

1 JANUARY 1971



This Newsletter is intended for all Naval Investigative Service personnel concerned with investigations and counterintelligence. Sufficient copies are furnished to allow distribution of individual copies to all NIS professional personnel.

NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

FROM THE
DIRECTOR'S
DESK



On the premise that a worthwhile New Year's resolution only partially carried out is still better than no resolution at all, I will list here several resolves that I and others at Headquarters will work very hard on during the New Year that is now upon us: (1) less personnel turbulence, and what that means in the way of more employment continuity and economic security for our people; (2) regular training to bring all our people up to speed; (3) fewer changes to procedure so that we can spend less time learning new ones, and more time practicing the tried and proven; (4) regular visits by senior command and management people to field locations --to get to know you better, and to obtain a better understanding of the environmental and other factors which condition your ability to operate; (5) improved equipment, vehicles, space.

Obviously some of these resolves require more than determination and good will for their proper fulfillment. The availability of a higher level of budgetary support--and assurance that that support will not be withdrawn at an awkward time--are as necessary as a strong sense of resolution. Such stability has not been characteristic of our condition these past couple of years. It thus remains to be seen just what we can do in calendar year 1971. Within the limits that are imposed from without, and which simply cannot be changed, I assure you that Headquarters will do its best to be worthy of the tremendous job that you in the field have done --and will continue to do--the vagaries of budget and fiscal problems notwithstanding.

In the meantime, the best New Year possible to all.

J. D. Edwards



VIP REPORT

Lloyd BECK was born and reared in New Orleans, Louisiana. He is presently the Supervising Agent USNAVINSERVO Philippines and has been assigned there since June 1968. Hired as a Special Agent at DIO-8ND, New Orleans, Louisiana on 7 July 1952, he subsequently was Senior Resident Agent, Corpus Christi, Texas, from 27 February 1957 until 27 July 1959 when he was appointed Assistant Supervising Agent, DIO-8ND. On 1 May 1966 he was transferred to NISO Seattle as Supervising Agent, where he served until he assumed his present position.

Special Agent BECK has had two active duty tours with Naval Intelligence. During the period from November 1942 until October 1945, he was attached to DIO-14ND (Honolulu) and

later served with ONI, Washington, D. C. Subsequently, he had active duty at DIO-8ND from November 1950 to July 1952.

He and his wife, Catherine, have one daughter, Cathy, age 12. The family has enjoyed their extended stay in the Philippines, especially the opportunity afforded them to see other parts and peoples of the world.

LESTER WENDLICK AWARDED 30 YEAR PIN

During a recent courtesy visit, RADM Henry SUERSTEDT, USN, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, New Mexico, presented a thirty year Federal Service Pin to S/A Lester L. WENDLICK, ASRA, NISRA Albuquerque. S/A WENDLICK began his Federal career with the horse drawn artillery, and after retirement from U. S. Army Intelligence, joined NIS in 1962. After a short two month stint at NISO New Orleans, he was transferred to his present location.

Les, a licensed pilot, his wife Agnes, and two children, Gayle and Gary reside in Albuquerque, the "sun and fun" capital of the great Southwest.

THEODORE FASON HONORED
FOR 30 YEARS SERVICE

On 27 October 1970, Captain H. P. LYON, USN, Commanding Officer, Naval Investigative Service Office, San Diego, presented a pin representing thirty (30) years Federal Service to Special Agent Theodore FASON, Assistant Supervising Agent, NAVINVSERVO-San Diego.



Special Agent Ted FASON began his distinguished Federal career with the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. in June 1939. In January 1942, Ted FASON entered on active duty as a Naval Officer and was assigned to ONI until his release from active duty in February 1946. During the latter month he became a Contract Agent employed at DIO-6ND until June of that year whereupon he resigned and entered the Secret Service. In August 1948, Ted FASON returned to the agent ranks in the Potomac River Naval Command (PRNC), Washington, D. C., and became the first Supervising Agent in 1955. In August 1960, Ted was transferred to NISHQ as Assistant for Investigations. In May 1966 he was transferred to NAVINVSERVO-San Diego as Assistant Supervising Agent, where his dedicated performance has won him the respect of all his fellow employees.

Since 1942, Ted has maintained his naval reserve affiliation and, at present, holds a commission as a Captain USNR-R.

Ted, his wife Gladys and their two sons, live in Fletcher Hills where they enjoy outdoor California living all year-round.

