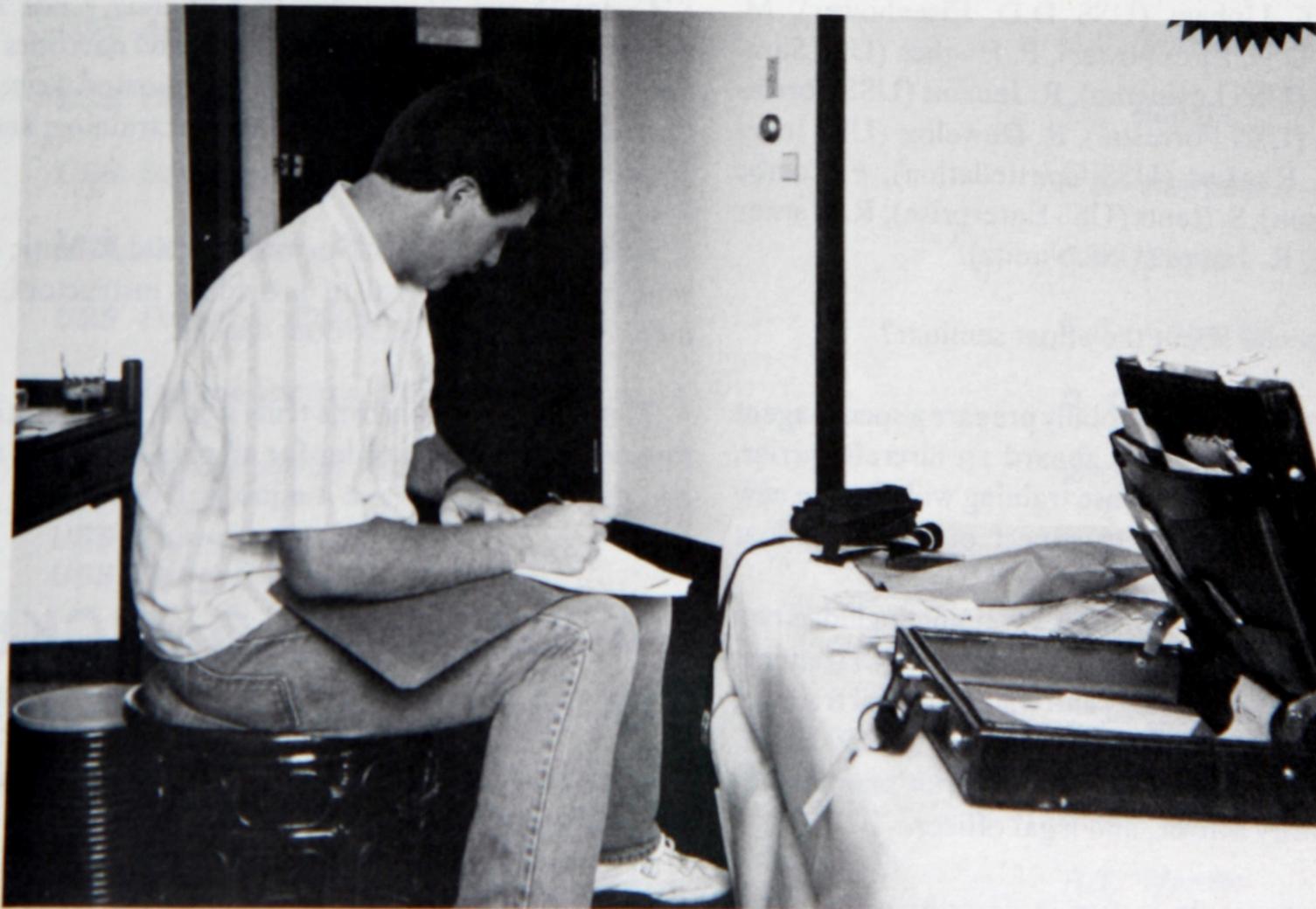
During a joint NIS-NARCOM narcotics suppression operation conducted in May 1984 in Olongapo City, RP, a Philippine national target specializing in marijuana sales to USN/USMC personnel was identified. An undercover NIS source was able to enter the residence, view the marijuana, and subsequently executed an affidavit for a search warrant in front of a local magistrate. Upon serving the search warrant, NIS/NARCOM seized approximately 2 kilos of marijuana and arrested the owner of the residence. Also recovered were several wooden plaques, hollowed out, containing marijuana.

