

April 1972

N I S

NEWSLETTER



NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

NIS Newsletter

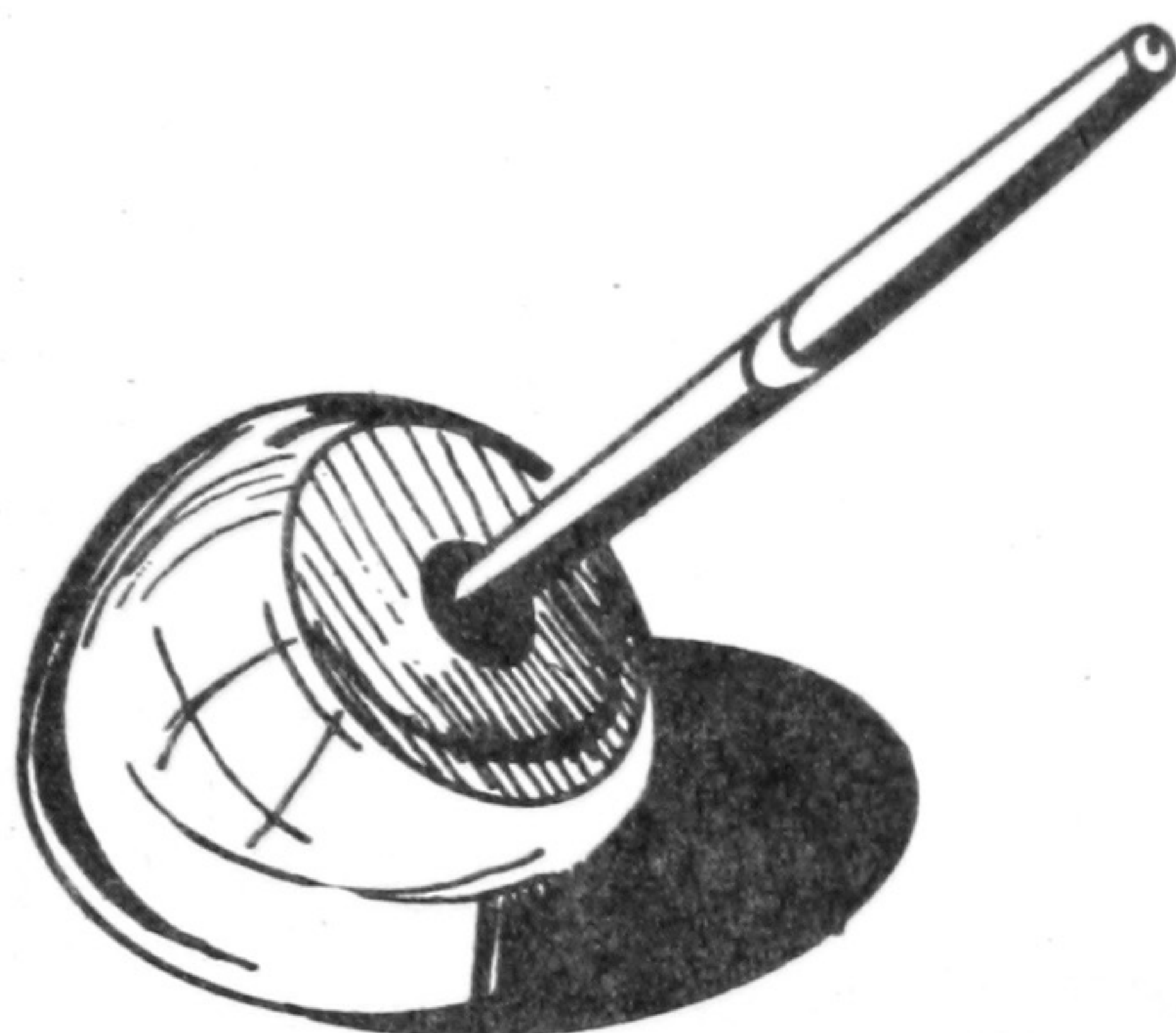
Published quarterly by Naval Investigative Service Headquarters.

Distribution: 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.

Newsletter Items:

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST ARE SOLICITED ON A CONTINUING BASIS FROM FIELD COMPONENTS. ALL ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FOR THE NEWSLETTER SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO NISHQ (252).

NISO'S ARE ENCOURAGED TO REPORT TO NISHQ (251), ON A CONTINUING BASIS, LETTERS OF COMMENDATION, APPRECIATION AND OTHER FAVORABLE PERSONNEL ACTIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE NIS NEWSLETTER.



From The Director's Desk



I'm sure that the professional subject uppermost in your mind is the DIS, and what that means for you as an individual and for NIS as an agency.

We've passed on every bit of hard information we have received, and we will continue to do so. In summary the facts are: DIS has been established; a Director (Brigadier General Cappucci) has been appointed; its mission, at least initially, will be PSI's; a study group has been promised to inquire into whether the DIS mission should also include criminal and counterintelligence, but the study group has not yet been named; the "Charter"--a formal DOD directive on the DIS--has not yet been finalized, but should be soon; various planning groups are working on how to launch the DIS as a PSI organization; provision has been made for an initial staff for General Cappucci. (No specific selections--except personal aides to General Cappucci--for this staff have been made, though various NISHQ people may be "detailed" on a formal basis when staff selections are made.)

° I know such information does not answer many of your questions, but it's the best we have been able to supply to date. It can be expected that the pace of events and, thus, of news will accelerate once General Cappucci assumes the

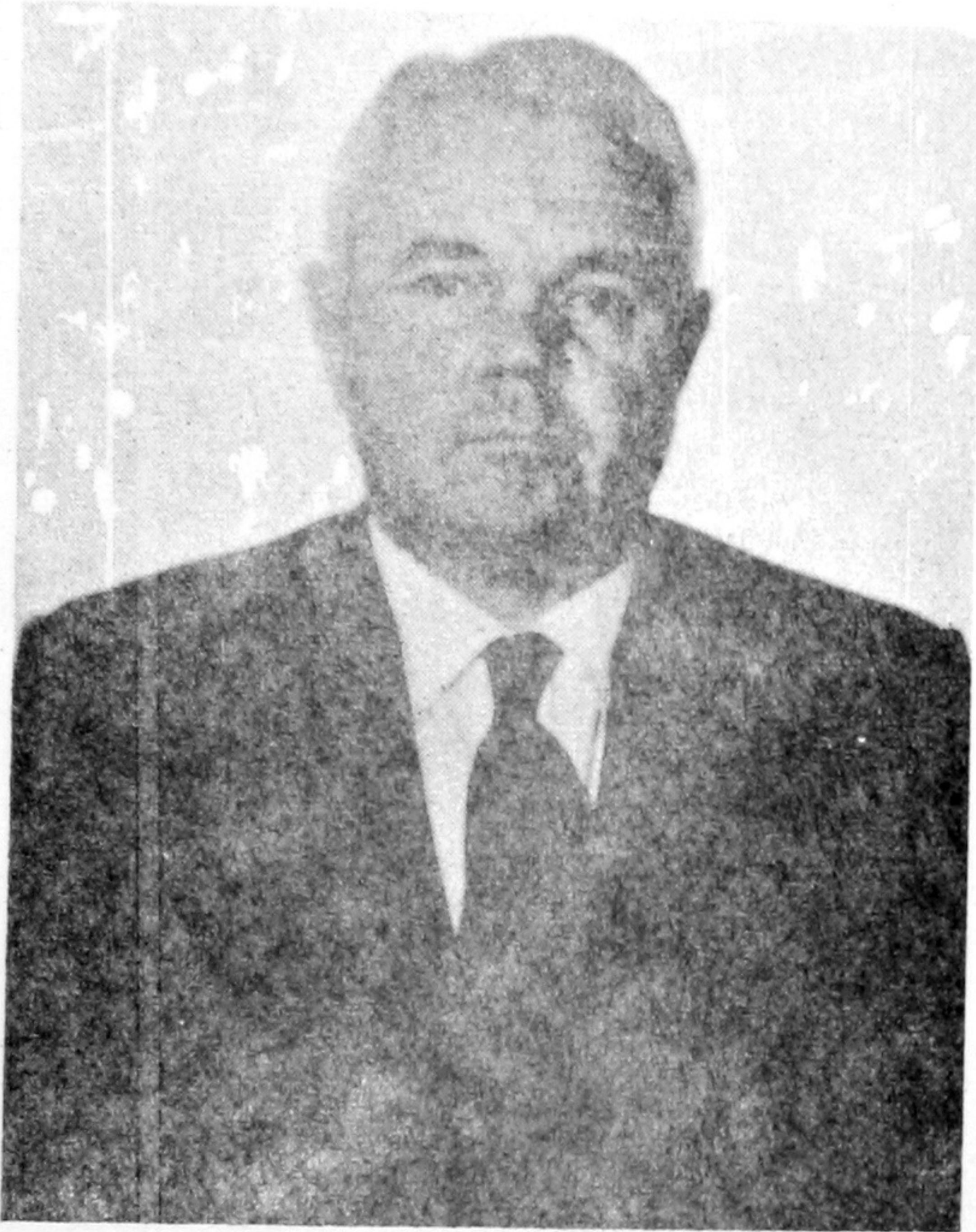
Directorship on 1 April. We will keep the news flowing as it breaks.