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT DIVISION NOTES

Division interviews report information concerning items of current interest, suggestions as to more efficient methods of operation, and reminders of operating guidelines. Official guidance, commendation and criticism are promulgated to the field by other more formal means. The information printed here is not to be construed as NIS policy.

PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

On 19 November 1970 the number of PSI cases over sixty (60) days old was 1302 which was the lowest since 14 November 1969. It should be noted that the recent reconciliation of NISHQ and NISO PSI case control records enabled NISHQ to close in excess of two hundred (200) delinquent PSI's. This favorable PSI delinquency

posture, accomplished despite many handicaps, reflects the traditional dedication and "can do" spirit of all NIS personnel.

The input of new PSI cases so far in FY 1971 has declined noticeably. This decline is not unique to NIS but is also being experienced by USAINTC and OSI. This does not mean we are running out of work, or that we can afford to relax. Rather, the decrease should translate into a lower delinquency posture regarding pending investigations.

Care must be exercised when using "standard phraseology" in ROI's to insure that the terminology used describes, in fact, the situation being reported. One case in point is the phraseology "...nothing adverse concerning the financial stability and community reputation of subject and spouse". In some cases it has been noted that the subject has never been married, or is divorced, or has never resided in the particular community reported in the ROI. Such erroneously reported information must be resolved and this often results in a case becoming delinquent.

There is an increasing number of areas wherein investigating agents are being barred access to credit information. Requestors of BI's are normally not cognizant of this situation. To preclude the receipt of requests for coverage of "missed" credit checks, it is desired that in those cases where credit information is unobtainable, a statement to that effect be set forth in the ROI.

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

A recent survey was conducted of all sabotage investigations opened since 1 July 1969 in order to determine the monetary loss involved. While the survey was not intended as a check of compliance with reporting requirements of the Manual for Investigations, in a substantial number of cases there was no indication of the monetary loss involved. (That survey also included arson and wrongful destruction investigations, and the same deficiency was found in a number of those cases.) Section 2-0925.8 of ONI 63-1B sets forth the requirement that the dollar amount of damage incurred and the operational delay factor be included in the Report of Investigation. If the actual cost involved cannot be immediately determined, an estimate should be obtained from either the activity involved,

or from whatever facility will be responsible for making necessary repairs and that figure should be included in the ROI. If the case must be closed with the amount unknown, arrangements should be made to obtain the information at a later date, and it should be reported by a Supplemental ROI. If no monetary loss is involved in a case, that should also be reported. Another factor which was noted to be often lacking, particularly in the cases involving ships, was the location of the command when the damage was done. Although not a specific requirement in ONI 63-1B, the location, such as "while at sea," "while moored at pier 16, Naval Station, San Diego," or "while an anchor in Subic Bay," should be included in the ROI.

There have been numerous instances over the past few months when NISRA's have reported information coming to their attention by NIR when that information was the basis for investigations. Most of these involved membership in or activities on behalf of organizations which are of counterintelligence interest. The reporting of such information by NIR results in a considerable delay in the initiation of the investigation, which must then be accomplished at NISHQ at a date well beyond that on which the information was originally acquired.

One matter which becomes important only because of its frequency is the dissemination of ROI's to the wrong Division at NISHQ. Although misdirected ROI's will find their way to the proper Division, care in this regard by each agent as he writes an ROI would be appreciated.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

When securing exemplars from individuals, whether suspects or not, it is imperative that the agent obtaining the exemplars mark them in some way for future identification. This need only consist of the agent's initials and the date, however, without this small addition the exemplars become worthless as evidence as the agent would have no way of ascertaining that the exemplars in question had actually been taken by him.

CAREER SERVICES DIVISION

Reduction-in-Force

Due to budgetary constraints, 88 NAVINVSERV Special Agents have been issued a SPECIFIC NOTICE of reduction-in-force (RIF). The "specific" notices followed a GENERAL NOTICE issued by each NAVINVSERVO Commanding Officer, and the Director, for NIS Headquarters. From inquiries received at NAVINVSERVHQ it is obvious that considerable confusion remains concerning RIF procedures and, specifically, the procedures which determine which individuals received "specific" notices.

