TECHNICAL SERVICES

SOFT BODY ARMOR COMBINES OLD CONCEPT WITH NEW TECHNOLOGY

By S/A Bruce M. Middleton

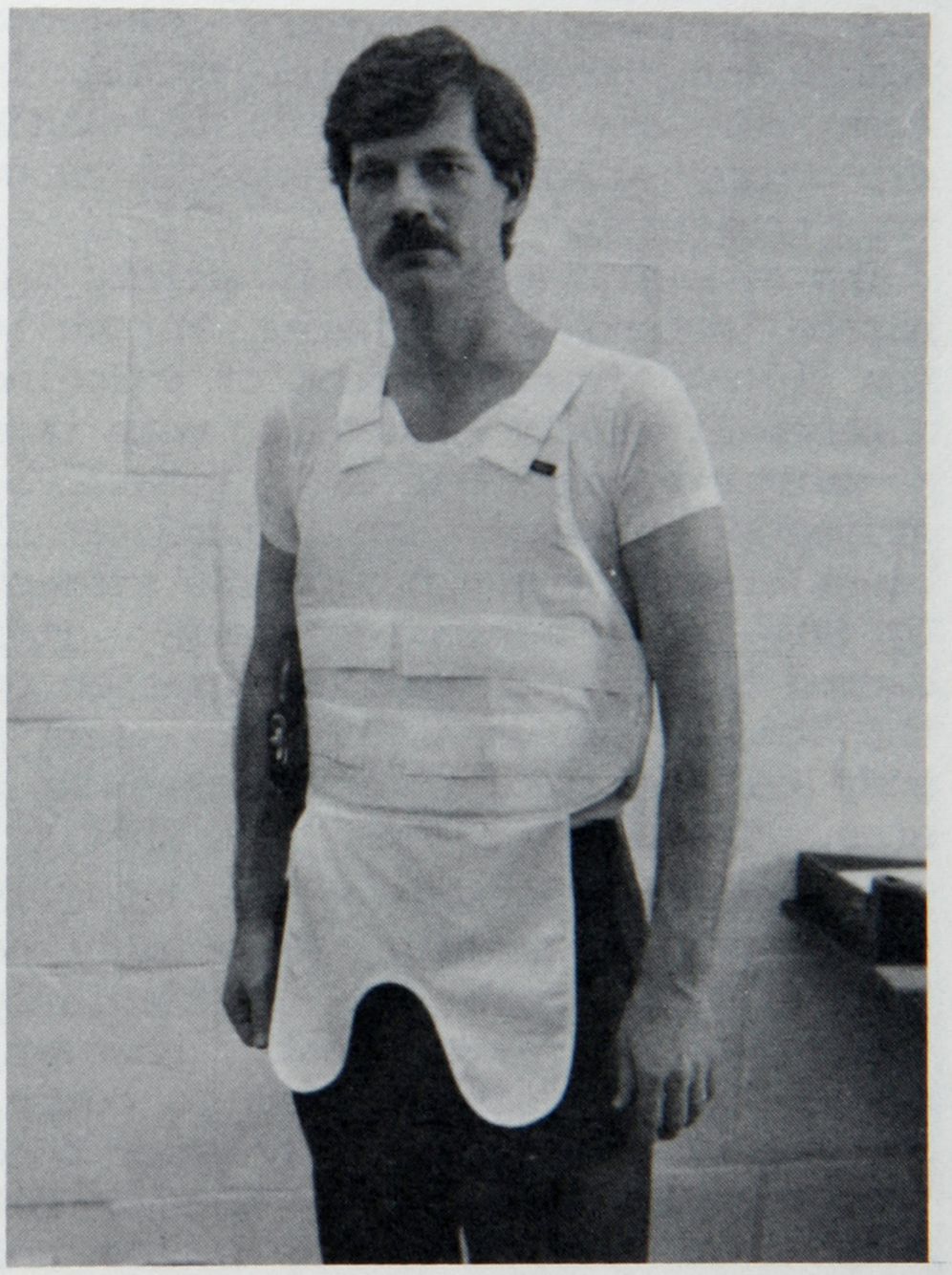
To do our job effectively as professionals it's absolutely essential that we take advantage of everything modern science has to offer us in its bag of high tech tricks. That includes everything from miniature beepers masquerading as ball point pens, to state-of-the-art miniaturized video surveillance gear, to high tech communications gear, we need it all ... and more.

One of the most important pieces of high tech equipment items we've been bringing aboard lately, as strange as it might seem, has no complex circuitry, no moving parts, or gee-whiz tradecraft. In fact, it has been around in various forms for several thousand years.

What we're talking about is plain old body armor.

Today's version is more reminiscent of the weaver's trade than of the beautifully worked 55 pound wrought-iron battle togs of Lancelot's day. But it is armor nevertheless - with a very important plus: it can reliably stop 153 grains of lead and copper alloy whipping along at 1400 plus feet a second.

The breakthrough that made this possible after literally thousands of years of unchanging armor technology, took place during our life time. The year was 1974, five years after we put a man on the moon. That year the Dupont Chemical Company began marketing a revolutionary new material called Kevlar Aramid fiber. It was originally developed after years of research as a belting and cord material for radial tires.



FRONT VIEW OF THE SBA

News of its amazing strength spread rapidly and before long experimenters were trying it in applications never dreamed of by its original inventors. One of the new applications, for which it was almost perfectly suited, was soft body armor (SBA).

In its ability to resist pulling or tearing forces, Kevlar is five times stronger than an equal weight of steel. This is an important quality because when a bullet strikes the multi-layered panels in SBA, the

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bullet's forward penetrating force is diverted laterally and dissipated as it pulls the tough, nearly unbreakable vertical and horizontal (warp and fill) threads of the panel's weave toward the point of impact.

Armor used in law enforcement typically has from 15 to 23 layers of Kevlar, depending on the denier of the material used and the level of protection it's designed to provide.

When a shot is fired into it, the first several layers of Kevlar are usually penetrated and that's the way its supposed to happen. As it makes those penetrations, the bullet's forward energy is largely exhausted and the remaining layers tend to absorb or "trap" the projectile in much the same way a first baseman's mit wraps around and stops a throw from shortstop.

The similarities between bullets and baseballs tend to end here. For while the "blunt trauma" effect of catching a baseball rarely amounts to more than a smarting hand and some theatrical grimaces towards the grandstands, blunt trauma from a projectile stopped by SBA is of serious concern. It's caused by the rearward deformation of the Kevlar panels into the wearer's body as the bullet decelerates to a stop. Tests by the Army show that rearward deformation of up to 1.75 inches may be painful, especially on the sternum, but not particularly dangerous. After that, however, severe tissue damage begins to occur. So clearly, a piece of body armor that "successfully stops" a .44 magnum but only after penetrating 6 inches and dragging your SBA with it, will not do much to brighten your day.

To protect against this, the National Institute for Justice (NIJ) has set 1.75 inches as the maximum allowable rearward or back-panel deformation for any article of SBA sold in the United States, regardless of its stopping power.

All U.S. manufactured SBA is rated as to ballistic stopping power by the National Institute for Justice's Standard 0101.02, entitled, "Federal Standards for the Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor". This regulation, published 1 March 1985, groups all conventional small arms rounds into six categories ranked according to their penetrating characteristics, and assigns the "Threat Levels". These run from I through IV with I being the lowest. (See the chart on the next page.)

Ten companies currently manufacture SBA in the United States and all adhere rigorously to the NIJ's Standard 0101.02. Their products and claims have been tested and retested countless times by police departments and laboratories throughout the country, and none has ever been shown to have made false or even questionable claims regarding product performance. Considering the consequences of "fudging" or cutting corners on both their legal liability and their corporate reputation in a business where credibility is everything, it's not hard to see what keeps them honest.

Ballistic resistant body armor comes in a variety of styles. The simplest is straight front and back coverage with so called "four point suspension", which features a velcro-tipped strap over each shoulder and one at each side to hold the vest in place.

A step up from this is the "contour vest" with slightly enlarged front and back panels which provide some side protection. These are almost always "six point suspensions" with two straps over the shoulders and two on each side to keep the front and back panels securely wrapped around the torso.

Another style is the "side panel" model. This style offers the best possible protection by incorporating full armpit to waist side panel coverage. Although slightly heavier because of the extra panels, this style affords unequaled protection in the widest variety of confrontational or combat situations while, at the same time, retaining style. Incidentally, at Threat Level IIIA, this style has been selected for general issue within the NIS.

While the panoply of available styles seems nearly endless, including raid jackets, "hard" SWAT types, raincoats, executive business wear, etc., perhaps one style deserves special comment

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SBA THREAT LEVELS

THREAT LEVEL I

Low velocity handguns & ammo, specifically:

.22 cal., 40 gr. Long Rifle from 6" barrel
.32 cal., .380 autos, 12 ga. #4 shot
.38 Special 158 gr. from 6" barrel (850 fps)

THREAT LEVEL IIA

Lower velocity .357's and 9mm's fired from 4" barrels. Specifically includes:

.38 125 gr. +P; .45 FMJ; "00 Buck - 12 ga.
.357 158 gr. from 4" barrel (1250 fps)
9mm 124 gr FMJ from 4" barrel (1090 fps)

THREAT LEVEL II

Higher velocity magnums fired from 6" barrels and 9mm fired from pistols. Specifically includes:

.41 Magnum, 210 gr.
.44 Magnum, 240 gr., SJSP, 4" bl. (1180 fps)
.357 Magnum, 125 gr., JSP, 4" bl. (1450 fps)
.357 Magnum, 158 gr., JSP, 6" bl. (1395 fps)
9mm, 124 gr., FMJ, 5" bl. (1175)

THREAT LEVEL IIIA

Includes the hotter .44 magnums and 9mm submachine guns and specifically:

.44 Magnum 240 gr., SWC, 6" bl. (1400 fps)
9mm 124 gr., FMJ 9.5" bl. (1400 fps)

THREAT LEVEL III

Combat armor incorporating steel and ceramic plates against :

NATO 5.56 mm FMJ at 3075 fps
NATO 7.62 mm FMJ at 2750 fps

THREAT LEVEL IV

Combat Armor using steel and ceramic plates against NATO 5.56 and 7.62 Armor Piercing (AP) rounds and Block Country equivalents.