On the conceptual point of DIS' mission and whether it will be broadened, I assure you that our considered opinion is that the Navy needs an in-house counterintelligence and criminal investigative capability. Our "staffing" of any study effort that might ultimately be made will not compromise on that point. We believe we have a good case, and we will give the Navy our best efforts in advocating that case. I cannot forecast the ultimate decision, of course, but I can certainly say that the truly magnificent showing that NIS has made throughout its short history will be our number one trump card. That showing, of course, is the sum total of the professionalism, the can-do spirit, the dedication, of everyone in the NIS. I have a feeling that that will make the vital difference.

With many thanks for what you have done, I promise to follow your example in terms of contribution to the Navy's best interest in this matter.

J. G. Edwards

VIP REPORT



On 29 April 1972 Veikko Eric LEVANDER, Supervising Agent, NISO Charleston, will retire from the Naval Investigative Service. Vic began his investigative career in 1943 with the FBI. Then, following a period of active naval duty, he became a Special Agent with Naval Intelligence on 3 July 1946. He served ten years in Charleston and was promoted to Supervising Agent, Chicago, in 1956. He served similarly at Washington, D.C. and Norfolk, and then returned to Charleston in 1966.

Special Agent LEVANDER was born in Finland and reared in Minnesota. He received a Bachelor of Science degree cum laude from the University of Minnesota in 1941. He majored in wood technology, and his first employment was as a chemist and military explosives superintendent with the Dupont

Company. He went from Dupont to the FBI as a Special Agent and became a firearms and explosives examiner at their laboratory in Washington, D. C., resigning to enter the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1943.

Vic has maintained some ties with his Finnish background in doing translations for scientific papers. He has attained the rank of Commander in the Naval Reserve.

His most active reserve interest has been participation in high-power rifle matches. S/A LEVANDER is a past National Champion and has won many awards for his superior match-shooting artistry and sportsmanship. He ends his NIS career with superior evaluations and outstanding ratings. In order to be eligible for yet another award he extended this career to April, rather than March as originally planned, intending to win NISO Charleston's annual J.M. CHUCKNOW Golf Tournament.

Then, at home on the marsh with Margaret (young son Alan studying honorably at the University of South Carolina and older son Bill raising his own family in the Washington area) he intends to pursue a full sporting life; fishing from his 17 foot Boston Whaler; pulling in shrimp and crabs as they swim by the dock in his back yard; and shooting, not the still competition target, but the wild game of the Carolina low country.

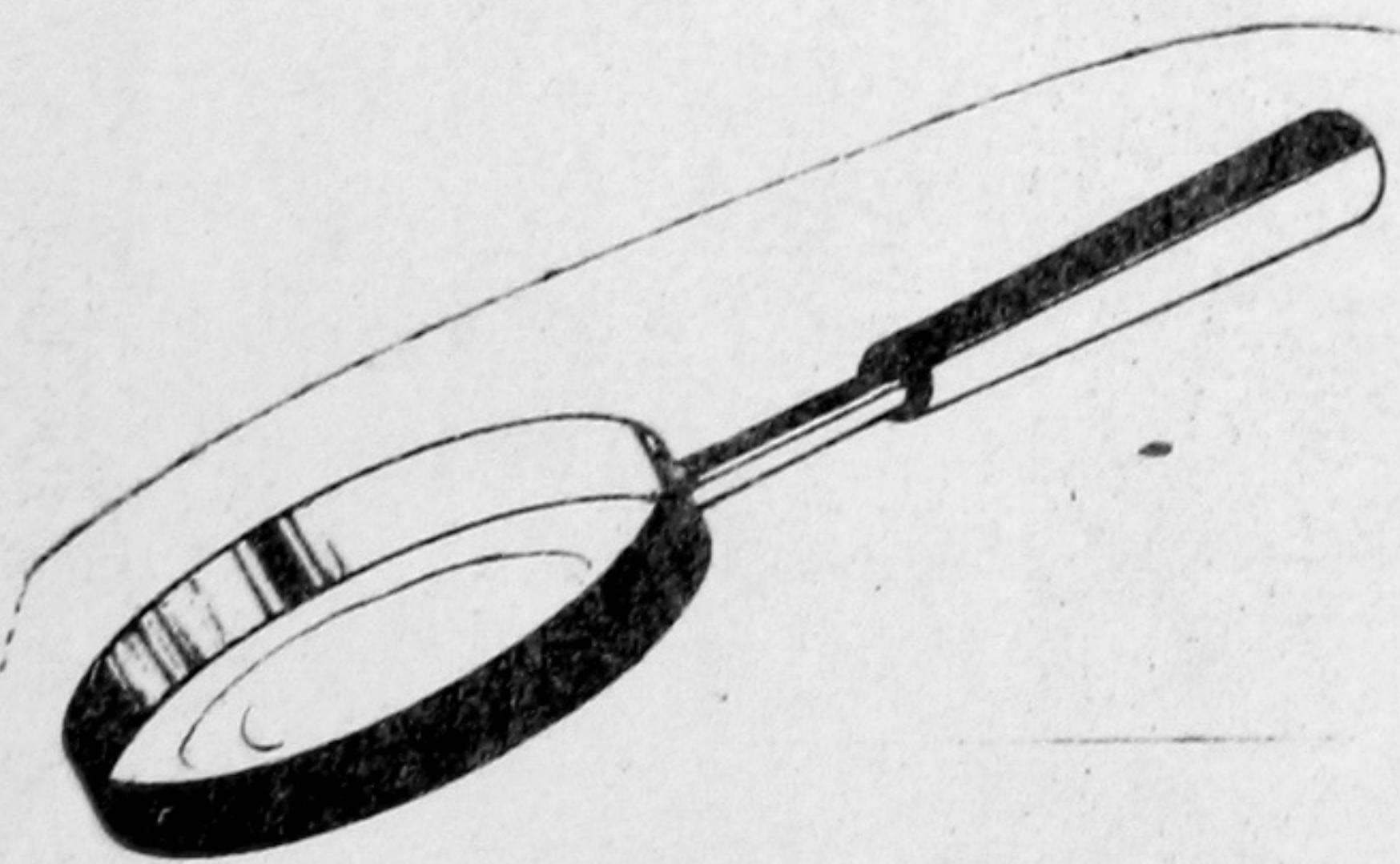
Newsletter To Emphasize Professionalism

Over the years this publication has evolved into a hybrid professional journal-cum-folksy newsletter, without notable success in either area.

Commencing with the next issue, this Newsletter will publish only items that contribute in some way to the professional knowledge of the reader. Matters of ROI format will be held to a minimum, and the emphasis will be on articles of a "how to" nature, new developments in law, technology, discussions of sophisticated or unusual investigative or operational techniques, etc. Personnel items such as promotions and transfers will be minimized, and the human interest anecdotes concerning hobbies, avocations, etc., will be eliminated.