During a similar NIS-DEA-NARCOM narcotics suppression operation conducted between 17-19 February 1985 in conjunction with the port visit of the USS Midway (CV-41) and accompanying battle group, at Manila, RP, a German national was arrested by the surveilling NARCOM authorities for attempting to sell 475 grams of hashish oil, valued at \$122,222.22, to two undercover NIS sources.

In November 1988, a joint NIS-NARCOM narcotics suppression operation, prior to the arrival of the USS Carl Vinson and nine (9) accompanying ships, resulted in the seizure of 12 kilos of marijuana, valued at approximately \$11,800.00 and the arrest of two (2) Philippine nationals.

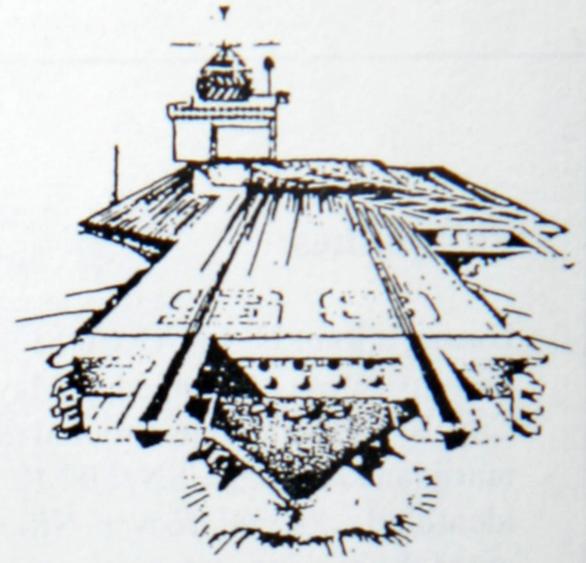
Malaysia

In November 1987, NIS, DEA and the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) conducted a narcotics suppression operation, in conjunction to the Penang port visit of the USS Lockwood (FF-1064). Ten (10) Malaysian nationals were arrested, .5 grams of heroin and 35 grams of marijuana were seized. This was the first operation in Penang, MY in several years. Again in October 1988, NISRA Subic Bay, RP personnel returned to Penang, to work an operation with DEA and RMP. The arrests were reduced to five (5) and the seizure was even less than before. Malaysian nationals, when approached by CW's and/or UCA's, vividly recalled the prior operation in November 1987 when "ten (10) of their friends" were arrested. One Malaysian target recalled when the "Navy Police/International Police" came to Penang.



EVEN ON DRUG OPS, THE PAPERWORK MUST BE DONE

SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT



SEMINAR A SUCCESS

By SA Bill Blow
Code 25F

Virginia Beach, Virginia, was the site of the 1989 Special Agent Afloat Certification course (informally known as the Afloat Seminar) held at the Omni Hotel, 15-26 May 1989.

NIS special agents attending the seminar included: C. Faulk (USS Coral Sea), M. Cranfill (USS Coral Sea), M. Plastow (USS T. Roosevelt), W. Greenhalgh (USS America/Ranger), T. Upham (USS D.D. Eisenhower), M. Monroe (USS D.D. Eisenhower), P. Hughes (USS Saratoga), C. Boyle (USS Lexington), R. Jenkins (USS Forrestal), R. Belyeu (USS Forrestal), R. Duwelius (USS Independence), W. Rawlins (USS Constellation), F. Lambe (USS Carl Vinson), S. Rants (USS Enterprise), R. Warner (USS Midway), R. James (USS Nimitz).