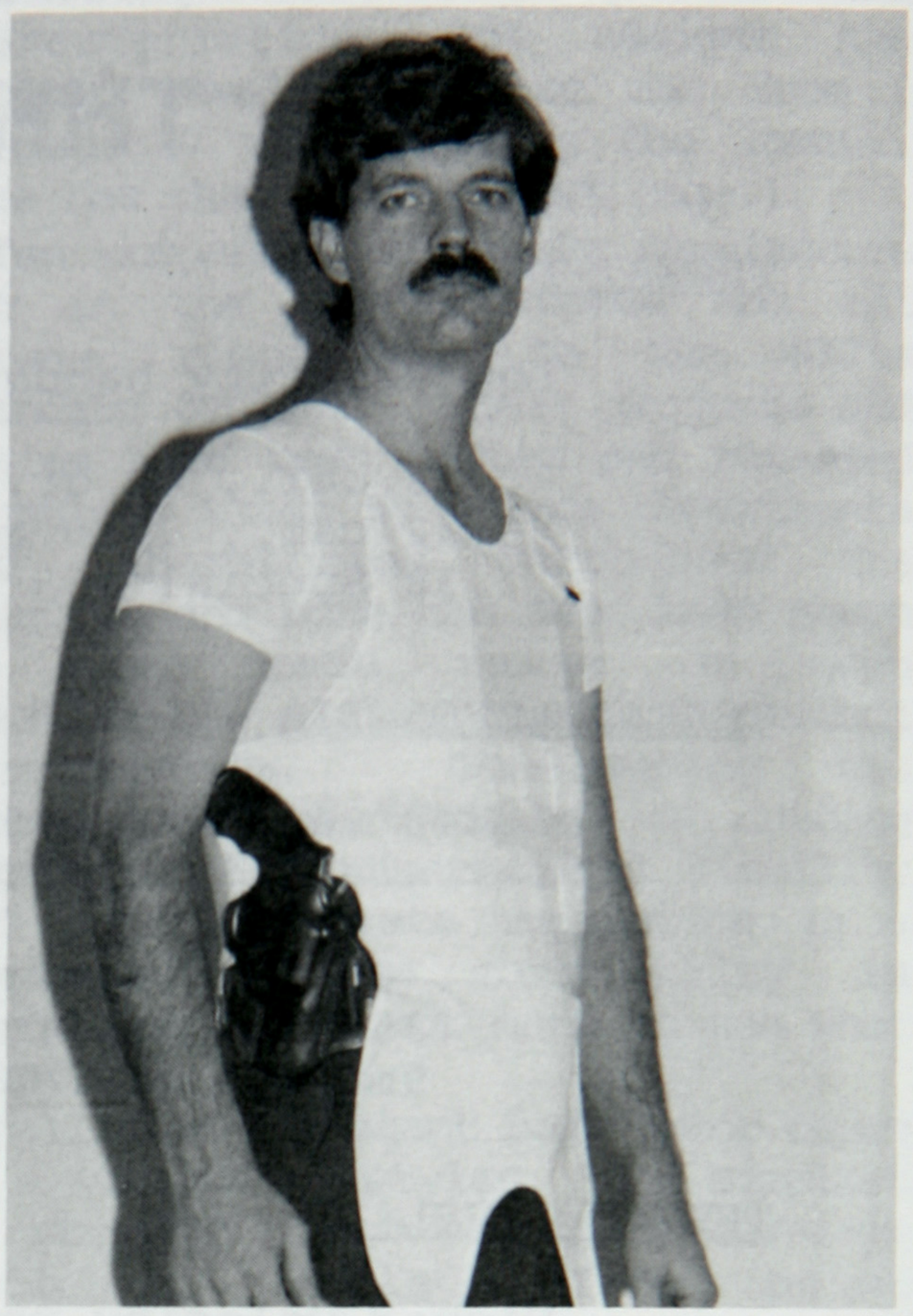
here because at first glance, it seems such a great idea, especially if you happen to be assigned to one of the warmer regions.

It's the "T-shirt" vest. For many, its very name conjures up hopeful visions of something resembling an industrial strength Fruit-of-the-Loom that also happens to be "bullet proof". That's not really how it is, unfortunately. What it actually is, is a Level IIA vest without side protection sewn to a heavy duty T-shirt with zippers up each side. While some vouch for its comfort, the down side of the equation is that you could pay with your life for the substantial reduction in protection it affords.

The issue of comfort in body armor is an inexhaustible subject of shop talk. Although largely subjective, it generally centers on two factors: how restrictive it feels to you personally, and how hot it is. Size is important in "feel", so if you're a size 42, don't try a 38. Also, try experimenting with the tightness of your suspension points, especially those around the torso, to help distribute the weight more evenly, but don't succumb to the temptation of using the vest as a sort of girdle to hold in your spare tire. You may look good for awhile, but I can guarantee you it will feel bad. (The old look good, feel bad syndrome)

With regard to those of us serving in hotter climes, I'm afraid the news about SBA isn't good. The plain fact of the matter is that it is going to be hot and not much fun to wear. Common sense would tell us that going to a lighter body armor would help. It doesn't. Actual tests show that between Threat Level I and IIIA vests, there's no appreciable difference in skin temperature. What's at issue here is air circulation over the skin and once 10 layers of Kevlar is exceeded, air circulation through the garment is virtually nonexistent. What you wear under the vest, however, can help a lot.

Each NIS vest issued to the field will be accompanied by a special loose mesh T-shirt designed to "wick" perspiration away from the skin. Some old timers or P.O.'s suggest that a regular T-shirt, worn between the mesh T-shirt and the vest for maximum dispersion of perspiration is helpful too.



SIDE VIEW OF THE SBA

The care of SBA is simplicity itself. When not is use, the vest should be hung up on a clothes hanger like any ordinary coat, with care taken to keep it out of direct sunlight. Storing vests in cars where temperatures can easily exceed 110 degrees should be especially avoided because the heat will weaken and degrade the Kevlar. The vest's cotton & polyester shell may be washed as often as required with no special precautions, but the vest, itself, does require some special attention. It should not be dry cleaned or machine washed, but rather hand washed in a mild detergent with particular care taken to thoroughly rinse all detergent out afterward. The vest should then be air dried out of direct sunlight.

The body armor we're now bringing aboard is manufactured by Point Blank and American Body Armor, and is of the highest quality available. Distribution to the field should begin soon.

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Remember, though, SBA won't make you invincible. Although it will provide some protection against blows by blunt objects, good protection against knife slashing and 100% protection against Threat Level IIIA (and lower) weapons fire, it is not, on the other hand, designed to protect against rifle fire or stabbing attacks with thin objects like ice picks or stilettos.

We should be mindful, too, of this somber fact: that in one typical year recently, 39% of all police officers killed by gunfire in the line of duty, were shot in the head. So while SBA may not be our Holy Grail of invincibility, it is in fact, a piece of high tech magic that can give us a substantial edge for survival while we're working out there in harm's way. And we need all we can get.

The Author

Special Agent Bruce M. Middleton is a native of San Diego, California, and a graduate of San Diego State College. He joined the NIS in October 1965 and has served tours at Port Hueneme, California; South Vietnam; Yokosuka, Japan; Keflavik, Iceland; Charleston, South Carolina; and Washington, D.C.

He is a graduate of the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, has attended numerous other courses in technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) and other areas of investigative and counterintelligence tradecraft. He is currently the head of the TSCM and Investigative Support Division of the Technical Services Department.

'NIS FAMILY' HAS EXTRA MEANING FOR CLOOKIES

To the Clookie Clan, the term "NIS Family" means a little something extra.

Brothers Wayne D. Clookie and Mark D. Clookie (pronounced like cookie with an "l") are NIS Special Agents, while their older brother Woodrow F. Clookie, works for the NIS in the Counterintelligence Directorate as the State Department Liaison Officer.

"Woody is responsible for both Wayne and me being in the NIS," Special Agent Mark Clookie said. "Woody was in Coast Guard Intelligence and knew Lanny McCullah and introduced Wayne to him. That's how Wayne got interest in the NIS."

Special Agent McCullah is currently head of the NIS Joint Agency Task Force investigating national security matters. At the time of their meeting, Wayne Clookie was wrapping up a tour of duty as a Navy pilot. He later joined the NIS and is now the Special Agent-in-Charge of the NIS Resident Agency in New Orleans.

"Woody and Wayne got me interested in the NIS," said Mark Clookie, who joined the NIS on March 1, 1982 after serving two years as a patrolman on



WOODY, WAYNE AND MARK CLOOKIE

the Annapolis Police Department in Maryland. Special Agent Mark Clookie, who is a graduate of the University of Maryland, was stationed at NISRA Newport prior to coming to headquarters, where he is now assigned to the fraud section of the Criminal Investigations Directorate.

Woody Clookie was the third member of the Clookies clan to join the NIS family. He came into the organization in January 1987, after retiring from the U.S. Coast Guard as a master chief.

The three Clookies are the sons of Woodrow Frederick Clookie, a retired Coast Guard Warrant Officer.



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

NISRO EUROPE SECRETARY HELPED IN EFFORT TO CONVICT LONETREE

Although some holiday memories are bound to fade, Karen Baardsgaard will never forget Christmas 1986 in London.

She began that day in her kitchen preparing a traditional turkey feast for family and friends. By the time it ended she had become involved in one of the most celebrated espionage cases in recent history.