The goal of a truly professional journal cannot be attained by the part time staff available at this Headquarters. It is essential that there be wide participation by personnel throughout the NIS system. Accordingly, readers are solicited to prepare and submit for possible publication articles of any length up to a maximum of approximately 1,000 words on any topic that meets the broad definition set out above. Such articles may be based on experience, research, or both. Suggestions of subjects for articles to be written by others are also desired as are articles noted in other media that might be suitable for reprint. From time to time, personnel within and without NIS Headquarters will receive assignments to prepare articles on topics in which they have some expertise. Submissions should be addressed to NISHQ, Code 252.

With some cooperation from the readership, this Newsletter can become a stimulating forum for the discussion and exchange of professional ideas and concepts.



INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Division submissions report information concerning items of current interest, suggestions as to more efficient methods of operation, and reminders of operating guidelines. Official guidance, commendations 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

Some NISRA's are failing to "RUC" ROI's even though it is apparent that the ROI covers all investigative leads within the NISO. This results in an unnecessary delay in closing an investigation and reporting results to the requestor.

Special Agents are reminded that whenever an informant discloses credible derogatory information the informant should be asked if he would submit a written statement and/or agree to testify at any subsequent hearing. If the informant refuses to submit a written statement, a Results of Interview should be submitted with the ROI. The ROI should also reflect the informants willingness to testify at a hearing.

In cases where an investigation discloses that a Subject is no longer assigned to the "present" duty station listed on his SPH, the ROI should include the date of transfer and the name and location of the command to which Subject was transferred. This is of value in disseminating leads and the results of an investigation.

A recently received ROI contained the statement "Violation listed by Subj in Item 18 of his SPH confirmed by developed informant only." While the violation may be known to the requestor, individuals not holding the SPH, which might include Commands receiving the ROI at some future date, would have no knowledge of what the ROI was covering. Clarity is a prime requisite for a well written, meaningful investigative report.

Internal Security Investigations Division

NOCP PREPARATION

An NOCP in a Category 3 case must provide all available identifying data concerning individuals mentioned in the text. If identification is not provided, file information of possible value concerning those individuals cannot be expeditiously provided.

An NOCP which concerns ultra-sensitive information or material should indicate that details concerning the information or material will be submitted by other means if necessary data cannot be securely furnished by the NOCP. NIS Headquarters must advise appropriate Seat of Government agencies when sensitive information is placed in jeopardy. Without identification of the information or material, the proper agencies often cannot be identified and their cognizance is delayed.

NIR COMMENTS

When reporting on such matters as visit reports, briefing, protective services, etc. by NIR, the use of the name of a Subject should be avoided in favor of a generic title. DIRC Guidelines preclude collection of information on civilian Subjects. Submission of a NIR with a civilian Subject's name as a title causes creation of a dossier under that name which is also precluded by DIRC Guidelines.

ROI REVIEW

Identification of sources who provide information reported in reports of investigation must be complete. ROI review continues to disclose instances where significant information is reported by a source identified only as: "Joseph SMITH"; "the Command Security Officer"; "a fellow student"; etc. In Internal Security investigations identification of sources may be of particular significance to the investigation. NIS Headquarters may have file information which enforces or invalidates the comments of a source but that information will never be obtained if the source is so poorly identified that file checks are not possible. Also, at a future time, reinterview of a source may be necessary. Sources are transferred from place-to-place on a frequent basis. Without proper identification at the time of initial contact, relocation can become an unnecessary major effort.

Reports of Investigation continue to be received at NIS Headquarters without copies of attachments. Statements, reports of technical evaluations and photographs are listed as attachments on the ROI but are not physically attached. The NIS Headquarters case file must contain a copy of all attachments to each ROI in order to fully document each case. NIS Headquarters must provide Seat of Government Agencies and activities with copies of investigative results. It is not representative of a professional organization to furnish a customer a product which appears to be incomplete.

Criminal Investigations Division

MISUSE OF THE "& CLOSED" ROI

It has been noted that some control offices are submitting "& Closed" ROI's after having previously submitted an NOCP on the case. The "& Closed" entry is made on ROI's only when three conditions are met, namely:

- (1) when no NOCP has been disseminated
- (2) when timely-handling of the matter has been made.
(timely-handling is defined as a maximum of 72 hours, i.e. 3 calendar days from receipt of the request) and
- (3) when the ROI serves as both the NOCP and the closing document simultaneously.

USE OF DATA SHEETS ON SPECIFIC PHASE CASES

When a specific phase (NS) narcotic investigation consists of a field test only, a Narcotic Data Sheet must be attached to the ROI if that field test is positive for narcotics or dangerous drugs. This requirement is for statistical purposes and applies even in those cases where the investigation fails to develop a suspect.

TIMELY REPORTING

Section 1-0602.2 of ONI 63-1B and Section 4-0103.7e of NIS-1 require the submission of an NOCP within 72 hours (three calendar days) following receipt of a request for investigation. In this regard, the date the request is first received at the NISRA, either orally or in writing, is the date to be reflected in the CCN. Section 1-0603.5 of ONI 63-1B requires timely submission of investigative results (ROI) as well as 30 day status reports (ALS). The ALS status reports reflecting reason for delay are required where no unreported investigative effort has been expended since the last pending report. Where unreported investigative effort has been expended, the mandatory 30 day report must be by ROI. The Division Head has observed that some NISRA's and NISO's are becoming lax in all of these areas and the number of unfavorable Evaluation Reports (Form 9's) can be expected to increase as efforts are made to correct this problem.

MAILING OF EVIDENCE

Following correct procedures in the mailing of evidence is of vital importance to insure that the chain-of-custody is not broken. Recently, evidence attached to a ROI was received at NISHQ in a registered, single envelope with no outer markings. The registered mail was opened by the mailroom clerk and the ROI with attached evidence was placed in a mail slot for 0023, thereby breaking the chain-of-custody. All evidence, with chain-of-custody attached, should be mailed in an inner envelope/package, clearly marked "EVIDENCE TO BE OPENED IN (Appropriate Division) ONLY". The evidence should then be forwarded in an outer envelope/wrapping by registered mail with return receipt requested.

Several sources, including the Chief Counsel, U.S. Secret Service, an agency which performs many analyses of handwriting for NIS, have concurred that handwriting exemplars should be forwarded under a chain-of-custody document. Proper handling of such exemplars will enhance the prosecution's case in the event it is necessary to introduce the results of the handwriting comparison into evidence.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) ENTRIES

NCIC entries are to be made on all items reported stolen provided they can be identified by serial number. This is not to be confused with the Federal Stock Number (FSN) or other command identification numbers. Stolen Armed Forces Identification Cards should be entered in NCIC provided the identification numbers are known. Conversely, care must be taken to remove entries once the stolen items have been recovered. This is important since the entry remains within NCIC unless actively removed. It is the responsibility of the controlling agent to ensure that NCIC entries and inquiries are made and documented by appropriate ROI/ALS notation.

WATCH YOUR GRAMMAR

Can you find any fault with the following sentence structures which have appeared in recent ROIs? (1) He observed Subject across the street in a car with a red shirt on. (2) Subject denied drug use during interrogation. (3) Subject and co-Subjects were apprehended by Security Police while they were apparently **under** the influence of drugs. (4) Investigation was requested after discovery of a burglary at the Navy Exchange by a roving sentry. (5) Victim reported Subject made homosexual advances toward him five miles from the base while he was in a motel room.

DRUG INTELLIGENCE

NISRA Taipei recently completed an investigation in which a plant substance submitted for preliminary laboratory examination was found to be positive for the presence of marijuana. This conclusion was based on a microscopic examination which disclosed the characteristic "bear claws." The Subject of the investigation subsequently claimed that the alleged marijuana was something he had made up with tobacco and various herbs and spices taken from the family kitchen. The Subject then provided four cigars and nine spice containers which were submitted for microscopic examination. This examination determined that two containers labeled Marjoram and Thyme also exhibited "bear claws" and thus were considered to have tested positive for marijuana. These samples were then subjected to the Duquenois Reagent which failed to disclose the presence of marijuana. Samples and photographs of the substances were submitted to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D.C., because of the examiner's understanding that the characteristic "bear claws" were unique to marijuana and thus microscopic analysis was the most valid test.