There are two kinds of notices which may be issued when an activity is undergoing reduction-in-force. These are called either a "General Notice" or a "Specific Notice." A "General Notice" is issued to all employees when management officials cannot determine specifically all individual actions at the start of the notice period, and serves to alert them that some employees may receive a specific notice. A "Specific Notice" contains all the information the activity must give the employee, and notifies him that he is to be separated.

The following reduction-in-force definitions are provided for information to all NAVINVSERVO employees:

Reduction-in-Force - The procedure used to reduce the number of employees in a competitive level because of lack of work, shortage of funds, reorganization, or to make positions available to persons exercising restoration of reemployment rights. The reduction may be by separation, furlough, change to lower grade, or reassignment.

Competitive Area - The area within which employees compete for retention in employment in reduction in force. A normal "competitive" area in the field is one naval activity; in the departmental service, one bureau or office. For Special Agents it is the NAVINVSERVO.

Competitive Level - The level at which employees compete for retention in their position. All positions within a competitive area, of such similarity that interchange of personnel is feasible, are placed in the same competitive level. A competitive level for some Special Agents would be all GS-11 1810's in a given NAVINVSERVO.

Competing Employees - Competing employees are those serving with satisfactory or better performance ratings under appointments not limited to one year or less. These are classed in groups and subgroups on the basis of tenure or employment and veterans preference. The descending order of retention standing by groups is GROUP I (those with 3 years civilian service) and GROUP II (those with less than 3 years civilian service); within each group the order is subgroup (A) (those with veterans preference) and subgroup (B) (those without veterans preference); within subgroups the order begins with the earliest service computation date, which is determined by adding all creditable military and civilian time.

Retention Registers - A retention register must be prepared for each competitive level in which any employee will be reached for reduction in force action. All employees must be listed in the order of their retention groups and subgroups, and in the order of their retention credits.

Retention Subgroups - Veteran preference eligibles are in subgroup (A) and nonpreference eligibles are in subgroup (B). A retired member of one of the uniformed services is considered a preference eligible for retention purposes only when he meets one or more of the following conditions:

(1) His retirement was based on disability (A) resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict or (B) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in the line of duty during a period of war as defined by the United States Code.

(2) His service did not include 20 or more years of full-time active service, regardless of when performed but not including periods of active duty for training. Any employee whose retirement is based on at least 20 years of active service (excluding training duty) is considered to have 20 or more years of full-time active service even when his actual day-for-day service totals less than 20 years. For example, if an enlisted man transferred to the Fleet Reserve after 19 years and 6 months of actual active service, but received credit for 20 years for retirement purposes, he would be considered to have 20 years of full time active service.

(3) Immediately prior to 1 December 1964, he was employed in a civilian office and, on and after such date, he continued to be employed in any such office without a break in service of more than 30 days.

Most Special Agents who have retired from military service within the past five years would not be considered veterans for RIF purposes.

Retention Credits - Within each retention subgroup employees are ranked by retention credits which establish service computation dates (SCD). All creditable Government service (Military and Civilian) is added together. One credit is given for each full year of creditable Government service. Employees whose current performance rating is outstanding receive additional retention credits. In computing length of total service, an employee who is a retired member of any of the uniformed services shall be given credit for (1) the length of time in active service in the armed forces during any war, or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized or (2) if he is included under (1), (2) or (3) of the foregoing paragraph, the total length of time in active service in the armed forces.

A typical example of a competitive level of register follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUB-GROUP</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>SERIES</u>	<u>SCD</u>
BLOW, J. B.	I-A	11	1810	02-10-41
SMITH, L. K.	I-A	11	1810	02-15-46
JONES, E. O.	I-B	11	1810	11-09-57
DOE, J. J.	I-B	11	1810	11-10-57
PUBLIC, J.	I-B	11	1810	07-06-61
BROWN, D. D.	II-A	11	1810	04-14-68
BLACK, R. E.	II-A	11	1810	12-13-69
WHITE, C. C.	II-B	11	1810	12-08-68

If four GS-1810-11 positions are identified for abolishment, the four on the bottom in the example above would receive RIF notices of separation. Civil Service employees are entitled to see the retention register containing their name if they so desire.

Severance Pay - In a reduction-in-force, employees serving under an excepted (conditional) appointment are entitled to severance pay only if on the date of separation they have been continuously on the roles under one or more appointment without time limitations, or temporary appointments that precede or follow an appointment without time limitations, without any break in service of more than 3 calendar days for at least the preceding 12 calendar months. Employees, who otherwise are eligible for retirement under any condition are not entitled to severance pay.