As a secretary with 17 years government service, Karen Baardsgaard was no stranger to intelligence matters. Prior to going to work for the Naval Investigative Service 1978, she had been employed by the Defense Intelligence Agency in an administrative capacity. Now she is the secretary to both the Commanding Officer of the NIS Regional Office in London, Capt. Laurence Schuetz, and the NIS Regional Director for Operations in London, Special Agent Charles Lannom.

Yet, what happened to her was different from anything she had ever experienced.

In addition to being a secretary, Karen Baardsgaard is a Navy wife. She is married to Chief Postal Clerk Terry Baardsgaard, who is in charge of the Navy Post Office in London. They live in quaint little duplex in Eastcote, a rural community 12 miles outside of London. And on this particular holiday, the Baardsgaards, like most Navy couples, had opened their home to fellow friends and co-workers who were unable to go home for the holidays.



MRS. KAREN BAARDSGAARD

"We had a house full of company," recalled Mrs. Baardsgaard. "We had some Navy couples over and my husband had all of his single people from the post office over because they didn't have any family to be with.

"We had just finished a turkey dinner and we were playing Trivial Pursuit when the telephone rang about 3 p.m. It was the RDO, Mr. Lannom, and he asked me if I knew anyone who could work during the holidays. He said they had something important going and they needed someone as soon as possible to do some typing. I said I would go and Mr. Lannom drove over

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to get me. I figured it was just going to be more paperwork."

When Mrs. Baardsgaard accepted the assignment, she had no idea that she was about to become involved in a Marine Security Guard investigation, which had come to light only a few days before at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"I didn't really know when I was initially contacted what it was going to be about," she said. "I knew it was something kind of big, because he said 'We're going to take you to a place, but we can't tell you where it is.

"We went to a hotel where they were working. At first I was there just to help out with the typing, send out messages and transcribe tapes of interviews."

"We did that through the weekend," she said. "Then on the 29th of December, the Monday after Christmas, they called me and asked me to go back out to the hotel to type a statement. When we got to the hotel we went upstairs and walked into a room where this person was sitting. He was very quiet."

The person Mrs. Baardsgaard was looking at was Sgt. Clayton Lonetree, a former Marine Security Guard at the Moscow Embassy who would later be convicted on espionage charges and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

"They asked me to sit in and type a statement as Lonetree gave it," Mrs. Baardsgaard said. "Then he signed the statement and we took a break. "I sat in the room with Lonetree while the agents were talking among themselves for a few minutes. Then they came back in and did a second interview."

Late in March, Mrs. Baardsgaard was asked to go on another special assignment involving the Marine Security Guard investigation.

"I walked into work Monday morning and Mr. Lannom asked me if I would like to go to Vienna," she said. "I went home that morning and was on the airplane at 12:30 p.m. and off to Vienna we went. I was there to lend typing support, such as typing statements or messages."

Since the NIS Joint Task Force is still investigating allegations of espionage against some Marine Security



CLAYTON LONETREE

Guards, much of what has happened since can not be discussed.
Still, some of what has appeared in the press has surprised Mrs. Baardsgaard.

"After I read some of the things in the press later, I just wondered where they got their information from, because is was so different from what really happened," Mrs. Baardsgaard said, adding that the NIS Special Agents acted in a very professional manner.

Mrs. Baardsgaard has since resumed her regular duties as secretary to the CO and RDO of NISRO London. And while she admits that her involvement in the Marine Security Guard investigation was exciting for her, she is happy to get back to her routine duties.

"I like the job that I have, especially the personnel administration side," she said. "But it was very interesting. You can see now that Lonetree has been convicted that the agents did a good job of getting their stuff together and that you had a part in that conviction."

ASSIGNMENT:

NISRA KEFLAVIK

They call it "The Land of Fire and Ice", NIS personnel who find themselves doing a tour in Iceland will find it an experience they won't forget.

Iceland is located in the North Atlantic, between Greenland and Norway. Almost 80 percent of Iceland's land area is of volcanic origin, consisting of glaciers, lakes and an a mountainous lava desert. The remaining 20 percent is used for cultivation or grazing.

Most of the population lives on the coast, particularly in the southwest. Most Icelanders are descendants of Norwegian settlers and Celts from the British Isles. The Icelandic language is closest to the old Norse language.

"We're less than 200 miles from the Arctic Circle," said Al Carballo, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Keflavik. "It's not as cold as you would think. But when the wind gets up, it can get pretty cold."

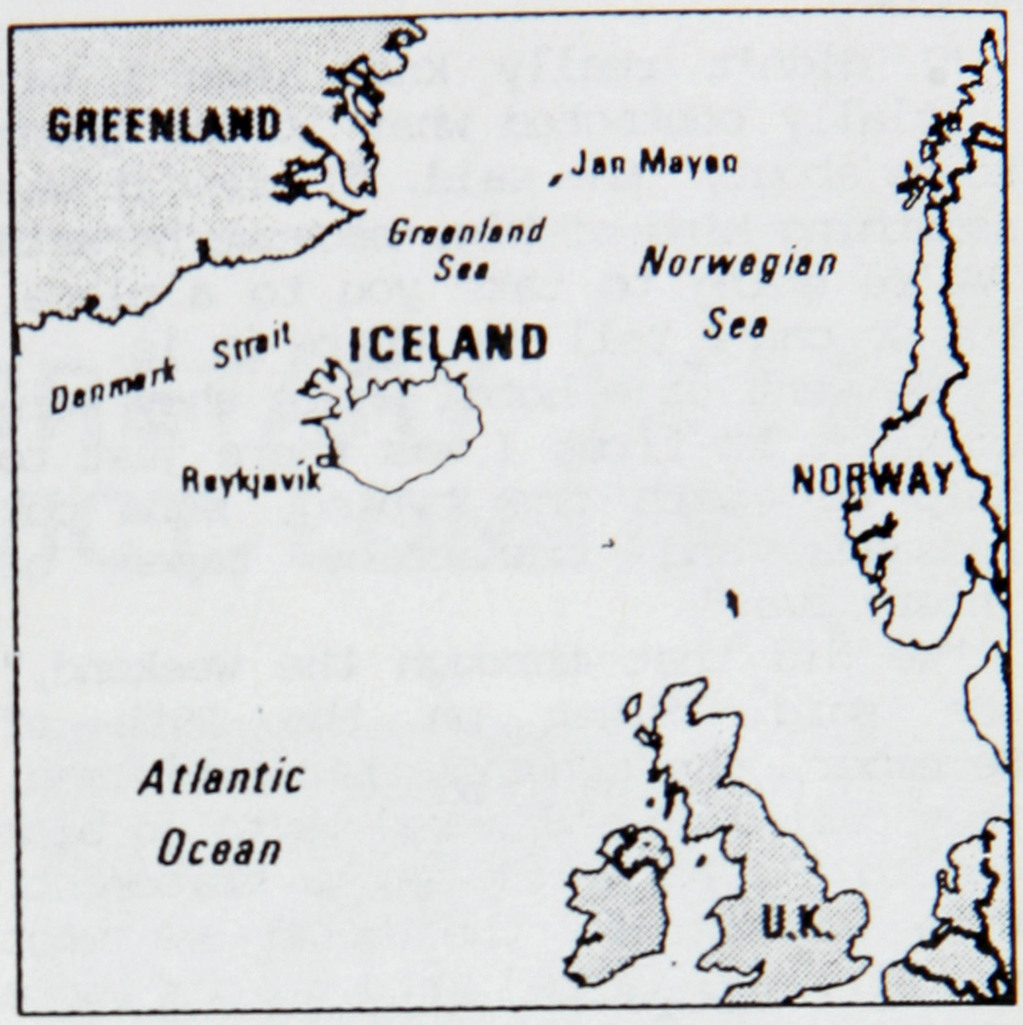
The reason for the relatively moderate temperatures is the Gulf Stream, which splits at the bottom of the island and covers the island. High winds, however, have a chilling effect.

"The average temperature in January is between 20 and 30 degrees (Fahrenheit)," Special Agent Carballo said. "That doesn't take into account the wind factor. The wind is always blowing, so with the wind the temperature is actually just below zero.

"The temperature during the summer averages between 50 and 60 degrees. Once or twice last summer it got over 60 degrees, to about 65."

Getting accustomed to the changes in days and nights is another experience. During the middle of winter the length of daylight is just a few hours, while during the summer it is light most of the time.

"By December 21, the sun comes up around 12 o'clock noon and sets around 1:30 p.m.," Special Agent Carballo said. "In the summer, you come out at midnight and the sun is still out. It just gets like dusk. It's never really dark in the summer."



Republic of Iceland

Currently, there are five NIS Special Agents and two secretaries assigned to NISRA Keflavik, which is located on the U.S. Naval Air Station. The base accommodates both Navy and Air Force personnel, as well as some NATO representatives. Since the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and the Defense Investigative Agency (DIS) do not have offices in Iceland, NISRA Keflavik is responsible for those jobs, too.

"Approximately 20 percent of our workload is Air Force generated and 20 percent is DIS background investigations," Special Agent Carballo said. "The remaining 60 percent is made up of regular criminal and counterintelligence investigations."

Living conditions on base are good, however, quarters are limited.

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"Right now there's a big crunch on base housing," Special Agent Carballo said. "There's about a five-month wait before you can get into base housing. You can stay at the BOQ until then and you can bring your family up 30 days prior to receiving base housing."

Special Agent Carballo rated the Department of Defense (DoD) educational facilities on base as outstanding.

"They have a great DoD elementary school and high school on base," he said. "They try to do everything they can for children, because things are so limited here. The staff and facilities here are very good.

"They have a building set aside on the Naval Base for the University of Maryland, City College of Chicago and Webster University. They have some undergraduate programs and two masters programs."



NISRA KEFLAVIK

Special Agent Carballo was particularly impressed by the masters programs.