An AFIP reply advised that studies have determined many plants, including herbs and spices, have cystolithic hairs (trichane hairs or "bear claws") similar to those found in marijuana (Cannabis Sativa). The AFIP letter further noted that the unmodified Duquenois'-Negm test of these plants may result in a positive chemical reaction. The AFIP recommended the Duquenois-Levine Test for positive identification of marijuana.

LEGAL NOTES

A recent decision of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals once again illustrates the importance of adherence to both the letter and spirit of the requirement that all military suspects be advised of their rights under Article 31(b), UCMJ. The case in point was an appeal by a Navy enlisted man from his conviction for larceny of eleven items of Government property. He contended that eight of the items were improperly introduced into evidence because the Government had obtained them in violation of his Article 31, UCMJ rights and of his right to counsel. In a review of the facts of the case, the Court found that while acting under orders to apprehend the suspect and recover items of stolen Government property, two NIS agents proceeded to his off base apartment, apprehended him, and advised him fully of his Article 31 rights. The suspect requested a lawyer at which time one of the agents left the apartment to notify the suspect's command of his request and for disposition instructions.

Upon returning to the suspect's apartment, the Court declared, the agent advised the suspect's wife that he would be confined. Upon hearing this, she became ill and left the room. Upon her return, the agent asked to speak with her alone in the kitchen. The suspect's wife was then asked if her husband had the items of property and she responded in the negative.

According to testimony of the wife, the Court stated, her negative response drew this further comment from the agent, "It would be easier on your husband if he has them (stolen stop-watches) because we know that he has got them." Following this, the wife conferred in private with her husband and he thereafter, in response to a question by his wife in the presence of the agents, admitted complicity in the larceny and relinquished the stolen property to the agents.

In its decision, the Court reiterated that under Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436 and U.S. v Tempia 37 CMR 249, if a person undergoing custodial interrogation states that he wants an attorney, the interrogation must stop until an attorney is present. The court stated that in the facts of this case, the interrogation was continued, albeit in an indirect manner. In this case, the court stated that it will not sanction the practice of exerting influence upon the suspect's wife to accomplish indirectly what the agents could not do directly. In a custodial situation, pressures on an accused's family are just as likely to cause an abandonment of rights as are direct questions of the accused. In view of the foregoing, the court held the items of Government property were improperly admitted into evidence as were any admissions by the suspect.

In interpreting the foregoing decision, emphasis should be placed on the fact that the indirect questioning of the suspect appears to have been instigated by the agents. A different result may have been reached had there been evidence that the wife had initiated and pursued the questioning of the agents as to the disposition of her husband. Had she then voluntarily and without suggestion from the agents decided to appeal to her suspect husband to admit culpability, the court may have found that any subsequent admissions were not as the result of subtle interrogation techniques on the part of the agents.

Agent Training Activities

Investigative Supervision and Management Seminar 2/ISMS 29 Feb - 13 Apr 1972 (all NISHQ personnel) (Intermittently)

Ronald N. ALIG	Edward C. GILBERT	Nicholas T. LUTSCH
Lyman H. BUTTERFIELD	Nephi P. IPSEN	Anthony W. PERRIN
Alvin A. COLEMAN	Charles R. LANNOM	Robert C. WALL
William H. DONOVAN		

U. S. Army Arson Seminar - Washington, D.C. 6 - 8 Mar 1972

Thomas R. ALLAN	NISHQ	Lyman H. BUTTERFIELD	NISHQ
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BNDD Police Training Course - Orlando, Fla. 28 Feb - 10 Mar 1972

Ralph D. JUMPER	NISRA Orlando
Raymond W. McGADY	NISRA Pensacola
Paul N. MUSANTE	NISRA Orlando
John D. SCHLICHTMAN	NISRA Jacksonville
Ronald L. SNYDER	NISRA Orlando

BNDD Police Training Course - Washington, D.C. 20 - 31 Mar 1972

Francis H. SCHMITT	NISHQ
Daniel S. SWEENEY	NISO Washington

USSS Protective Services Briefing 4 - 7 Jan 1972

Vernon L. KALIHER	NISHQ
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Supervisory Development Training (Phase I) Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office, Washington, D.C. 22 Nov 71 - 7 Feb 72 (Intermittently)

Thomas R. ALLAN	NISHQ
Lyman H. BUTTERFIELD	NISHQ
Edward C. GILBERT	NISHQ
Joel BIGGS	NISHQ

Technical Services Division

SEISMIC PERSONNEL DETECTION ALARMS

TSD now has on hand eight sets of seismic anti-intrusion alarms (PSID) which are available for loan to the field. These devices were originally developed for use in Vietnam to detect enemy troop movements or attempts at infiltration. They are particularly well adapted to investigative situations requiring stake-outs of large areas under conditions of poor visibility such as might be encountered in burglary or sabotage cases.

A set consists of a receiver and four sensors/transmitters. To use the system, one implants one of the spike shaped sensors vertically in firm soil at a central location within the target area. The transmitter is connected by an 8 foot cable and can be placed in any easily concealable position. The sensitivity of the alarm is set by a control on the transmitter. Depending upon soil conditions, the device will be triggered by a person walking within a radius of up to 130 feet of it, and broadcasts a "beeping" tone which can be received up to one mile away by the receiver. Each transmitter produces a different sounding tone consisting of a different number of pulses which easily enables the operator to ascertain which of the four sensors has been triggered. Because the sensitivity can be adjusted through a large range, the sensors can be used indoors as well, on such objects as safes, doors, or to protect areas such as offices or passageways.

The system uses easily obtainable nine volt batteries throughout and the average battery life is longer than 500 hours for the transmitters and 70 hours for the receiver. The system is very rugged, weatherproof and simple to use. The whole set is carried in a canvas field bag measuring less than 13" x 8" x 4". Each component is small with the average size being only 5-1/2" x 2-1/2" x 1-3/4".

Generally, NIS-26 is able to provide this equipment within 24 - 48 hours of receipt of the telephone request from a NISRA. In summation, they work well and their use in the field would appear to be limited only by the imagination of an agent having a potential use for it.

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ARMED FORCES COURIER SERVICE (ARECOS)

A memorandum by Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) dated 8 September 1971, emphasized adherence to existing regulations concerning the use of the Armed Forces Courier System. Material qualifying for entry in this channel is specifically listed in governing regulations, AR66-6/OPNAVINST 2260.5A/AFR182-14. A review of these regulations by individuals authorized to introduce material to the ARECOS system is recommended. Some specifically identified articles which are not to be introduced are explosives, ammunition, flammables, liquids, radioactive materials, currency and other negotiable instruments, as well as confidential and secret material not specifically authorized.

EKTAGRAPHIC VISUAL AID KIT

The Technical Services Division, NISHQ, now has a limited number of KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC KITS which were designed to be used in making 35 mm. slides of colored art work or any original flat rendering such as magazine illustrations, photographs, maps, etc.

The kit contains an instamatic camera which uses the new magic flash cubes as a light source and two framing devices which accurately position the camera and material to be copied. One framing device accepts material up to 7" x 7" and the other can be used for smaller subjects such as 3" x 3" originals.

While the kit is primarily used for copying documents it will produce excellent slides or black and white or color negatives of fingerprints, tool marks or small, relatively flat objects.

The kit is easy to handle and contains complete instructions including tips on making presentations more effective when using visual aids.

The camera included in this kit, though limited in its capabilities, will also produce acceptable negatives for making 8" x 10" prints for general photographic purposes when hand held.

If further information is desired about obtaining one of these kits at the NISO or NISRA level contact S/A John E. LANGAGER, (0026).

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT NOTES

Retirement Contributions Prior To 30 June 1969

Prior to 30 June 1969 when Special Agents were employed under contract to the Director, Naval Intelligence, the Headquarters and each field command (DIO) was a separate disbursing office which paid the contract agents and maintained the payrolls including the required deductions for insurance, withholding taxes and retirement. At the close of each year the Standard Form 2806 containing a record of these deductions was forwarded to Headquarters for retention as a permanent record.