Severance pay consists of two elements, a basic allowance and an age adjustment allowance. The basic allowance is computed on the basis of one week's basic compensation at the rate received immediately before separation for each year of civilian service up to and including 10 years and two weeks basic compensation at such rate for each year civilian service beyond 10 years. The age adjustment allowance is computed on the basis of 10 percent of the total basic severance allowance for each year by which the age of the employee exceeds 40 years at the time of separation. At no time will the employee's severance pay be more than one years salary.

Example: An employee, age 45, with 22 years service, employed as GS-9, Step 7, Annual Salary \$11,855, Bi-Weekly \$456.00.

1/2 X 456.00 = \$228.00	Per Week X 10 years service	\$2,280
	\$456.00 X 12 years service	5,472
	Basic Severance pay	<u>\$7,752</u>

10% of Basic Severance pay = \$775.20

Age Adjustment 5 (number of years over age 40) X \$775.20 = 3,876.00

Basic Severance Pay	=	\$ 7,752.00
+ Age Adjustment Allowance	+	<u>3,876.00</u>
		\$11,628.00

Employee will be entitled to receive \$456.00 severance pay for 25 bi-weekly pay periods plus \$228.00 for one pay period.

It is emphasized that all reduction-in-force regulations pertaining to employees in the Excepted Service are not the same regulations applicable to employees in the competitive service. As an example

employees in the competitive service have had the right to exercise administrative bumping and retreat rights to displace other employees with less tenure, whereas employees in the excepted service are precluded from displacing employees in another competitive level. Additional information pertaining to RIF regulations and procedures may be obtained from the servicing Civilian Personnel Office.

SEC Department

As most readers know, the Intelligence Operations Seminar, originally scheduled for early November 1970, was postponed indefinitely for budgetary reasons. NISHQ asked the Field for proposed agenda items notwithstanding, promising that it would consider each suggestion carefully and report back to the Field. Response from the Field was excellent; Headquarters has under consideration several recommendations and proposals that on first blush appear to warrant implementation. Thanks for a meaningful contribution. It is through such Field-and Headquarters cooperation that we can make headway in the important business of providing counterintelligence support to the U. S. Naval Establishment.

Peter L. ANDERSON, IOS at NISRA Naples, was recently sworn in as a LTJG, USNR. Pete had formerly served in an intelligence capacity while on active in the U.S. Air Force.

The following IOS's have each been given a Quality Salary Increase (QSI): George T. BEDWAY, NAVINSERVHQ (NIS-42), Herbert A. SHERA, NAVINVSEVHQ (NIS-42), Charles A. PARTRIDGE, NAVINVSEVHQ (NIS-40S), Raphael R. MAHER, USNAVINVSEVO Philippines.

LEGAL CORNER

Evidence with respect to various marijuana offenses was sufficient to establish the substance involved was marijuana where, although there was not expert testimony as to the nature of the substance involved, it appeared that, on each occasion that the accused constructed a cigarette from a green tobacco-like substance, he variously described the material as "grass", "pot", and "good stuff", and he called the cigarette a "roach" and he kept the green substance he used for the cigarettes in a matchbox and retained the residue left from unsmoked cigarettes and the substance had a different aroma and color from ordinary tobacco. A contemporaneous declaration as to the nature of a substance by a person using the material, and who may be presumed to know its nature, is evidence of the identity of the substance. U.S. v WEINSTEIN 41 CMR 29 (Oct 1969)

The military association between the accused, an officer, and the enlisted man with whom he allegedly committed sodomy, which included the fact that they were part of the same ship's company, imparted sufficient military significance to their conduct to justify the ex-

ercise of military jurisdiction over the offense, which occurred off duty, in an apartment in a civilian community. U. S. v LOVEJOY 42 CMR 210 (Aug 1970)

"Although a sergeant the accused allegedly solicited to obtain and transfer amphetamines in violation of regulations consented to a search of his belongings which resulted in the discovery of an envelope bearing the accused's return address and an accompanying letter which related to trafficking in amphetamines, the envelope and letter were inadmissible as the products of a prior illegal search where a prior search of the accused's room without cause had produced an envelope bearing the sergeant's return address and an accompanying letter relating to trafficking in marijuana and there was nothing to indicate the later search of the sergeant's belongings resulted from information independent of the illegally obtained information." (That's right - one sentence). U. S. v MOORE 42 CMR 188 (Jul 1970)