What's so special about the afloat seminar?

No amount of training will totally prepare a special agent for a challenging assignment aboard an aircraft carrier. But at least two weeks of intense training will give the new SAA a good idea of what to expect on his/her afloat assignment.

During the two weeks the SAA's training included two days of lap top computer training, two days of FCI training, two days of aviation physiology and water survival training, and one complete day aboard the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69) with briefings by the carrier's commanding officer, security officer, and legal officer.

Rigorous does not do justice in describing the water survival training undergone by the SAAs. Several of the agents even qualified as air crew members which was

accomplished through completion of additional water survival exercises.

The water survival was most significant because the agents not only qualified in the dunker but had to swim a total of 100 yards (25 underwater, 25 sidestroke, 25 backstroke, and 25 breaststroke), tread water for five minutes, and drown proof for two periods of five minutes each.

What was perhaps very special about the afloat seminar was the amount of cooperation among various NISCOM headquarters components and field elements who worked together to make the afloat seminar a success.

Codes 21 and 22 provided FCI training; Code 23 provided training on criminal operations and narcotics operations; Codes 25 and 30 set up and coordinated the seminar; Code 27 provided the lap top computer training; and Code 28 provided logistical support.

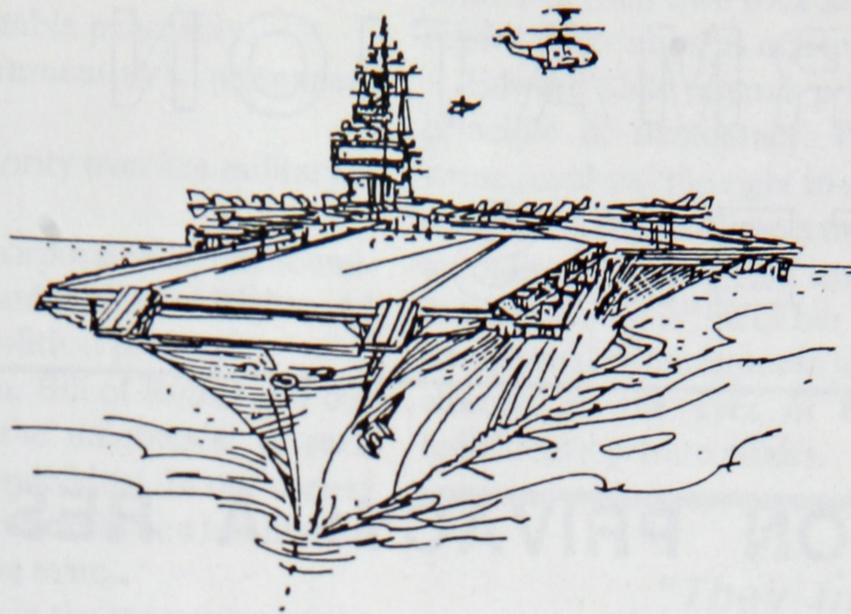
Additionally, NISRA Norfolk and Mid Atlantic Region were very instrumental in providing instructors, equipment, vehicles, and classroom spaces.

The Afloat Seminar was truly a joint/cooperative venture and kudos are in order for all personnel who assisted and participated to make it a job well done.

SA CARBALLO PICKED TO HEAD SAA PROGRAM

SA Al Carballo has replaced SA Bill Blow as head of the Special Agent Afloat Program at NISCOM.