Subsequent to 30 June 1969 when contract agents were converted to GS employees, payroll functions including deductions were performed by Navy Finance Offices and SF's 2806 containing deductions were forwarded directly to the Civil Service Commission (CSC). Consequently, NISHQ holds no record of individual withholdings or deductions after 30 June 1969. However, in August 1969, NISHQ transferred to CSC all SF's 2806 for every agent employed prior to 30 June 1969. Each agent is identified by the date of the transfer letter and a CSC page number, e.g., Special Agent John DOE letter of 20 August 1969, page number CSC-69-24.

CSC will not divulge this information except upon receipt of a letter from the employee himself requesting the desired information.

To obtain information regarding the amount of your retirement deductions incident to your employment as a contract agent prior to 30 June 1969, you should proceed as follows:

1. Request NISHQ (Code-30) to provide you with the date and page number of the letter which transferred your SF 2806 from NIS to CSC.

2. Send a personal letter to U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Retirement, Insurance, Occupational Health, Washington, D.C. 20415, requesting you be advised of the total amount of deductions withheld for retirement purposes during your employment as an agent prior to 30 June 1969.

3. Be sure to include in the above letter your full name, DPOB and Social Security Number. Also include the data you received from NISHQ(Code 30) and the period of your employment, e.g. 3 Jan 1953 to 30 June 1969.

CSC maintains these records in Pennsylvania, not locally, and under normal circumstances you can expect a reply to your letter in approximately five weeks.

SEC DEPARTMENT NOTES

NIS has been tasked by COMNAVINTCOM to provide security/criminal input to the pre-deployment intelligence briefing program provided by FICLANT and to participate in briefings of naval units departing CONUS ports for deployment in the Indian Ocean/Caribbean Sea areas. The overall brief is designed to provide the units with a current intelligence assessment of various ports/countries which these units will visit. FICLANT personnel will give the positive intelligence portion of the brief to include the political/CI of the various countries and NISHQ personnel will give the security and criminal assessment of OUTCONUS port areas. LT Dave POUND and ENS Peggy RICKER of NIS-41 have recently presented briefings at Norfolk, Va. and Newport, R.I. to deploying personnel. The NISHQ appraisal was given of the security and criminal milieu of the port areas and countries visited. Future expansion of this program will include FICEUR and FICPAC areas of responsibility. Local NISO's can expect to provide such logistic support as may be required.

The S.E.C. Department has set in motion an extensive program directed at determining the security vulnerability of East and West Coast ports. This program will be spearheaded by NISHQ personnel with contributive efforts by other elements of the Naval Intelligence Command.

Conscientious Objector's Petition Denied

On 8 February 1971, a Lieutenant (JG) on extended active duty in the regular Navy, submitted application for discharge as a conscientious objector. His application for discharge was formally denied by the Chief of Navy Personnel on 18 July 1971. Subsequently, the Subject filed a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Through the Navy Judge Advocate General, the Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas requested investigation to determine the validity of the Subject's claim of conscientious objection to be used in defending the habeas corpus action against the Navy.

The investigation generally resulted in indications that Subject's conscientious objection had recently crystallized and was not of long duration.

Subject was active in ROTC during his tenure at Yale University. He was commissioned upon graduation and went into flight training. He applied for conscientious objector status while in advanced flight training. His seventy-eight page application for discharge was designed to support his objection to war on the grounds of morality and his convictions as an Ethical Culturist. His application was characterized as an artistic work of self-aggrandizement beyond all proportion to sincere belief by the Chief of Naval Personnel who resolved that Subject's beliefs were "not the deep, life-controlling convictions of a true conscientious objector."

In a comprehensive Memorandum and Order, U.S. District Court Judge Warren D. COX, Southern District of Texas, denied the Subject's petition on 9 February 1972. Judge COX, in essence, based his finding on the facts that for five and one-half years Subject's Naval record was devoid of any expression of objection to combat-oriented service; that the Subject did not present his claim until his state of training would have enabled him to earn a livelihood by flying; that the Subject had not been completely honest with the Navy in contradiction to the standards of an Ethical Culturist, which he professed to be; and that he refused the opportunity to be interviewed by a field grade officer, thus failing to exhaust his remedies within the Navy. Judge COX concluded his ruling by stating, "The pat, glib story of the petitioner was not impressive and the alleged convictions were not believable."

A copy of Judge COX's order was forwarded by the Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of Texas, with his thanks for a thorough and competent investigation conducted by the Naval Investigative Service in this case.

(NIS involvement in this matter was predicated essentially on the interest of the U.S. Attorney in a thorough examination of Subject's motivation for filing a writ which raised the question of the correctness of the Navy's denial of his application for discharge as a conscientious objector. Carte blanche authorization to conduct investigations concerning conscientious objectors is not to be inferred from the summary of this unique case.)

NIS Activities Inspected/Visited

During the period 14 January to 7 February 1972 the following NIS activities were visited or inspected by NISHQ/NISPAC personnel: NISO's Hawaii, Guam, Japan and the Philippines; NISRA's Subic Bay, Manila, Taipei, Yokosuka, Okinawa and Iwakuni; and NISSU's San Miguel and Hong Kong. The group consisted of the following NISHQ/NISPAC personnel: CAPT. P. J. FOLEY, Deputy Director; CAPT. F. C. SATTERTHWAITE, Commanding Officer, NISPAC; Mr. J. W. LYNCH, Asst. Director for Investigations; LCDR E. T. CARTER, USN (SC), Head, Supply & Fiscal Division; S/A R. L. VOLLRATH, Head, Career Services Division; LT. R. L. LATHAM, USN, Head, Administrative Services Division; and S/A B. G. TRUXELL, Asst. Head, Criminal Investigations Division.

S/A Thomas E. EWALD is CDBMPCSPBQSA

S/A Thomas E. EWALD has recently been praised for his work as Chorus Director of the Bryn Mawr(Pennsylvania) Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America. Assigned to NISSU Warminster, Pa., S/A EWALD has, over the past several years, developed a substantial reputation for excellence in the field. Tom is held in high regard by his peers as is attested to by the following article appearing in the program of the Ninth Annual Show presented by Bryn Mawr Chapter.

" ... in 1968 he led the Chapter to the Central Division Championship and the privilege of competing in the Mid-Atlantic District Chorus competition. Just to prove it wasn't an accident Tom again led the group to the East Central division championship in 1969 and third place in 1970 and 1971. This is Tom Ewald-Chorus Director, quarteter and a very fine talented guy."



C. L. ATKINSON, Jr.



T. V. CASH



A. A. CAZARES



K. R. DOKTOR



T. H. DUGGAN



F. E. FIEGER



M. FRANKEL



T. A. GIBBINS



B. F. GRAY



R. R. HALL

Office of Naval Intelligence Agents' Basic Training Course

4B-66 14 Mar. - 8 Apr. 1966

Arlington, Virginia



J. P. HARRINGTON



R. L. HILL



J. M. KAMANA, Jr.



R. H. KELWICK



A. MARRETTA



V. N. RAINS



R. E. ROBERTS



S. D. SPURLOCK



D. S. SWEENEY



J. J. WALSH



J. B. WALTON



T. J. WHELAN



M. T. WHIDDEN, Jr.



F. L. WHITE

Where Are They Now?

Pictured and identified on the adjoining page, the NIS Newsletter features a class photograph of the Agent's Basic Class, 4B-66. Of the twenty-four students who attended this class at the Fairmont Building, Arlington, Virginia, fourteen remain employed as Special Agents and ten have resigned.