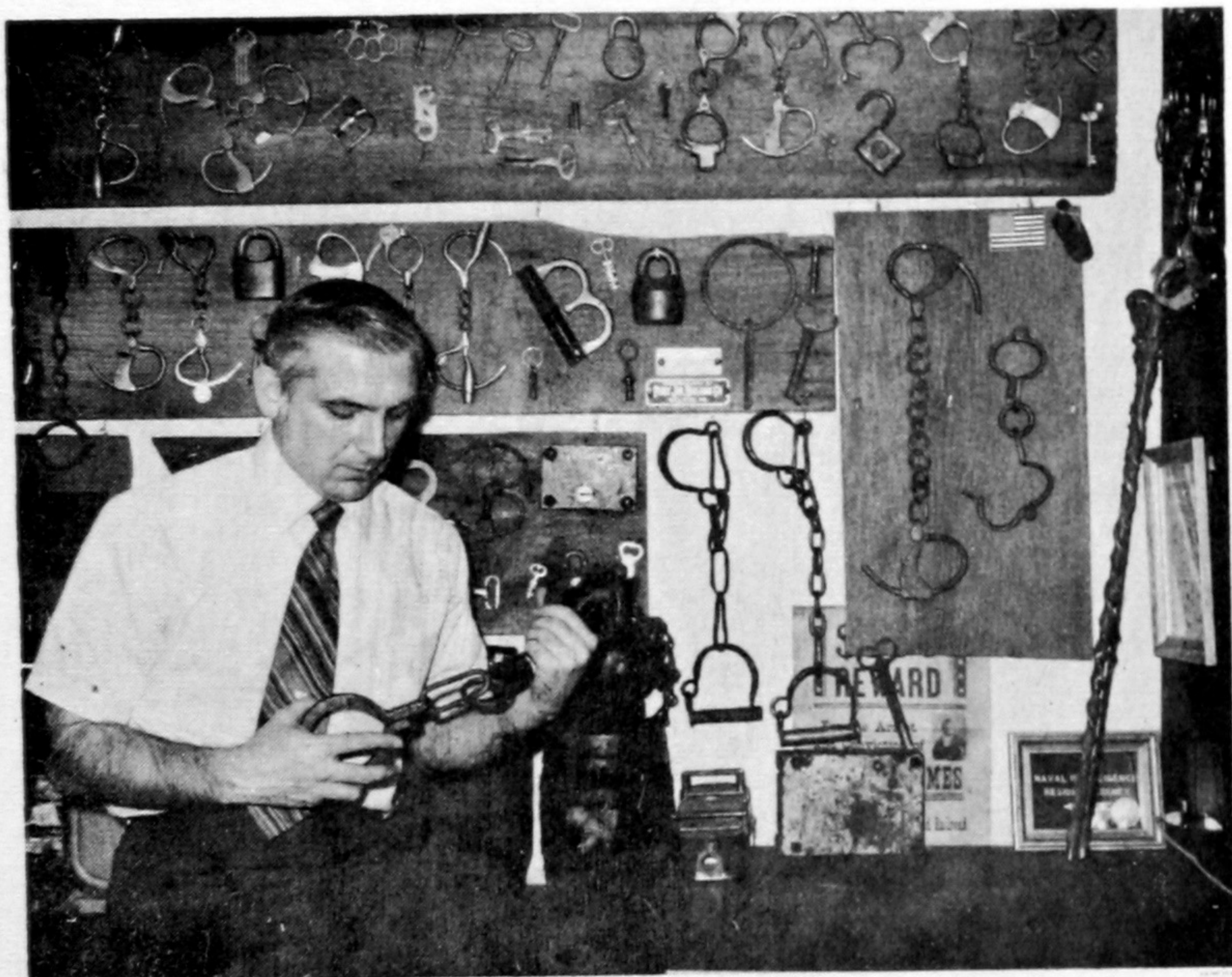
The commanding officer of a military installation located in the United States can grant authority to search, based upon probable cause, those areas deemed to be under his control; MCM, Chapter 27, Para 152, contains language which extends this control to include property used, owned, occupied by or in the possession of a person subject to military law when such property is located in occupied territory or a foreign country. This, in effect, allows the commanding officer to authorize agents to search an apartment, or home located off base in a foreign country provided only that the person whose property is searched, is subject to military law.