"There are two masters programs, a masters in teaching and one in business administration," he said. "They are administered by Webster University. The good thing about these masters programs is that you can complete them within a year. They are designed to take one after another. Webster University sends in professors to teach these courses and they are quality courses. They last about three to four weeks, going from 6 to 10 o'clock at night and all day Saturday. My wife is taking a masters in education right now. She started in August and she'll finish in June."



GEOTHERMAL STEAM

From a recreational standpoint, Iceland offers some interesting activities.

"Every city has an outdoor pool which is heated by geothermal waters," Special Agent Carballo said. "You can swim all year round and that's an experience.

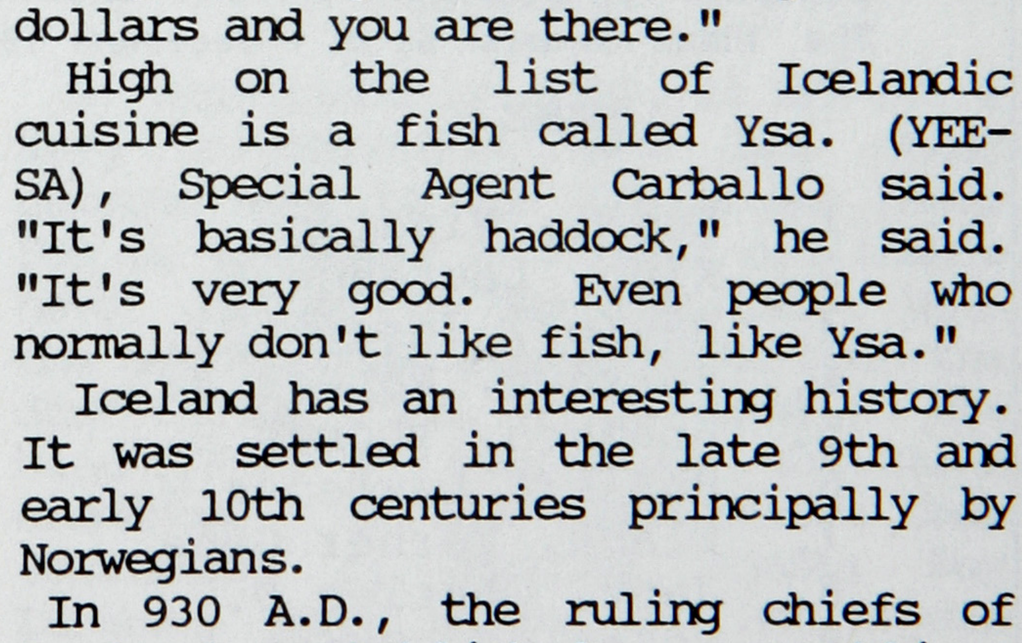
"You can ski all year round. In the summer time camping is very unique and very enjoyable. The scenery is rugged, but it is very beautiful. You can go to England on MAC flights. Ten dollars and you are there."

High on the list of Icelandic cuisine is a fish called Ysa. (YEE-SA), Special Agent Carballo said. "It's basically haddock," he said. "It's very good. Even people who normally don't like fish, like Ysa."

Iceland has an interesting history. It was settled in the late 9th and early 10th centuries principally by Norwegians.

In 930 A.D., the ruling chiefs of Iceland established a republican constitution and an assembly called the "Althing". The Althing has the

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SANTA ARRIVES BY HELO

distinction of being the oldest parliament in the world. Iceland remained independent until 1262, when it was taken over by Norway. In the 14th century it was taken over by Denmark, Norway and Denmark were united under the Danish Crown.

In 1918, the Act of Union made Iceland became a sovereign state, united with Denmark under a common king. In 1940, the Germans occupied Denmark, communications were severed between Denmark and Iceland, and British forces occupied Iceland.

In July 1941, responsibility for Iceland's defense passed to the United States under a joint agreement.

On June 17, 1944, Iceland was established as an independent republic and in October 1946, Iceland and the U.S. agreed to terminate U.S. responsibility for Iceland's defense, although the U.S. retained certain rights at Keflavik.

Iceland became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. After the outbreak of the Korean Conflict in 1950, at the urging of NATO military authorities, the U.S. and Iceland agreed that the U.S. should be responsible for Iceland's defense.

Iceland is the only NATO country with no military forces of its own.

NIS Plank Owners' List

In keeping with time-honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the "Plank Owners List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of service. The "Plank Owners" as of 1 December 1987 are listed below:

	NAME	DUSTA	NIS DATE
1.	Kuehl, Winston	11HQ	23 AUG 59
2.	King, Laurence P.	03GL	09 NOV 59
3.	Naylor, Joseph F.	0026	16 MAR 61
4.	Barrows, Robert J.	80HN	13 JUL 61
5.	Brannon, Thomas E.	60HQ	05 MAR 62
6.	Butler, Lawrence W.	03BN	01 JUN 62
7.	Black, Verner Gene	06MP	27 AUG 62
8.	Jett, Charles D.	12AL	28 AUG 62
9.	McKee, J. Brian	0002	01 SEP 62
10.	Reilly, Peter	000Y	02 SEP 62
11.	Tatum, Allan D.	81HQ	24 SEP 62
12.	Carl, John W., Jr.	12WH	10 OCT 62
13.	Skinner, Larry V.	11LB	15 OCT 62
14.	Seehorn, Frederick R.	0024	07 JAN 63
15.	McCullah, Lanny E.	0022	15 APR 63
16.	Perrin, Anthony W.	11PE	20 MAY 63
17.	Olson, John V.	12MA	27 MAY 63
18.	Williams, Thomas C.	0026	03 JUN 63
19.	Usrey, Dennis E.	05HQ	17 JUN 63
20.	Stovall, Harry J.	11ET	29 JUL 63
21.	McBride, Daniel A.	83SU	09 SEP 63
22.	Musante, Paul V.	06RL	01 OCT 63
23.	McDonald, Vincent K.	11NC	18 OCT 63
24.	Childs, Richard E.	0028	18 NOV 63
25.	Brandt, Joseph W.	06CS	04 JAN 64

KUDOS

NIS AGENTS RESCUE SAN DIEGO POLICEMAN

Personal thanks were extended to Special Agents Sheila W. Kellam and Ron Snyder by Chief of Police W. B. Kolender, San Diego Police Department for rendering assistance to an SDPD officer whom they witnessed being physically assaulted while attempting to apprehend a suspect. After observing the officer knocked semi-conscious they physically subdued the suspect until back-up police officers arrived on the scene. Special agent Kellam received minor injuries as a result of the incident.

A sailor was developed as a suspect in the double homicide of a dependent wife of a USS Saratoga sailor and her 4 year old daughter. The investigation was worked jointly with the Jacksonville sheriff's office. Special Agents M. O. Fox and P. S. Hughes of NISRA Mayport travelled to Roanoke, VA to coordinate a search for the suspect. After two full days of search and surveillance, suspect was found hiding in a wooded area by Special Agent Fox and apprehended. Under interrogation conducted by Special Agent Hughes, suspect provided a six page written confession. Congratulations to case agent W. C. Mixon and all others who were instrumental in quickly solving a case which received intense media scrutiny.

Mike Brown, head of the Classification Management Division received a letter of thanks from the Assistant Inspector General for Security, Department of the Air Force, for his participation in the Air Force's worldwide information security workshop at Kirkland AFB, New Mexico.

Ron Bell, personnel security specialist in the Personnel Security Department, was the recipient of a letter of appreciation from the Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command Region Four, Philadelphia for his excellent presentation on personnel security to the region's reserve center commanding officers. Ron Gorena's 3-day Inspector General school, predicated a letter of appreciation from the Naval Inspector General to Commander NSIC. Ron is the head of Information Security Policy at NSICHQ.

At approximately 1600, 24 SEP 87, a Navy psychiatrist and two other persons went to the NAVSTA San Diego BOQ to transport a 37-year old female naval officer to the hospital. When the psychiatrist attempted to open the door to her room, he was shot in the hand and a barricade situation commenced. An NIS negotiations team consisting of Special Agents Ray Larabee, Harry Rogers and Ron Snyder and a navy psychiatrist was set up across the hall. The negotiating team used a bull horn and later communicated with her by shouting across the hall. In the beginning she was responding, but refused to accept a telephone because she suspected someone would grab her. Between 2100 and 2130 she broke off the communication. An hour and a half later a decision was made to call in the San Diego police SWAT team which is headed by Cecil Lee Sanford, a Naval Reserve lieutenant commander who is the executive officer of NISRORU Long Beach. After it became apparent that further negotiations would only strengthen her position of

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superiority, a decision was made to go in. Shortly after 0200, 25 SEP 87, the room was filled with gas. After some five minutes an attack dog was sent in, at which time a shot was heard. The dog came out and the SWAT team went in with flash bangs. During the search of the premises one of the officers was shot in the leg. His backup fired three shots from a shotgun. The female naval officer was subdued without being injured and turned over to the NIS. The San Diego police officer is the first SWAT team member wounded in the line of duty. All those involved in this effort deserve credit for a job well done. The San Diego SWAT team not only did a superb job, but to get her out of that room uninjured after having an officer down, is a tribute to their professionalism, discipline and dedication to upholding the law.

A Beaches area task force for organized crime drug enforcement was organized by the Justice Department acting upon the initiative of Special Agent M. O. Fox, NISRA Mayport. Task force got started in Feb 1987 and developed intelligence leading to the arrest of 32 civilians and 8 USN members for narcotics trafficking; recoveries of $380,000 worth of controlled substances; illegal firearms valued at $70,000; $13,075 cash and nine vehicles.

The U.S. Attorney's office for the Western District of Tennessee recently complimented Special Agent Nick Swanstrom for an investigation which resulted in the arrest and conviction in U.S. Federal District Court of a civilian contractor for the bribery of a U.S. Government employee. During the investigation Special Agent Swanstrom employed the use of video, oral intercept and surveillance techniques to record three bribery payments made to the government official whose job it was to monitor the quality of the contractor's performance. The civilian contractor had agreed to pay the government official $400 cash a month to overlook discrepancies in their performance. The use of the above investigative techniques was critical in the prosecution of the civilian contractor whose sentencing is set for the latter part of October 1987.