NAME & EOD

NISOs/NISRAs Assigned

ATKINSON, Charles L. Jr.
2 AUG 65

NISRA Camp Lejeune, NISRA Cherry Point, NISRA Keflavik, NISRA Cherry Point

CASH, Thomas V.
7 JUN 65

NISRA Washington, D.C., Resigned
29 MAY 70

CAZARES, Andrew A.
24 MAY 65

NISRA Los Angeles, Resigned 22 JUL 66

DOKTOR, Kenneth R.
10 MAY 65

NISRA New York, NISRA Utica, NISRA New York, NISRA DaNang, NISRA New York

DUGGAN, Thomas H.
14 JUN 65

NISRA Norfolk, NISRA Little Creek (Dam Neck), NISRA Little Creek

FIEGER, Frank E.
24 MAY 65

NISRA Chicago, NISRA Denver, NISRA Minneapolis, NISHQ

FRANKEL, Marvin
28 JUN 65

NISRA San Bernardino (China Lake)
NISRA Subic Bay

GIBBINS, Thomas A.
28 JUN 65

NISRA Newport, NISRA Springfield (Burlington, VT.)

GRAY, Bert F. Jr.
10 MAY 65

NISRA Corpus Christi, NISRA Corpus Christi (NAS C.C.), NISRA Kodiak (Adak), NISRA Oklahoma City (SRA)

HALL, Robert R.
30 JUN 65

NISO San Francisco, NISRA Camden, NISRA Siagon, NISRA DaNang, NISRA Charlottesville (Fairmont, W.Va.)
Resigned 30 AUG 68

HARRINGTON, John P.
5 APR 65

NISRA Washington, D.C. Resigned
15 APR 66

HILL, Ronald L.
21 JUN 65

NISO New Orleans, NISRA El Paso (San Angelo) Resigned 19 AUG 66

KAMANA, John M. Jr.
28 JUN 65

NISRA Honolulu; Resigned 10 AUG 66

KELWICK, R.H.
30 AUG 65

NISRA Chicago, NISO Boston, NISRA
S. Mass., NISRA N. Mass., NISRA
Boston

MARRETTA, Albert
21 JUN 65

NISRA San Francisco, NISRA Treasure
Island

RAINS, Virgil N.
30 JUN 65

NISRA Moffett Field, NISRA Ft. Amador
(IOS), NISRA North Island

ROBERTS, Richard E.
28 JUN 65

NISRA San Diego, NISRA San Diego
(NTC) Resigned 15 JAN 71

SPURLOCK, Stephen D.
1 JUN 65

NISRA Chicago, NISRA Great Lakes.

SWEENEY, Daniel S.
1 MAR 65

NISO Boston, NISRA Washington, D.C.

WALSH, John J.
28 JUN 65

NISRA San Francisco, NISRA Alameda,
NISRA Okinawa, NISRA Atsugi (SRA)

WALTON, John B.
17 MAY 65

NISRA Chicago, NISRA Omaha,
Resigned 18 OCT 68

WHELAN, Thomas J.
24 MAY 65

NISRA Washington, D.C., Resigned
23 JUN 67

WHIDDEN, Marshall T. Jr.
24 MAY 65

NISRA Charleston, NISRA Nashville,
NISRA Key West, NISRA Siagon

WHITE, Fred L.
22 JUN 64

NISO New Orleans, NISRA Dallas, NISHQ,
NISRA Ft. Amador, Resigned 4 DEC 70

Statements Of The Quarter

The following statements were extracted from reports received recently in NIS-21.

"Source contended that Subject left the state because he could not get along with his stepfather, who was a bachelor who never had any children."

"He further characterized Subject as a frugal liver."

"He stated that he did not know personally whether or not Subject could be bribed, but he rather doubted it unless, of course, Subject wanted to be."

"The landlady of the building was an aunt of Subject's but she died a few years ago and sold the building."

Training Films Available At NISHQ

The Agent Training Branch, has inaugurated a system for the loan of 16mm motion picture films to field components for local training purposes. In this and future editions of the NIS Newsletter several films will be described so that field components may select those films which will be pertinent to current local training requirements. NIS field components may obtain any of the listed films by telephoning the Agent Training Branch, NIS-252, Autovon 221-0158 or 221-0159, and requesting the appropriate film. The film(s), if not currently on loan, will be forwarded promptly by mail direct to the requesting component. The maximum utilization of the films can only be affected if the films are promptly returned. In most cases only one copy of the film is held by NISHQ.

Apprehension and Search of Persons - B & W, 27 min. (1956)
U.S. Army #TF - 19-2287; U.S. Navy # MA 8585

This film depicts U. S. Army military police utilizing apprehension and search techniques involving criminal suspects and including, frisk, wall and complete searches. The film also covers the proper use of handcuffs.

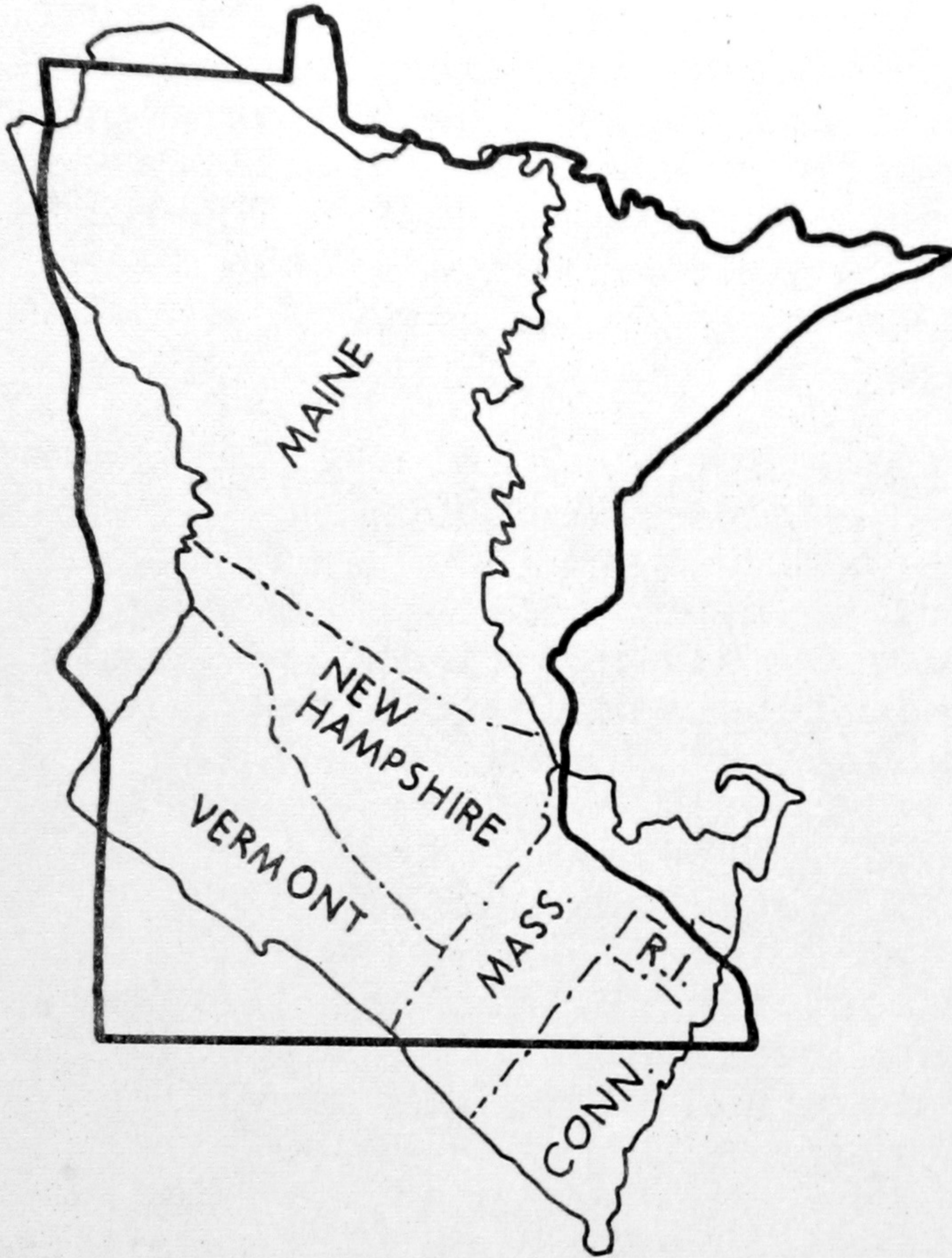
Surveillance - B & W, 45 min. FOUO (1966)
U.S. Army #TF - 30-3621; U.S. Navy # MA 10632

An excellent training film depicting U. S. Army Military Intelligence Agents conducting a surveillance of a suspected espionage agent. It shows both foot and vehicular surveillance techniques and pitfalls to avoid.