In the case of a consent search conducted on property held jointly by two or more persons (not husband and wife) where one or more of them have become suspects in a criminal investigation, the law allows a search of the parts mutually possessed, effective against all occupants, on consent given by one of them. It must therefore be assumed, although little authority on this point is available, that consent given by one of them is not effective against another who is on the premises at the time of search and objects to the search. The foregoing should be remembered when NIS agents conduct consent searches of off-base apartments as well as other property which is shared by Naval personnel. The fact that the consenting party may not be a party to a formal lease agreement will not in itself preclude operation of this general rule provided a joint or common occupancy can be otherwise shown (e. g. sharing rent and food expense).

It is not an indispensable condition to the admission of evidence seized as a result of a consent search given by a person in or out of police custody, that before he gave consent, he was given a complete Miranda warning. A request for consent to search is not an "interrogation" and the accused's response is not a statement within the meaning of Miranda. U. S. v RUSHING 38 CMR 96

It is not coercion or threat for a police officer to indicate to an accused in his custody that if he refuses to consent to a search the officer will apply for a warrant. A declaration of this kind is nothing more than a statement of an intention to follow a legal course of action. This situation is not at all comparable to a representation that the search can be made without a warrant and that such can be procured when, actually it is not reasonably certain that it can. U. S. v RUSHING 38 CMR 96

LOGAN'S LIAISON LANDS LAVISH LEGACY



Fred L. LOGAN, NISRA-Grand Rapids, has an interesting and unusual hobby which he has accumulated mostly through liaison with police and prison officials. Fred has developed what he believes to be the finest private collection of antique and modern police/prison items in the country. His collection started in 1964 and was limited at that time to collecting jail cell keys. After he exhausted the local supply of keys, he expanded his collection to include all types of early law enforcement articles.

His collection now consists of about 600 major items, some of which are 300 years old. Fred's treasures include 60 pairs of handcuffs, 20 sets of leg-irons, thumb screws, thumb and toe cuffs, neck cuffs, several slave irons, 5 ball and chains, prison and jail padlocks, cell door locks, prisoner made keys (for escape attempts), 50 night-sticks and miscellaneous blackjacks, 150 badges, a 100 year old whale oil police lantern, departmental photographs, "Wanted" posters (including the John DILLINGER gang and John "Legs" DIAMOND), and numerous police/prison related books.

Several of Fred's more unusual articles are a Civil War rivet type leg-iron marked "1862 USN WASHINGTON" (for Washington Navy Yard), a forged iron prison transfer wagon waist belt marked "US 1861 ROCK ISLAND", a fifty pound ball and chain, an Oregon Boot marked 1876, and arrest warrants issued in the Michigan Territory 1818 to 1820.

A side benefit of his collection is discovering the history connected with many of the articles; e. g. A sheriff gave him a padlock and key that was used to secure a cell block door that was battered down by an "angry mob" to get to a murderer whom they dragged out and hung to a tree at the rear of the jail. This lynching, which

occurred in 1893, was one of the last in the State of Michigan.

Fred would appreciate the assistance of anyone who may have something that would complement his collection or could give him some leads on locating old or interesting items. He is particularly interested in restraints used by the Navy, chain gang items and badges. He would be happy to correspond with anyone regarding the history of police restraints and he has surplus items he would like to trade.

One former NISRA-Grand Rapids Agent claimed that if the Devil uses a locked gate to keep the tormented souls in Hades, Fred would most likely have a duplicate gate key in his collection.

RADIO HARNESS SYSTEM DEVELOPED

Special Agents J. C. LINDER and P. D. BLAUVELT, NISO WASHINGTON, D.C., developed a shoulder harness for the Motorola Surveillance Radio (Type CC3526 FM) which allows for greater concealment and is relatively inexpensive to make. The harness system allows the agent to remove his coat without having to disconnect the radio or transfer the radio to another agent in the minimum amount of time.

Materials for each harness consist of: 70 inches of belting material, one strap 24", one strap 46", two pieces of cotton cloth (5" x 8") and six gripper snaps.