The efforts of the Naval Investigative Service, Defense Contract Audit Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have recently resulted in a $27,500,000 global administrative settlement with a major defense contractor of which $11,467,295 was recovered as a direct result of NIS and FBI joint investigative efforts. The exhaustive efforts involved defecting pricing issues in U.S. Navy contracts and required the review of voluminous amounts of records. Numerous interviews ofthe company's executives and numerous appearances before a Grand Jury by witnesses. As a result of the aforementioned investigative efforts, criminal intent on the part of the company could not be established; however, without the investigative action the administrative settlement may not have been possible. DCAA has also commented that the total administrative settlement is the largest settlement ever received by the U.S. Government for cases involving defective pricing issues. Special Agent Milton Whitaker of NISRA New London is to be congratulated for his perseverance in this investigation and for a job well done.

NIS Basic Class 4(bf)87 has excelled and surpassed even the high standards of other recent Agent Basic classes at the FLETC. As a class, they scored 454 out of a possible 500 with 16 of the students scoring above a 465 which merits special recognition and awards at FLETC. Three agents scored 490 or more: Daniel Mylius 494; Pia Teves 493 and Thomas Marzilli 490. Several other agents have distinguished themselves with exceptional performances in the area of physical conditioning. Francis Lindenbaum has

(Continued)

become the fourth NIS agent to score a maximum 500 on the FLETC physical efficiency battery. This ties the NIS with the U.S. Secret Service. Warren Ledderberg set a new record in the bench press when he pushed 355 lbs with a body weight of just 148. Deborah Netzela scored 491.5 On her PEB making her one of the top 15 female scores in the history of the center.

A year and a half long undercover operation involving DEA, NIS, FBI, IRS, ATF and Honolulu Police Department personnel targetting motorcycle clubs on the island of Oahu who were suspected of distribution of cocaine was recently concluded.

Intelligence revealed that narcotics used by military personnel in Hawaii were distributed by members of the NAS Kua'na motorcycle club. Six investigations were opened, undercover buys of over 12 ounces of cocaine resulted in a U.S. Grand Jury returning indictments on 12 persons including the president of the above motorcycle club. Well done to Special Agents S. Matteson, Gail Trecosta, Mike Shevock and Steve Simpson.

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, USN, Commander, Naval Security and Investigative Command, recently presented S/A Dennis V. Smith with the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Award during a ceremony held at NSIC Headquarters.

S/A Smith was cited for his performance as the senior agent at Sasebo, Japan, from September 1983 until July 1987. While in Sasebo he provided essential training and guidance to local Navy security forces, established and maintained the finest liaison with the local Japanese authorities, and provided outstanding professional investigative support to U.S. Navy activities ashore and afloat. In addition, S/A Smith was active in the Sasebo community, where he coached a youth soccer team, was an active member of the Family Advocacy Committee, chaired the local Child Care Center Committee and participated in the local Japan-America Society and many other Japanese and Base events designed to enhance the local community relations.



REAR ADM. GORDON AND S/A SMITH

Anita D. Taylor of the Administrative Services Division, was selected as NSIC's Civilian of the Quarter for the period of 1 July through 30 September.

Ms. Taylor, who came to the Command in January 1987, is responsible for processing Special Background Investigations (SBIs) for NSIC personnel. She was responsible for the submission of 73 SBI packages to the Defense Intelligence Service without one rejection. Her accurate and timely submissions of SBI packages expedited the security clearance process which resulted in allowing the full utilization of assigned personnel.

Intelligence Specialist Third Class Chiquita F. Ivory, USN, was selected as NSIC's Sailor of the quarter for the fourth quarter of FY-87. Petty Officer Ivory is an analyst whose duties include screening, evaluating and disseminating intelligence messages. She also provided training for an NSIC Naval Reserve Unit.

Rear Admiral John E. Gordon, USN, Commander, NSIC, presented Capt. James E. Ulmer, USN, with the Meritorious Service Medal during ceremonies held recently at NSIC Headquarters. Capt. Ulmer was cited for his outstanding performance as the Commanding Officer of NISRO Charleston from September 1984 to June 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO
Ser 00/7U300421
25 November 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, NAVAL SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE COMMAND

Subj: MICHAEL HAHN ALLEN ESPIONAGE CASE

1. I would like to commend the men and women of the Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) for their exemplary performance during the recent investigation which led to the successful prosecution of Michael Hahn Allen for espionage. The investigation was conducted exclusively by the NSIC, largely in a foreign environment, and its success is a tribute to the outstanding efforts by all participating personnel. The high degree of professionalism displayed in this case is truly commendable.

2. The investigation presented challenges not frequently encountered by NSIC, and the response to those challenges was superb. The Naval Investigative Service special agents assigned to the investigation used a series of imaginative investigative techniques and hard work in a most difficult case involving national security. It is especially noteworthy that, at the outset of the investigation, the alertness of the special agents to espionage indicators allowed them to immediately initiate innovative technical and physical surveillances which were ultimately crucial to the prosecution of the case. Through the efforts of the NSIC legal staff, new ground was broken in implementing the procedures for the investigation and prosecution of this type of offense.

3. The performance of NSIC in neutralizing this espionage threat deserves special recognition.

C. A. H. Trost

C. A. H. TROST
Admiral, U.S. Navy

"SUITLAND MARINES" CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

The Marines of the Naval Security and Investigative Command and the Naval Intelligence Command, sometimes referred to as the "Suitland Marines", celebrated the Birthday of the Corps in style once again.

Careful planning once again was the key to the success of the 10 November affair. However, the guest of honor, Lt. Col. Robert A. Bonner USMC, Ret., was unable to attend because of a cold.

Lt. Col. Bonner is a World War I veteran who participated in the Battle of Belleau Wood. The Suitland Marines had a plaque prepared for Lt. Col. Bonner with a section of barbed wire from Belleau Wood. They plan to present it to him at a later date.

Lt. Col. Bonner was born in Enid, Mississippi, in 1899. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1917 and underwent recruit training at Parris Island, South Carolina. Shortly thereafter, he went to France as a member of the 22nd Company, 1st Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Brigade. Lt. Col. (then Sgt.) Bonner participated in the Battle of Belleau Wood against the German Army, a fight in which the Marines halted the last great German offensive on the Western Front and won the nickname "Devil Dogs" from their enemies because of the ferocity and tenacity with which they fought.

During the Battle of Belleau Wood, all the officers of (then) Sgt. Bonner's Company were killed, and he assumed command of the Company. For this act, he received a battlefield commission to 2ndLt of Marines.

For his gallantry in action, he was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre Medal by Marshal Foche, Supreme Allied Commander, and with the U.S. Distinguished Service Cross. Lt. Col. (then 2nd Lt) Bonner, in a subsequent campaign, became a mustard gas casualty.



PLAQUE FOR LT.COL. BONNER

He was subsequently evacuated back to the U.S., where he was hospitalized. Upon recovery, (then) 1st Lt. Bonner transferred to the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, working for the Government Printing Office in a civilian capacity. In 1936, (then) Capt. Bonner temporarily returned to active duty to participate in a round-the-world cruise aboard the battleship USS Mississippi, after which he returned to a reserve status.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, (then) Capt Bonner reported for active duty for the duration of the war, during which time he was responsible for training Marines enroute to fight the Japanese in the Pacific Theater. He retired from the Marine Corps after World War II, having attained the rank of Lt. Col. After that, Lt. Col. Bonner worked in a civilian capacity for the Washington Post until retirement in 1969.

(Continued)

Lt. Col. Bonner is a widower and lives with his grandson in Suitland, Maryland. In addition to the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross, Lt. Col. Bonner is entitled to the fourragere, awarded to the 4th Marine Brigade by the French in World War I for being cited two or more times in French Orders of the Army. He is also entitled to wear the World War I Victory Medal, the Purple Heart Medal, the American Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal.

Since Lt. Col. Bonner was unable to attend the 1987 celebration, the honors of the oldest Marine present went to retired Gunnery Sergeant Frederick R. Lombardi, a training specialist in the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate , who is assigned to NSIC as a Training Specialist in the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate.

Mr. Lombardi enlisted in the Marines in 21 September 1959 and served 22 years before retiring in March 1982. He served primarily in the Far East, including three combat tours in Vietnam. However, assigned as a combat aircrew machine gunner with Helicopter Squadrons, he also flew as crew member on perhaps one of the last C-117 aircrafts, with resupply missions in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

His decorations include the Air Medal Strike Flight Awards, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, Vietnam Service Medal with three Stars, Navy Commendation and Navy Achievement Medal with the "V" Device Gold Star in lieu of Second Award.

SECNAV VISITS AGENTS AFLOAT



The Honorable James H. Webb, Jr., Secretary of the Navy, stands between NIS Special Agents Leon Carroll and Mike Donnelly during a recent visit to the USS Ranger (CV-61). Special Agents Carroll and Donnelly are assigned to the USS Ranger for one-year tours as Special Agents Afloat.

LEGAL

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION AFFECTS WORKPLACE SEARCHES

By S/A Judy Schevtchuck
Code OOJ

On 31 March 1987, the United States Supreme Court decided the case of Ortega v. O'Connor 107 U.S. 1492 (1987). This decision significantly affects authority of a government agent (including NIS Special Agents, supervisors, etc.) to search government property, e.g. desks, lockers, issued to military or civilian personnel.

Because of the Ortega decisison the summary dismissal of a civil lawsuit against a former NIS Special Agent (and other civilian and military personnel), has been reversed on appeal and remanded to the federal district court for trial. That case arose in 1982 when the locked desk of a civilian engineer was searched; he is seeking damages for violation of his constitutional rights. The issue is timely and relevant!