Processing of Evidence(Part I) - Preservation and Collection
B & W, 36 min. (1960)
U.S. Army #TF - 19-2966; U.S. Navy # Not Available

Depicts the military investigator establishing control at the scene of a crime. Shows the responsibilities of the investigator, types of evidence to consider, and the collection, identification, preservation and chain of custody of physical evidence.

ANYONE FOR A ROAD TRIP?



In addition to the State of Minnesota with its 84,068 square miles, which is large enough to contain six New England states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut), NISRA-Minneapolis services Douglas County, Wisconsin, an area of 1,332 square miles, and the entire state of North Dakota with 70,665 square miles, for a total area coverage of 156,065 square miles.

To appreciate the travel distance required by NISRA-Minneapolis to service this area in the U.S., utilizing the road atlas as a source, comparative mileages are quoted below. The distance from NISRA Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Fortuna, North Dakota is 628 miles. This is greater than the distance from Boston, Mass. to Cleveland, Ohio; from Philadelphia, Pa. to Fort Wayne, Indiana; or from Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, Georgia.

Greater still is the distance from Eitzen, Minnesota, located in the southeast corner of the state, to Fortuna, North Dakota, which is 788 miles. This is greater than the distance from Boston, Mass. to Lansing, Michigan; from Philadelphia, Pa. to Chicago, Illinois; or from Salt Lake City, Utah to San Francisco, California.

Extreme temperature conditions in the area serviced by NISRA Minneapolis vary from 95° in the Summer to -42° in the Winter. During the peak winter months, the wind-chill factor can lower the latter temperature to 65° below zero.

In the continual effort to maintain case currency and insure expeditious handling, NISRA-Minneapolis conducts approximately fifty road trips per year which require driving an average 11,000 miles per month. Despite the extensive mileage required and hazards encountered in the area, such as an annual snowfall accumulation of 68 inches and resultant floods in the Spring, such obstacles are overcome by the "can do" spirit of its agents. Such was the situation confronting S/A L.P. KING during a certain weekend

in the month of February 1970 when he was requested to expedite a sensitive investigation stemming from a reciprocal case for a foreign government and involving the internal security of that government. The lead was located in a small isolated community in North Dakota approximately 600 miles from NISRA-Minneapolis. Due to the case urgency and poor driving conditions resulting from a recent snowfall, S/A KING traveled by commercial air from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to the North Dakota airport nearest the isolated town. Upon his arrival, and having made prior telephonic arrangements with the nearest U.S. Navy Recruiting Office for use of a vehicle, S/A KING drove the hazardous 70 miles to the isolated town, conducted the investigation, and returned to NISRA-Minneapolis the same day. The results of this investigation were forwarded to the overseas NISO within seventy-two hours of its receipt.

The benefits of working and living in Minnesota more than compensate for the seasonal temperature variations and the extensive number of road trips required by the NISRA to service the area. Summer and winter sports and activities abound in its 4,059 square miles of inland waters; its over 14,000 lakes, 60 state parks and 35 open ski areas. In the Summer Minnesota attracts many tourists with its boating, swimming, water skiing and fishing for the famous walleye pike, trout, northern pike, muskies and sturgeon. Fall and winter activities include hunting for deer, moose, bear pheasant and ducks; also snowmobiling, ice skating, ice boat sailing and ice fishing are popular sports. North Dakota, too, offers many seasonal attractions with its rodeos, five Indian Reservations, nearly 100 federal, state and private areas available to trailer and tent campers.



PROMOTIONS

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-13

ORME, Robert T.
SEAL, Kenneth A.
WHEELER, Jerry A.

SRA, NISRA Keflavik
Supervising Agent, NISO Vietnam
SRA, NISRA El Toro

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-12

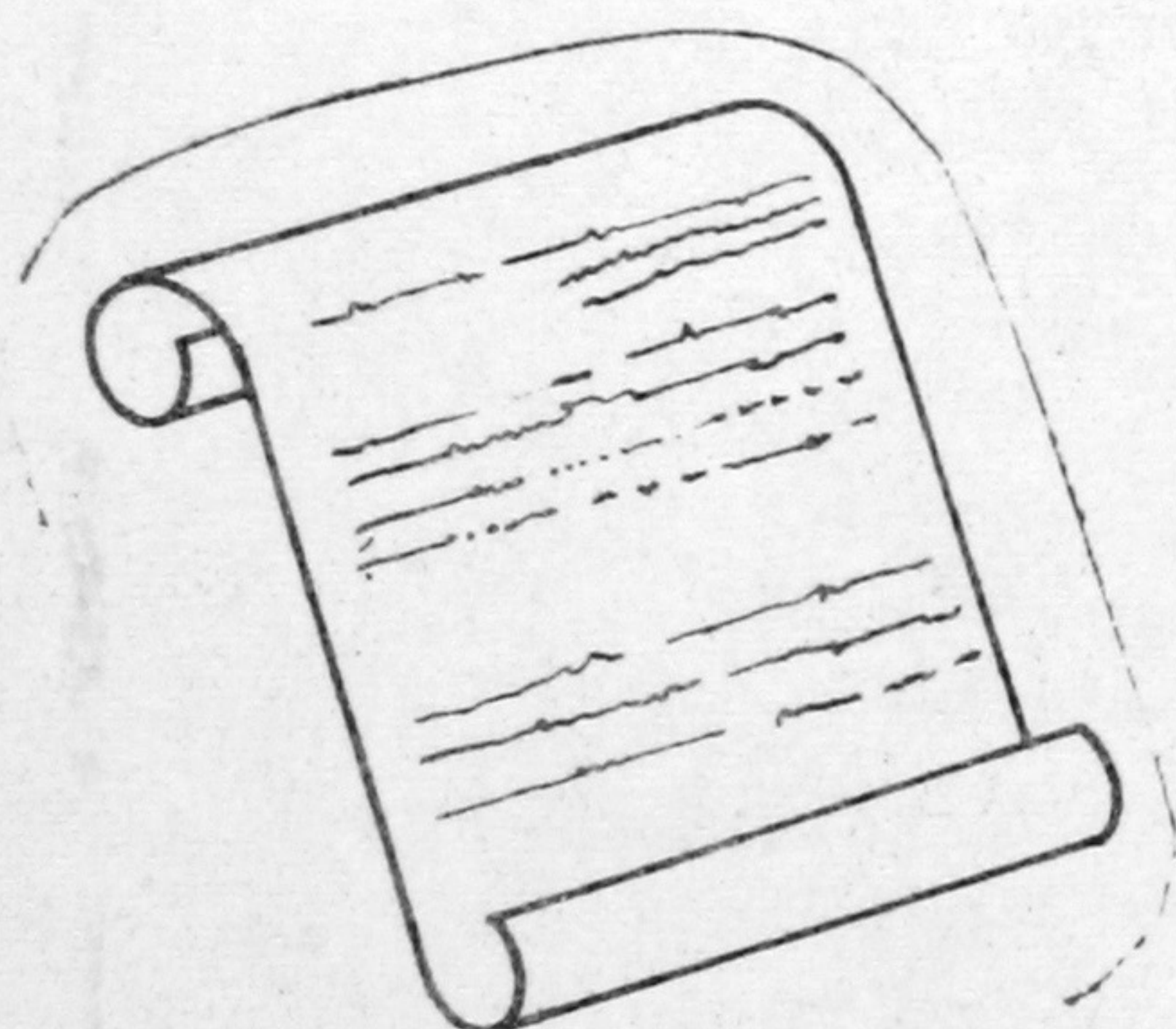
BAGSHAW, Robert
COMES, Philip E.
DEITCH, Barry N.
DONAHUE, Neil A.
GUTSHALL, Stephen C.