IN MEMORY OF
JOHN LEONARD FARRELL

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Len FARRELL, who retired on 1 August 1969 as Head of the SEC Department, NISO San Francisco. A native of San Francisco, Len began service with Naval Intelligence shortly after the outbreak of World War II as a contract agent with the District Intelligence Office, Twelfth Naval District. He was commissioned in December 1942, assigned to the Investigations Department, DIO-12ND, and later served as Officer in Charge, Intelligence Unit, Naval Drydocks, Hunters Point (now San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point) until released from active duty in early January 1946. He then returned to DIO-12ND as a contract agent, assigned as Head of the SEC Department. Subsequently, he became an Intelligence Operations Specialist, and continued his supervision of the SEC Department.

Len was a true professional in every sense of the word. His intimate knowledge of counterintelligence matters and keen sense of responsibility did much to establish a highly effective SEC organization in 12ND. Strongly dedicated to NIS, he made many significant contributions during his long and distinguished career. Although he will be sorely missed, his achievements will long be reflected in the counterintelligence scene. He leaves his wife Clare, who has our deepest sympathy.

COMMENDATIONS - LETTERS OF APPRECIATION - AWARDS

QUALITY STEP INCREASE

DONNELLY, John F.	00	BRYANT, Richard E.	80
VOLLRATH, Richard L.	00	TATUM, Allan D.	80
TUZA, Conrad J.	01	BLOOMINGBURG, Benjamin F.	81
PROFFITT, George H.	01	GLUBA, Blair H.	81
TARBOX, Roland A.	01	IPSEN, Nephi P.	81
ANTHONY, Kenneth W.	09	BECK, Lloyd G.	83
STEEL, Robert D.	11	BRANNON, Thomas E.	83

SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT AWARD

GOLDEN, Tommy D.	(\$250)	08
WOLFORD, Edmund A.	(\$250)	09
RICHARD, George E.	(\$300)	09
STEPHENS, Ray M.	(\$300)	09
NICKEL, Kenneth W.	(\$300)	14

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE RATINGS

RICHEY, Earl S.	00	STEPHENS, Ray M.	09
GRAY, William F.	00	ANTHONY, Kenneth W.	09
POWERS, Robert J.	00	WOLFORD, Edmund A.	09
VOLLRATH, Richard L.	00	FOWLER, Earl S.	10
DONNELLY, John F.	00	BLISS, M. Sherman	11
HANSEN, Rodney J.	00	BICKLEY, Charles M.	11
SALB, George R.	00	HERDER, Louis B.	11
KUEHL, Winston C.	00	REILLY, Peter	11
TUZA, Conrad J.	01	TEEL, Roger C.	11
TARBOX, Roland A.	01	KERR, David J.	12
GUEDALIA, Jack "I"	01	NICKEL, Kenneth W.	14
FAIRLEY, Henry M.	04	ORME, Robert T.	60
NOLAN, Thomas J.	04	FUJII, Stanley S.	81
BURCH, Robert H.	06	HAJOSY, John W.	81
COLEMAN, Alvin A.	06	JOHNSON, Earl L.	81
GILLISPIE, Troy N.	06	PANICO, Robert G.	81
JUMPER, Ralph D.	06	IPSEN, Nephi P.	81
LEASE, Morris D.	06	BLOOMINGBURG, Benjamin F.	81
LEVANDER, Veikko E.	06	BECK, Lloyd G.	83
MC DONALD, Claude D.	06	BRANNON, Thomas E.	83
STIHLER, Robert E.	09		
ALLRED, James R.	09		
RICHARD, George E.	09		

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

MCKENNA, Richard E.	00
KALIHHER, Vernon L.	00
GIVEN, Bruce W.	00

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

RUESCH, Ronald E.	00	HUDGINS, Mathaniel J.	11
TUZA, Conrad J.	01	ABRAMS, Howard L.	11
BARRON, Leo E.	09	ANDRE, William A.	11
KLUMPP, Nelson W.	09	DILKES, Howard V.	11
MC COWEN, William P.	09	TAYLOR, Byron M.	11
LEYDEN, Thomas J.	09	TAYLOR, Robert A.	11
ANTHONY, Kenneth W.	09	DONAHUE, Neil A.	14
KAMPTON, Charles M.	09	KIEFER, Philip E.	20
GUTSHALL, Stephen C.	09	COOK, Richard H.	60
SPURLOCK, Stephen D.	09	MIDDLETON, Bruce M.	60
LOVE, John A.	09	SWEENEY, Daniel J.	60
LAING, William D.	09	CHRIST, Christ C.	60
KELLY, Stephen T.	09	WALLS, John W.	82
PHILLIP, William F.	11	HUBBARD, Douglass H.	84
BICKLEY, Charles M.	11	SPRADLEY, Clayton M.	84
SCHROEDER, John J.	11	HAMILTON, Lorne R.	84
URIU, Tadashi	11		