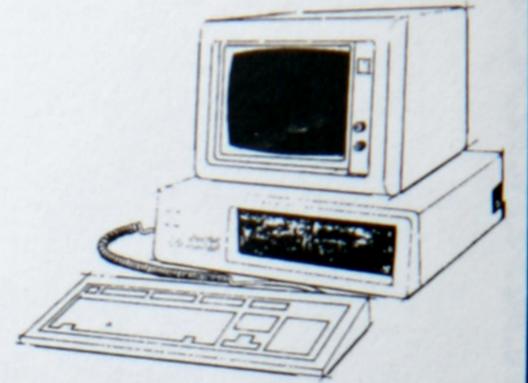
Prior to coming to headquarters, SA Carballo was the SAC at NISRA Keflavik, Iceland. SA Blow's new assignment is in St. Louis.



Special Agents Afloat
as of
30 June 1989

<i>USS Coral Sea (CV-43)</i> <i>USS Coral Sea (CV-43)</i>	<i>C.J. Faulk</i> <i>M.R. Cranfill</i>
<i>USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)</i> <i>USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)</i>	<i>S.B. Baranowski</i> <i>R.G. McSherry</i>
<i>USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67)</i>	<i>J.D. Kennedy</i>
<i>USS America (CV-66)</i> <i>USS America (CV-66)</i>	<i>T. Wilson</i> <i>W.A. Greenhalgh</i>
<i>USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72)</i>	<i>M.G. Liptak</i>
<i>USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69)</i>	<i>T.J. Upham</i>
<i>USS Saratoga (CV-60)</i>	<i>P.S. Hughes</i>
<i>USS Lexington (AVT-16)</i>	<i>C.A. Boyle</i>
<i>USS Forestal (CV-59)</i>	<i>E.B. Cologne</i>
<i>USS Independence (CV-62)</i>	<i>R. Dumelius</i>
<i>USS Constellation ((CV-64)</i>	<i>W.D. Rawlins</i>
<i>USS Ranger (CV-61)</i> <i>USS Ranger (CV-61)</i>	<i>R.E. McCafferty</i> <i>J.T. Marsh</i>
<i>USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)</i>	<i>F.E. Lambe</i>
<i>USS Enterprise (CVN-65)</i>	<i>S.E. Rants</i>
<i>USS Nimitz (CV-68)</i>	<i>D.L. Swenson</i>
<i>USS Midway (CV-41)</i>	<i>R.T. Warner</i>

INFORMATION SYSTEMS



INFORMATION PRIVACY: A RESPONSIBILITY

By Mr. Jerry Oney
Director, Information Systems
Naval Investigative Service Command

Computers and communication have become an essential part of organizational information processing because of the volume of data to be processed and the distance over which it must be distributed.

They have become a routine function of practically all commercial and governmental organizations. For example, a significant part of an agent's working and personal time is spent recording, searching for, and absorbing information.

In fact, it has been estimated as much as 80 percent of a typical executive's time is spent in processing and communicating information and more than 50 percent of the United States workforce is employed in jobs that primarily involve some form of information processing.

Computers give the United States the largest and most sophisticated communication system in the world. They allow firemen to respond quickly to emergencies and states to deny licenses to convicted drunk drivers. They increase the fuel efficiency of automobiles, silently run the automatic teller machines and speed us safely along the city's metro system.

Americans perceive computers as providing a tremendous benefit in terms of efficiency because lives, time, and money are saved.

Decades of enormous benefits provided by computer technology and the incremental changes effected by computers have, however, provided a type of camouflage for their potential negative effects.

Norbert Weiner, noted author on cybernetics, wrote and spoke extensively about the unintended effect of computers. In order to illustrate his point he often told the parable of "The Monkey Paw", a shrunken relic from India that guaranteed any wish to the person holding it.

When the old sailor in the story gives the relic to a friend, he explains its incredible powers and advises the friend not

to call the genie because he always grants the wish in an unexpected fashion. The greedy friend disregarded the warning and asked the genie for a large sum of money. The wish was quickly fulfilled when a messenger arrived from an insurance company with a bundle of money and the sad news that the man's son had been killed in an accident.

What does the genie in the computer have in store for our society? This paper examines only one aspect of the dark side of computing and that is the narrow question of the computer's impact upon our personal privacy.