FACTS

The background of the Ortega decision is simple. Doctor Ortega, a state employee, ran the Psychiatric Residency Program at a state mental hospital. He was suspected of poor management, coercing subordinates to fund an Apple II computer for the department, sexual harassment of female hospital employees and improper discipline of a subordinate. Dr. Ortega was placed on administrative leave pending the internal investigation.

While Ortega was on leave, Dr. O'Conner, the hospital Director, ordered a search of Dr. Ortega's office, desk and file cabinets allegedly to secure state property. The search was conducted by hospital employees and personal items (photos, books, records) were seized. Although the stated reason for this action was to "inventory" the contents of Dr. Ortega's office, no written inventory was ever prepared. Further, the hospital procedures stated "inventories" were conducted only when an employee resigned or was terminated. Ortega filed suit under 42 U.S.C. 1983 alleging the search and seizure by Dr. O'Connor, a government employee, violated Ortega's fourth amendment rights.

THE DECISION

The Supreme Court first reviewed fourth amendment case law:

1. Searches and seizures conducted by government employees or supervisors of the private property of their employees are subject to the fourth amendment; the characterization of the investigation as "criminal," or one for other statutory or regulatory violations does not govern the application of constitutional law. "Private property" includes personal, non-work related items kept by the employee at the work site, such as photographs, checkbook, personal records, etc.

2. An individual's fourth amendment rights do not depend upon the ownership of the issued government property (e.g., desk), but upon the "reasonable expectation of privacy" standard. An individual's fourth amendment rights are implicated only if the government's conduct infringes "an

(Continued)

expectation of privacy that society is prepared to consider reasonable." United States v. Jacobsen, 455 U.S. 109, 113 (1984).

3. Individuals do not lose fourth amendment rights merely because they work for the govenment. The court expressly rejected the government's position that "public employees can never have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their place of work."

4. Given the great variety of work environments in the public sector (e.g., open to general public, open to consensual visitors only, etc.), the question of whether an employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy in government-issued property must be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Where the employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy, then the court must balance the invasion of the employee's legitimate expectations of privacy against the government's need for supervision, control and the efficient operation of the workplace.

5. **Holding:** "We hold, therefore, that public employer intrusions on the constitutionally protected privacy interests of government employees for noninvestigatory, work-related purposes, as well as for investigations of work-related misconduct, should be judged by the standard of reasonableness under all the circumstances."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

Searches of the work spaces of military or civilian personnel require consent or a search authorization if the individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy in the item to be searched, see military rule of evidence (MRE) 314(d).

1. Consent Search: The individual himself, (not his/her supervisor), must consent to the search.

2. Search Authorization: The commanding officer may authorize search of persons (including civilians) or personal property situated on or in a military installation, vessel, aircraft, vehicle or any other location under military control, wherever located. MRE 315(C)(3) applies. Generally, military personnel still have a lesser expectation of privacy in communal living accomodations. E.g., it is not reasonable to expect privacy in the common area of a berthing compartment of a ship. United States v. Battles, 25 M.J. 58 (CMA 1987).

WHEN IS THE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY UNREASONABLE?

Operational realities and/or government or command regulations may make the expectation of privacy of employees/military personnel unreasonable when the intrusion is by a supervisor rather than a law enforcement official. (This dichotomy is instantly confused for military personnel because all commanding officers have a law enforcement and a supervisory role, see United States v. Muniz, 23 M.J. 201 (CMA 1987). Facts are critical. Operational realities include such office conditions as two people sharing a desk, file cabinet, etc.

The Supreme Court suggested the government promulgate rules putting employees on notice as to whether or not their government furniture is subject to opening by supervisors (e.g. inspection of desks or lockers for cleanliness reasons.) However, the court said the absence of a policy does not create an expectation of privacy where it would not otherwise exist.

The "bottom line" for criminal investigations - Special Agents must establish the facts regarding the item to be searched and not assume that merely because the furniture was issued by the government to a government employee or military member that the individual has no privacy expectation. Failure to do the

(Continued)

"detail work" may result in suppression of the evidence and/or civil liability for violation of constitutional rights.

MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT NON-CRIMINAL SEARCH

Even if the employee has a reasonable expectation of privacy in the desk, etc., the supervisor may conduct a search without implicating the fourth amendment provided the search is justified for a non-investigatory, work-related reason or for the investigation of work-related misconduct which is not criminal in nature.

This caveat applies primarily to civilian employees as nearly all work-related misconduct of a military member is subsumed under "Dereliction of Duty," a violation of Article 92, UCMJ. As a policy matter, NIS agents should not participate in searches of civilians for non-investigatory, work-related reasons. Law enforcement assistance in this type of search is inappropriate and may cast the search as a "criminal investigation."

Looking for a file in another person's desk/safe/file cabinet (even if locked) does not require a fourth amendment analysis where the search is conducted for a work-related reason.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND DURING A LEGITIMATE WORK-RELATED SEARCH

If contraband is located during a limited search by a supervisor, it should be admissible. The command should notify NIS that contraband has been found and the matter then becomes a criminal investigation. Finding one piece of contraband however, does not permit a search of all furniture in the office (which has now become a "crime scene").

To search the "crime scene," the NIS agent must firmly establish that the suspect has no reasonable expectation of privacy in the location or any of the furniture. See the Muniz case where the locked credenza of an officer was searched by his commander.

While the individual may consent to the search, the issue of voluntariness will undoubtedly arise. The safest course is to secure the crime scene and seek a search authorization/warrant.

SUMMARY

Under the law today, a special agent considering a search in a criminal investigation should establish:

1. Whether the employee shares the office/safe/file cabinet with anyone; and

2. Whether any rules or policy exist on privacy of personal offices/containers; and

3. If rules/policy exist which create privacy rights, then a search warrant from civilian or military authorities should be obtained as appropriate.

(Obtaining consent to search from the suspect is, of course, always an alternative to seeking search authorization or a warrant).

4. If no rules/policy exist and an analysis of the facts indicates the individual has no reasonable expectation of privacy, then a search may be conducted without consent or a warrant.

Questions on these difficult factual/legal judgments should be directed to Code OOJ or your local Chief Trial Counsel.



RESERVES

THREE FROM NISRA GREAT LAKES RESERVE UNIT RECEIVE AWARDS

Three members of Naval Investigative Service Resident Agency Reserve Unit 1972 (NISRARU 1972) at Great Lakes, Illinois, were recently recognized for their outstanding performance.

Lt.Cmdr. John R. Heinze, USNR-R, recently received a Letter of Commendation from the Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program, Rear Adm. R.P. Tiernan, USNR, for his efforts in effectively designing a quality training program for NIS Reserve Officer Agents vital to their mobilization readiness, and implementing this program utilizing both unit and civilian instructor resources.

Lt.Cmdr. Heinze also assisted in the unit's production efforts through effective briefings and investigative support.

Lt.Cmdr. Heinze has also completed the training requirements which qualify him for the Navy Officer Billet Classification (NOBC) Certification as a 9617 Intelligence Investigations Officer.

Lt.(j.g.) Mark W. Field, USNR-R, recently received a Letter of Commendation from the Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program, Rear Adm. R.P. Tiernan, USNR, for effectively designing a model briefing program on Reserve Benefits, developing and testing Crisis Management plans for various active duty commands, and also greatly assisted the Training Officer as a course developer/ instructor in the unit's NIS Professional Education Training.

Lt. (j.g.) Field also completed the training requirements which qualify him for the Navy Officer Billet Classification (NOBC) Certification as a 9617 Intelligence Investigations Officer.

Yeoman Second Class Petty Officer Jessica E. Levonowicz recently was awarded the Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of four years of faithful Navy Reserve service, said service completed on March 1, 1987.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander, Naval Security and Investigative Command, presents Reserve NIS Agent credentials to Lt.Cmdr. Thomas Kellerhals, USNR-R, of NISRO 1407 in Charleston, S.C. Lt.Cmdr. Kellerhals was at headquarters for two weeks active duty for training when the ceremony took place.



CDR. FITZGERALD BECOMES CO OF THE NSIC RESERVE ATAC UNIT

On Saturday, October 24, 1987, Capt. (select) David M. Fitzgerald, USNR-R, assumed command of Naval Reserve Unit NR NSIC 0166, the Navy's Anti-Terrorist Alert Center (NAVATAC). The former commander of the unit is Capt. Thomas A. Payne, USNR-R, who has had command of the Navy ATAC since November 1, 1986.

"I am very proud to be associated with this unit, its personnel, and with its mission. We have come a long way in a very short time in terms of becoming an integral part of the Navy's anti-terrorist network." But, according to Capt. Fitzgerald, he has a long and hard road ahead to augment fully into the Gaining Command. "It is a challenge that I and this Unit look forward to. I have no doubts that we will be successful in being a part of the One-Navy concept. As citizens, we are performing a limited role in combatting the threat of terrorism to Americans everywhere," Fitzgerald said.

The departing Commanding Officer, Capt. Tommy Payne, is a program manager in civilian industry who resides in Rockville, Maryland. Capt. Payne is a Naval Academy graduate (Class of '66) and former Naval Aviator who served in Vietnam. His last major duty assignment was as executive officer of a large Naval Reserve Intelligence Unit in the Washington area. Capt. Payne will be serving with the Reserve Area 19 staff on security matters.

The incoming Commanding Officer, Capt. (select) David M. Fitzgerald, is the unit's former executive officer. Capt. Fitzgerald is the president of a Washington-based public affairs corporation and lives in Richmond, Virginia. Capt. Fitzgerald served on active duty as a member of the U. S. Navy SEALS and is a former Naval attache. He was among the last Americans to leave the U. S. Embassy in Cambodia in 1975, as that country was falling to the communists.