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-13

FITZPATRICK, Edward J.	SRA, NISRA North Island
MCKENNA, Richard E.	Sup. Agt., USNISO Vietnam

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-12

ALLAN, Thomas R.	NISHQ
GILBERT, Edward C.	NISHQ
POWERS, Robert J.	NISHQ
BICKLEY, Charles M.	SRA, NISRA Danang
GIVENS, Fred F.	SRA, NISRA Saigon

AGENT TRANSFERS

	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
JETT, Charles D.	NISRA Sydney	NISRA Camp Lejeune
MCCULLAH, Lanny E.	NISHQ	NISRA Annapolis
WEBB, Donald L.	NISRA Camp Lejeune	NISRA Washington
STOKES, Robert N.	NISRA Louisville	NISRA Rota
PROCTOR, John R.	NISRA Jacksonville	NISRA San Francisco
USHER, Robert R.	NISRA San Diego	NISRA Washington
FERGUSON, Thomas E.	NISSU Helena	NISRA Lemoore
WELLS, Chester E.	NISRA Washington	NISRA New York
MORRIS, Rex T.	NISRA Kodiak	NISRA Philadelphia
MC KEE, James B.	NISRA Naples	NISRA Washington
POWERS, Robert J.	NISRA Iwakuni	NISHQ
NELMS, Nowell D.	NISRA Sasebo	NISRA Norfolk
MACY, John C.	NISRA Subic	NISRA Chicago
TAYLOR, Bernard C.	NISRA Saigon	NISRA Norfolk
SUNDSTROM, Carl W.	NISRA Saigon	NISRA North Island
UPCHURCH, Larry C.	NISRA Saigon	NISRA Camp Lejeune
FOCHT, Walter S.	NISRA Danang	NISRA San Diego
BEASLEY, Wallace M.	NISRA San Francisco	NISRA Saigon

AGENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

AGENTS BASIC TRAINING COURSE 1B(71) 14 SEP - 16 OCT 1970

T. M. BREEN	01	R. J. WEATHERS	09
R. T. BENDEROTH	03	J. A. MALDONADO	10
J. E. MCKENNA	03	T. H. KOZLOWSKI	11
R. E. LUNDQUIST	05	R. C. MESA	11
R. J. MARKLAND	05	D. K. PEYOVICH, Jr.	11
R. M. STEINMETZ	05	R. B. BERRYMAN	12
J. H. LOCKABY	06	J. H. HANNEY	12
M. D. MAURER	06	A. J. YEE	14
J. R. PROCTOR	06	J. T. LONG	20
M. J. SINGLETON	08	T. A. OLSON	20

SERVING AS COUNSELORS TO THIS CLASS WERE

R. N. ALIG	00	K. F. OEHRLE	09
W. L. STARK	05	D. N. LANE	08

SUPERVISING AGENTS SEMINAR SAS(71) 28 SEP - 1 OCT 1970

Jack "I" GUEDALIA	NISO Boston
David N. PLANTON	NISO New York
Thomas A. NOLAN	NISO Philadelphia
Vernon A. BONNEY	NISO Norfolk
Veikko E. LEVANDER	NISO Charleston
William R. ANDREWS	NISO New Orleans
Paul L. FASNACHT	NISO Chicago
Earl S. FOWLER	USNISRA San Juan
Maurice S. BLISS, Jr.	NISO San Diego
David J. KERR	NISO San Francisco
Tyrus C. ALEXANDER	NISO Seattle
James L. HANNAH	USNISO Honolulu
Lionel A. BARKER	USNISO Kodiak
John M. BARRON	NISO Washington
James R. KIKER	USNISRA Guantanamo
Joseph C. OULAHAN	USNISO Europe
William G. MENDLESON	USNISO Japan
Milo A. BAUERLY	USNISO Marianas
Lloyd G. BECK	USNISO Philippines
Allan J. KERSENBROCK	USNISO Vietnam
Richard L. VOLLRATH	NISHQ
William J. SCHAEFER	NISHQ
George R. SALB	NISHQ
John F. DONNELLY	NISHQ
Martin F. PERA	NISHQ