POLITICAL VALUES AND PRIVACY

The idea of America in the beginning was to free people from the unlimited surveillance and control of the state, guilds, churches, and other groups in the old world who claimed such powers in the interest of order, security, efficiency and convenience.

The idea behind the founding of America, then, was the protection of the individual against a tyrannical government. The value of the individual derived from three primary sources: the monotheistic religion of the Middle East, the secular humanism of the Greeks, and the law of the Romans.

All these thoughts were filtered through and distilled into the political thoughts of seventeenth century England from where we derived most of our American political values. These political values are:

1. The concept of the state as a utilitarian device created to provide for the common defense and to further the general welfare.
2. Freedom and responsibility of the individual adult citizen to have a voice in the political process.
3. Freedom of access to knowledge of all kinds save only when disclosure of protected information will endanger the whole community.
4. Freedom to express orally or in writing opinions honestly held concerning economic, religious, and political or social matters.
5. The protection of the citizen against unreasonable

invasion of privacy by government.

6. The right of citizens to assemble peaceably.
7. The supremacy of the government as a "permanent union of permanent states."
8. The supremacy of civil authority over the military.

These political values were incorporated by our founding fathers into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and thus provide the action for our political process.

Underpinning the Constitution, Bill of Rights and our political values is our belief in the uniqueness of each person and his basic worth as an individual. In our society the state exists for the individual, whereas in a totalitarian society the individual exists for the state.

Because we believe so strongly in the supremacy of the individual and his "personal autonomy" we have committed ourselves in the past to upholding the belief that under normal circumstances no one shall be permitted to pry into an individual's personal life. That is, personal autonomy was deemed a prime function in assuring the privacy of the individual and furthering the supremacy of the individual over the state.



AGENT TRAINEES LEARN ABOUT COMPUTERS

In "The Pattern of Liberty," Clinton Rossiter emphasizes that--

"Privacy is a special kind of independence which can be understood as an attempt to secure autonomy in at least a few personal and spiritual concerns, if necessary in defiance of all the presence of modern society.... it seeks to erect an unbreacheable wall of dignity and reserve against the entire world. The free man is the private man, the man who keeps to himself. Who feels no over-riding compulsion to share anything of value with others, not even with those he loves and trusts."¹

The connection between privacy and democracy is so close, Rossiter held, that one cannot exist without the other. To be free, he points out, individuals must have

control of their own lives and private matters. They must regard themselves as masters of their own fate.

Edward Shils regards privacy and autonomy as a first principle of democracy. Privacy and autonomy, Shils wrote, involves "the right to make decisions, to promulgate rules of action, to dispose over resources.....". Privacy and autonomy, he said, also assumes that "by and large, an individual's life is" his or her "own business" and that "only exceptional circumstances justify enforced and entire disclosure, to the eyes of the broader public" of the individual's private affairs.

"They have, in essence, produced a new category of information that documents the daily lives of almost every person in the United States."

"If most men, most of their lives, regarded themselves as their brother-citizens' keeper," Shils concludes, the "freedom, which flourishes in the indifference of privacy, would be abolished."²

In essence, privacy is essential to any democracy. Democracy stresses the worthiness of every individual and the importance of personal dignity. Without privacy there can be little human dignity or individuality. Without these there cannot be democracy.

The question many privacy experts now ask is can the privilege of personal privacy, so critical to a democratic society, be guaranteed in the computer age.

There is no deliberate or well-coordinated attempt by government, law enforcement or private organizations to undermine the privacy of American citizens but the technology associated with the computers is challenging many of our time-honored beliefs and values.

There are two primary areas influenced by Automatic Data Processing technology that are having a major impact upon our loss of privacy.

The first area is the automation of our daily lives. Experts fear that the electronic information files which record our experience divest us of any pretense of privacy and leave us exposed to whomever gains access to that information.