The NAVATAC also welcomed a new Executive Officer, Cmdr. Mike Goss, USNR-R. Previously a department head with the Naval Operational Intelligence Center, he has several years of active and Reserve experience. In his civilian life, Cmdr. Goss is a manager with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Navy ATAC was formulated after the October 1983 bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon. Its mission is to provide indications and warnings and current operational intelligence on potential terrorist, hostile intelligence or unconventional warfare activities that are threats to Department of the Navy personnel, property, or assets worldwide.

The primary goal and objective of the NAVATAC is to reduce the Navy and Marine Corps' vulnerability to terrorist or other hostile, subversive operations. This goal is achieved through the conduct of all-source analysis and by providing the earliest warning to Naval and Marine commanders so that appropriate security measures may be taken.

TWO RESERVE UNITS ARE RELOCATED

Two NIS Reserve Units, NISRORU 0208 in Puerto Rico and NISRORU 2018 in St. Louis were moved and numerically redesignated on 1 OCT 1987.

The new units, NISRORU 0201 AND NISRORU 2010 are located in Newport R.I. and Pensacola, FL. Cmdr. Richard P. Pelosi is the Commanding Officer of NISRORU 0201 and Cmdr. Bruce L. Hagen is the Commanding Officer of NISRORU 2010.

NSIC/NIS Reserve Unit Commanding Officers will attend 2 days (15-17 JAN 88) of the CO/RDO conference being held at the Historic Inns of Annapolis 11 - 17 JAN 1988.



RETIRED RING-IN

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

NOLAN'S CRAB FEAST A BIG SUCCESS AGAIN

Once again, retired NIS Special Agent Tom Nolan outdid himself, hosting what has become a tradition at headquarters during the college football season -- "The Crab Feast".

It was the ninth year in a row Mr. Nolan has sponsored the affair at his home in Arnold, Maryland, just outside Annapolis.

This year it was held on Saturday, September 26, when Navy played North Carolina. It began about 11 a.m. with the customary tailgating in the parking lot of Navy-Marine Corps Stadium. Those present at the pre-game festivities included Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander Naval Security and Investigative Command, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee, the Director of the NIS.



MR. TOM NOLAN (RIGHT) TALKS WITH S/A LARRY FERRELL.



DIGGING IN AT THE CRAB FEAST

Although the Midshipmen were defeated by the Tarheels 40-14, the loss didn't appear to diminish the appetites of those who bought tickets to the culinary extravaganza at Nolan's home.

"We used seven bushels of crabs, one bushel of clams and one bushel of corn," Mr. Nolan said after the crab feast was over.

(Continued)

In addition, Mr. Nolan had a good supply of hamburgers and hotdogs on hand.

"A usual good time was had by all," retired NIS Special Agent Bill Davis said. "I don't eat crabs, but I go every year. I go to the game, eat the hamburgers and drink the beer."

The retired agents were well represented this year. Retired NIS Special Agents who were at the Crab Feast included Mr. Jack Lynch, Mr. Jimmy Dell, Mr. Ron Reusch, Mr. Phil Curley and Mr. Vic Palmucci.

Mr. Davis said he hopes that future Crab Feasts can be scheduled to coincide with the CO/RDO Conferences.

"A few years ago it coincided with the CO/RDO conference and I think they had the most people they've ever had," he said. "We sold out of tickets. I'd like to see them do that again.

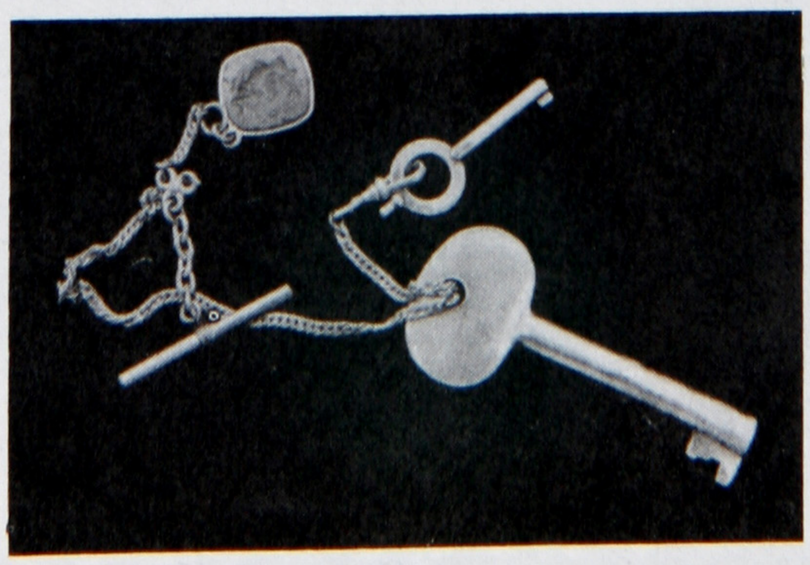


S/A BOB POWERS, S/A LANNY MCCULLAH AND RETIRED S/A VIC PALMUCCI.

RETIRED

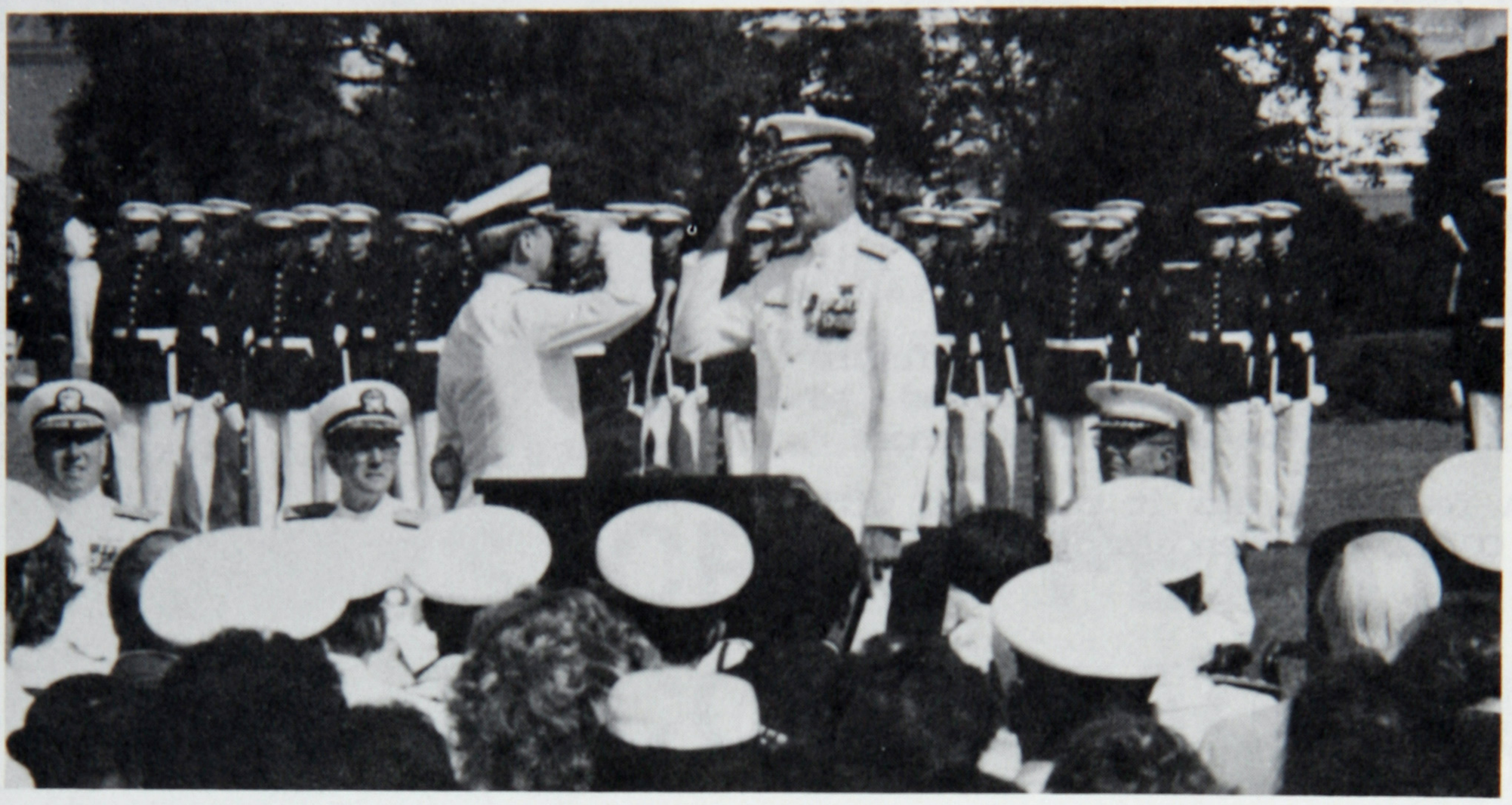
AGENTS RETIRED SINCE 1/87

NAME	LAST OFFICE	DATE RETIRED
PALMUCCI, Victor J.	0002	03 JAN 87
BALSON, R. T.	08CC	03 JAN 87
ELMQUIST, Roy R.	0023	03 JAN 87
HAMILTON, Lorne R.	11ND	03 JAN 87
LACOSTA, Robert	60HQ	31 MAR 87
BUTTERFIELD, Lyman H.	80HQ	03 APR 87
BAGSHAW, Robert	06PF	30 APR 87
ABRAMS, Howard L.	11HQ	29 MAY 87
ANTHONY, Kenneth W.	0025	01 AUG 87
ALDRIDGE, Bud	0022	03 SEP 87
BICKLEY, Charles M.	11LB	03 SEP 87
BEENE, Joe F.	000L	08 SEP 87
STEELE, Jerry L.	11CC	30 SEP 87
STEPHENS, Grant J.	11HQ	01 NOV 87