Senior Journeyman, NISRA Newport
Senior Journeyman, NISRA Naples
Case Supervisor, Fort Holabird, NISHQ
ASRA, NISRA Pearl Harbor
Senior Journeyman, NISRA Kodiak

JESSE, Albert F.	ASRA, NISRA San Diego
LANKFORD, James M.	ASRA, NISRA Dallas
LARSON, Donald A.	ASRA, NISRA Minneapolis
NELMS, Nowell D.	Senior Journeyman, NISRA Norfolk
NICHOLSON, Willard B.	Rep. Resident Agent, NISRA Kenitra
RANKIN, Harold L.	SRA, NISRA Houston
STEPHENSON, Thomas E.	Senior Journeyman/ASRA NISRA Yokosuka
SUNDSTROM, Carl W.	Rep. Resident Agent, NISRA Coronado
SNYDER, Waldemar G.	Rep. Resident Agent, NISRA Barbers Pt.

AUTHORIZED PROMOTIONS TO GS-11

HOPKINSON, Peter A.	04
MORRIS, Joseph C.	05
LIEHR, Joseph T.	11
BERRYMAN, Robert B.	12



AWARDS

COMMENDATIONS

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

QUALITY STEP INCREASE

FAIR, Robert V.	06
ANDREWS, William R.	08
FERGUSON, Thomas E.	12
BURKHAMER, John R.	60

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

WILSON, Edward J.	01	DODDS, Robert B.	12
ALLRED, Benjamin E.	06	GUTSHALL, Stephen C.	13
AMMONS, Nathan L.	06	LAUGHTIN, Donald R.	20
PARKER, Malcolm M.	06	JONES, Joyce H.	60
SEAL, Kenneth A.	06	LOGAN, Fred L.	60
TINSLEY, John K.	06	ROBY, Jerry L.	60
RANKIN, Harold L.	08	LAMBERT, Anderson T.	82
DONNENWIRTH, Thomas J.	09	GIVENS, John C.	83
BAUMAN, Robert H.	12	WOROCHOCK, William A.	84

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE RATING

GUEDALIA, Jack "I"	01
DUFFY, Gregory L.	04
FRANKEL, Marvin	83

SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT CASH AWARD

WILLIAMS, Thomas C.	(\$250)	20
ROBY, Jerry L.	(\$250)	60
COOK, Richard H.	(\$250)	60

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

LANGAGER, John E.	00	SCHRODER, John J.	11
SHEVLIN, Edward F.	00	STILWELL, Fred L.	11
WALL, Robert C.	00	SUMNER, Warren K.	11
GUEDALIA, Jack "I"	01	TAYLOR, Robert A.	11
SMITH, Albert F.	01	URIU, Tadashi	11
WHITEHOUSE, Robert A.	01	BRIGHT, Ronald E.	12
JEPSON, William B.	03	FERGUSON, Thomas E.	12
WILSON, Joseph L.	03	KOHLMEYER, Robert E.	12
DALEY, Joseph P.	03	QUINN, Reed G.	12
CREATURO, James J.	04	SMOOT, Marvin W.	12
DE MOLLI, Bruno E.	04	WALSH, John J.	12
ALDRIDGE, Goethe W.	05	BARKER, Lionel A.	13
ATKINSON, Charles L.	05	GUTSHALL, Stephen C.	13
BROCK, Raymond	05	BANKSTON, Clyde A.	14
MORRIS, Joseph C.	05	BARROWS, Robert J.	14
MULLIGAN, George D.	05	BEENE, Joe F.	14
PARSONS, Benonia E.	05	BERLIN, Edward A.	14
SALMON, Ronald W.	05	CLEVELAND, Walter G.	14
STEWART, James W.	05	DONAHUE, Neil A.	14
TOLER, Charles D.	05	DOYEL, Marion L.	14
FAIR, Robert V.	06	DUNN, Lee R.	14
HANNAH, Todd G.	06	FINKBONER, Charles F.	14
MCKENNA, Richard E.	06	HUDSON, Bill E.	14
FELDERHOFF, Charles F.	08	MITCHELL, Donald L.	14
RANKIN, Harold L.	08	NAGLE, Michael D.	14
SMITH, R. Michael	08	NICKEL, Kenneth W.	14
DONNENWIRTH, Thomas J.	09	NOLAN, Thomas J.	14
MALDONADO, Jose A.	10	RUDE, Raymond R.	14
ABRAMS, Howard L.	11	SAVERANCE, William D.	14
BLISS, M. Sherman	11	SKIFF, Carl L.	14
BROOKS, George E.	11	SNYDER, W. Gordon	14
COLE, Charles N.	11	ADDISON, Millard E.	20
FOCHT, Walter S.	11	LAUGHTIN, Donald R.	20
GIVENS, Fred F.	11	MCCULLAH, Lanny E.	20
HANSEN, Hans P.	11	PARKEY, Jack L.	20
HERDER, Louis B.	11	THOMAS, Lester G.	20
HOWE, Wesley W.	11	NAYLOR, Joseph F.	60
HUDGINS, Mathaniel J.	11	TRIPLETT, John W.	60
JESSE, Albert F.	11	DAVIS, James R.	81
LYNCH, Frank G.	11	SIMPRINI, James J.	81
MCCLELLAN, George G.	11	STALLINGS, Thomas Y.	81
MCDONALD, Vincent K.	11	WALSH, John J.	81
PARE, David F.	11	MCDONALD, Vernell	83
REIS, George R.	11		

TRANSFERS

	From	To
KUEHL, Winston C.	NISHQ	NISO New York
STEPHENS, Grant J.	NISHQ	NISPAC
MULLIGAN, George D.	NISRA New London	NISRA Camp Lejeune
PLANTON, David N.	NISO New York	NISHQ
BUTLER, Lawrence W.	NISRA Camp Lejeune	NISRA Quonset Pt.
SCHANZ, Harry J.	NISRA Milwaukee	NISRA Yokosuka

WALL, Robert C.	NISRA San Diego	NISHQ
RIVERS, William J.	NISO Washington	NISHQ
SHEVLIN, Edward F.	NISO Washington	NISHQ
BICKLEY, Charles M.	NISO Vietnam	NISRA Camp Pendleton
MCKENNA, Richard E.	NISO Vietnam	NISRA Memphis
SEAL, Kenneth A.	NISO Charleston	NISO Vietnam

SEC DEPARTMENT AWARDS

U.S. Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon

LCDR Douglas M. HACKETT	NISHQ
LT David F. POUND	NISHQ

Letter of Commendation

Arthur D. GASSAWAY	NISO San Diego
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Letter of Appreciation

Don C. GORHAM	NISHQ
ENS Peggy RICKER	NISHQ

SEC DEPARTMENT TRAINING

IOS Seminar - NISHQ (10 - 13 January 1972)

C.H. HOUGHTON	NISO Boston	D.C. GORHAM	NISHQ
M.A. RANDISI	NISO New York	H.B. WARREN	NISHQ
J.S. STRAUB	NISO Philadelphia	CDR N.E. MOORE	USNISO Vietnam
J.C. BOEHLER	NISO Norfolk	T.G. DOYLE	USNISRA Gtmo Bay
D.H. TIPTON	NISO Charleston	E.M. MURPHY	USNISO Europe
E.A. HENDRICKS	NISO New Orleans	R.W. WARDMAN	USNIS Pacific
R. SCHALLER	NISO Chicago	E.F. COLLINS	USNISO Hawaii
A.D. GASSAWAY	NISO San Diego	G.A. SHEPHERD	USNISO Japan
D.S. MCCARTHY	NISO San Francisco	P.L. ANDERSON	USNISRA Naples
R.D. CASAD	NISO Seattle	M.E. WOLF	USNISRA Keflavik
R.P. RAY	NISO Washington		

G. BELAVAL	NISRA Roosevelt Roads
R.R. MAHER	USNISO Philippines
LCDR M.T. DOSS, Jr.	USNISRA Rota
LCDR G.T. HEIM	USNISRA Fort Amador
LCDR J.L. RICHARDSON	USNISO Marianas

Defense Intelligence School - Joint Intelligence Orientation Course - 5 Jan - 2 Feb 1972

LTJG Thomas L. MARTIN	NISHQ
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Effective Executive Course, Washington, D.C. - February 1972

Jack McDonnell	NISHQ
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