The second area is the Privacy Act. The Privacy Act was intended to limit the sharing of information among government agencies. Most privacy experts, however, believe the Privacy Act has not been effective due to the increased emphasis on efficient management.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION FILES

The world we live in today is radically different from the

world of our parents and grandparents. One way to measure this difference is to look at the documented life of our grandparents and compare it to today.

One hundred years ago the few records that existed about our grandparents could tell when they were married, when their children were born, the boundaries of their land and when they died. Such things as Social Security, income tax, life insurance and computerized credit checks did not exist. Three-quarters of the population were self-employed and the majority of those were farmers.

Today fewer than five percent of the American people are self-employed. Almost half of the remaining 95 percent work for large organizations that collect detailed information about their health, education, family and work habits.

Many organizations, from their earliest inception, collected some data, however, the vast scale of information about our personal life collected by government agencies, private corporations and institutions would not be possible without large centralized computers. They have, in effect, fundamentally altered the notion of the individual's record.

The computer and its telecommunication system have contributed significantly to making our lives more efficient. The granting of lines of credit to a great many Americans would not be possible without credit reporting companies such as TRW. The millions of checks written by Americans each year would not be possible without the computerized data bases maintained by the banks and Federal Reserve System. The airline's computer reservation system allow us to more easily move about the country while the collection of taxes and subsequent fiscal outlays are made possible by the computerized data bases of the large corporation and the Internal Revenue Service.

"The connection between privacy and democracy is so close, Rossiter held, that one cannot exist without the other."

The individual computerized databases used in these systems serve the public good and lead ultimately to a higher quality life for all our citizens.

Although now separate, many of the barriers between these data bases are dropping as ADP technology becomes more sophisticated. As the barriers between data bases have dropped, individual data elements, formerly held in distinct data bases, can now be consolidated into a single data base to create a mosaic of an individual's life.

They have, in essence, produced a new category of information that documents the daily lives of almost every person in the United States. When did they turn on the television? What program did they watch? How many calls did they make? When did they deposit their check? How

many checks did they write? To whom? How many times did they use their credit card? When did they use it? For what purpose?

The computerized filing system to provide answers to these questions are available through the telephone companies, credit bureaus, banks and cable television companies. Considered as a whole, the available information can pinpoint the location of an individual at a particular moment, indicate his daily patterns of work and sleep, and even suggest his state of mind. The information also can indicate the friends, associates, business connection and political activities of the individual.

For example, the ability to access historical data can greatly extend the scope of a police investigation. The investigator need not personally follow an individual to develop evidence. Now he can electronically access historical data bases and gather concrete evidence on an individual long after the occurrence of the illegal act.

Whatever the merits of modern information technology, privacy experts believe their effectiveness depends upon the integrity of the data that constitutes the heart of the system. They believe that when the data is deficient, due process guarantees provided by the Fourteenth Amendment cannot be obtained; neither can the right to effective counsel as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment nor the right to reasonable bail as guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment. The use of such information by courts, policeman, and employers raises questions of fairness and decency.

The use of automated systems, they feel, can presage an automated "black labeling" capability thousands of times more powerful yet considerably more selective and malignant than the blacklists of the McCarthy era.

THE PRIVACY ACT

The genius of the American system of government was to nourish our founding values by fracturing political power into small pieces and distributing it across the federal and state political landscape. The power of any one center was limited by segmenting authority, segregating information flows, creating multiple checkpoints and encouraging lengthy and slow deliberations. These regional, functional and jurisdictional power centers balanced one another in order to prevent a tyranny by a single power center.

Contemporary information systems technology is changing the power centers and noticeably altering the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of government.

Advanced technology in the form of hardware, software and telecommunication to form interconnected information centers is providing political, bureaucratic and legislative organizations new tools to govern and expand their respective spheres of influence.

Jacques Ellul, author of "The Technological Society," believes the driving force behind the bureaucratic drive toward efficiency and effectiveness is a process he calls