NSIC CHANGE OF COMMAND

September 23, 1987



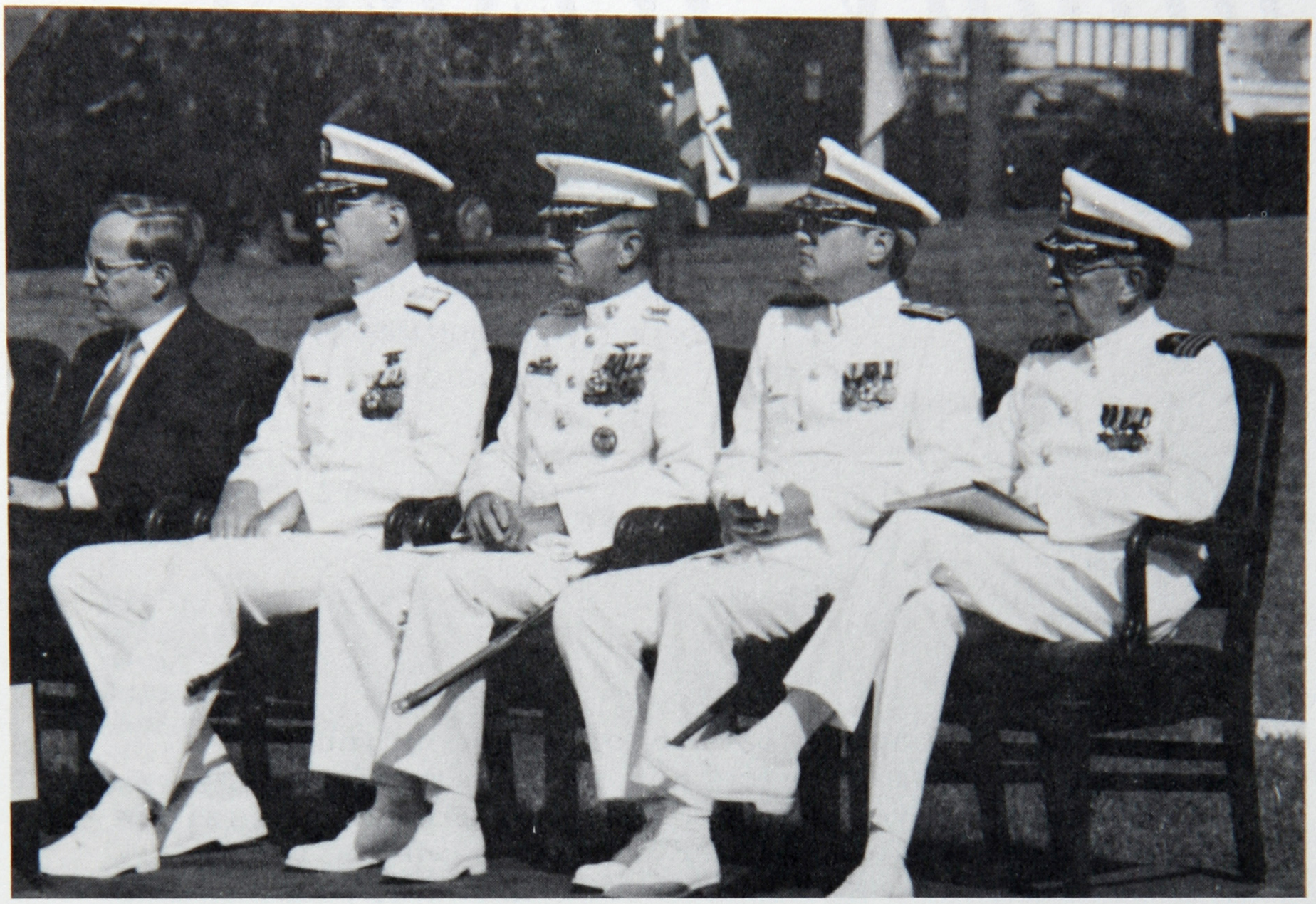


Above, Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, USN, (at left) assumes command of NSIC from Rear Adm. Cathal L. Flynn, USN. At left, Senior Chief Master-At-Arms Debra L. Terrell renders a salute after presenting Rear Adm. Flynn with his flag. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. Richard S. Beyea, Jr., USAF, Commander Air Force OSI (below left) and Mr. Jack Lynch, retired Associate Director of the NIS.

(Photos by Gary M. Comerford)

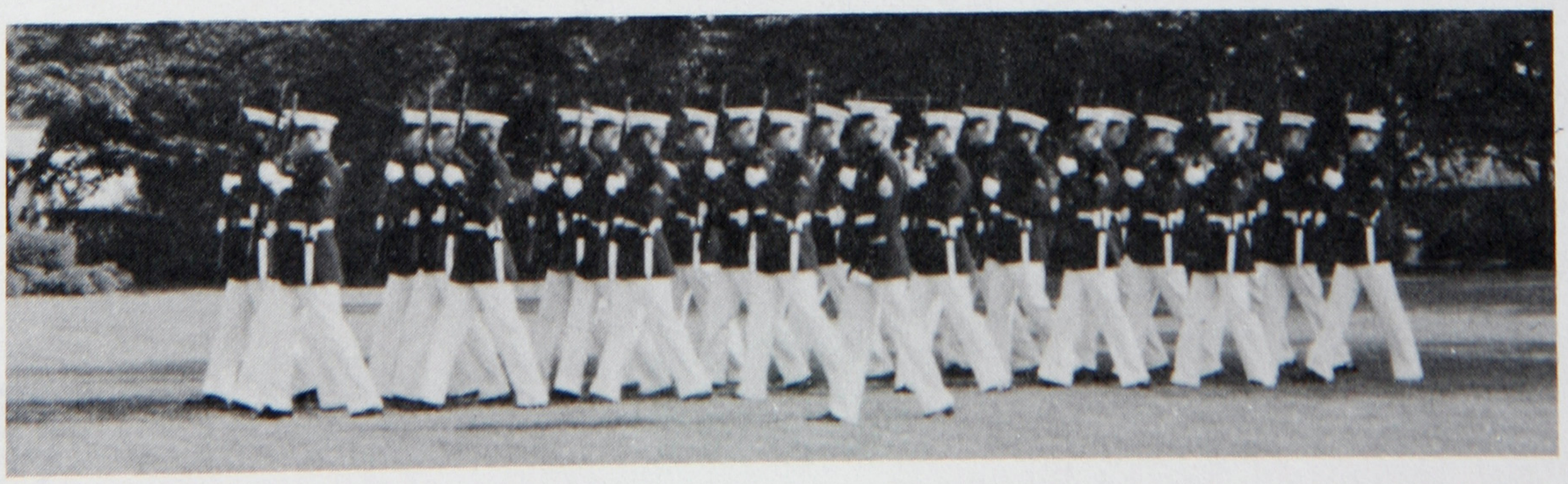






Above, seated left to right, are: Mr. H. Lawrence Garrett, III, Under Secretary of the Navy; Rear Adm. Flynn; Gen. T.R. Morgan, USMC, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps; Rear Adm. Gordon; Cmdr. Edward J. McMahon, Catholic Chaplain. Others present included Vice Adm. James R. Hogg, USN, Director of Naval Warfare; and Rear Adm. Jesse J. Hernandez, USN, Commandant, Naval District Washington.





Holiday Wishes

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1987

Ambassador

Dear Brian,

I am most appreciative of the continued support of your Service and it gives me great pleasure to have in the Office of Foreign Missions a representative of a Service with which I have had such a long and valued relationship.

All the very best for the holiday season and the coming year.

Sincerely,

James E. Nolan, Jr.
Director

The Honorable
Brian McKee,
Director,
Naval Investigative Service,
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535

December 14, 1987

Mr. J. Brian McKee
Director
Naval Security and Investigative Command
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McKee:

Although I have only recently become Director of the FBI, I have quickly learned of the invaluable service individuals such as you have provided to the FBI. I want to join my colleagues in expressing deep appreciation for your cooperation throughout the year and your support of our efforts in fulfilling our responsibilities to the American people. Your help has contributed to our success, and we are most grateful for your friendship.

With sincere best wishes for a successful and a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,

William Sessions

Bicentennial of the United States Constitution (1787-1987)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER
GLYNCO, GEORGIA 31524

PAO-8 (DO)

December 18, 1987

Mr. Brian McKee, Director
Naval Security and Investigative
Command Headquarters
Department of Defense
Room 300
Washington, DC 20388-5000

Dear Mr. McKee: Brian —

As another year draws to a close, I want to express our appreciation to you and your associates for the cooperation and assistance you have provided. Without that help, we would not have been able to accomplish what we have in the last several years. Thank you.

The Center moves into 1988 facing the greatest challenge in its history. With your continued support, we will successfully achieve our common objectives and deliver the cost effective, high quality training which is expected of us.

On behalf of the entire faculty and staff of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, I extend our wish for a joyous holiday season, and a prosperous 1988.

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles F. Rinkevich
Director

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
U.S. MAIL

CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR
Washington, DC 20260

December 15, 1987

Mr. J. Brian McKee
Director
Department of the Navy
Naval Investigative Service Headquarters
Washington, DC 20388-5000

Dear Brian,

With Christmas rapidly approaching, it seems appropriate to take time from busy schedules and demands to say thanks to our partners and friends in the Naval Investigative Service, for their continuing support and cooperation.

I wish you and the men and women of your organization health, happiness, and success throughout the holiday season and in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Chuck

C. R. Clauson

Season's Greetings



SHARING THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT

NIS Special Agent Al Chester shows off one of the 17 Thanksgiving Baskets filled with food donated by members of the Naval Security and Investigative Command. The baskets were turned over to local social services officials who distributed them to needy families in the Washington, D.C. area. The project was started by Special Agent Chester. He was assisted by: Dorothy Losh and Chris Scheckells from the front office, Mary Wheaton from Code 21, Kelly Carrol from Code 22, Sue Payne and Ann Holson from Code 24, Charlotte Mason from Code 25, Andrea Robinson from Code 27, Kathy Gaines and Alice Hickman from Code 28, and Beth Ann Fitzgibbons from Code 30.

Happy New Year