

# NIS OCTOBER 1980

# QUARTERLY

## NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE



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Naval Investigative Service exhibit at International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference held at St. Louis, Missouri. Feature article on Page 4.

## From The Director's Desk

In the last Quarterly I commented on the dynamism of the NIS and the changes that are continually taking place. Well, as you all probably know by now, the past three months have been no exception.

Certainly foremost on everyone's mind is the decision that NIS will become a second echelon command. Although neither the specific mechanics nor timing have been determined, the long range effect should be beneficial. It now appears that NIS will be elevated to the same level as NAVINTCOM and the Naval Security Group and that DIRNIS will become a Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence. Concomitantly, I am certain that additional duties and responsibilities shall accrue. For example, it may well happen that an aggregation of functions that are naturally related to the present NIS mission will be transferred to the new Deputy DNI (i.e., security of classified matter, physical security, additional interagency coordination responsibilities, etc.)

Having said all that, let me assure everyone that the historic mission and essence of NIS will not change and any additional responsibilities will be accompanied by the necessary resources to do the job.

I believe that the major benefits of achieving second echelon status will accrue in three areas:

(1) Fiscal - NIS should finally have an identifiable appropriation which, even if not "fenced," should at least be easier to defend.

(2) Civilian Personnel - Similar to fiscal, the ceiling will be a "NIS allowance" rather than being submerged and technically invisible in a much larger manpower pool.



(3) Finally, I believe that much of the competition for dollars and people that now legitimately takes place can be eliminated.

What of the cost for those benefits? There will have to be some organizational realignments at NISHQ in the personnel and fiscal areas, and certainly a substantial amount of paperwork revision to instructions, directives, etc. This burden will fall almost entirely on headquarters.

One aspect that is obvious and that Sherm Bliss has addressed in his comments deserves a word. With visibility comes accountability. Any problem areas will be readily identifiable with NIS and the potential luxury of laying the blame elsewhere will be eliminated. This is good, NIS has always met its challenges like a champion.

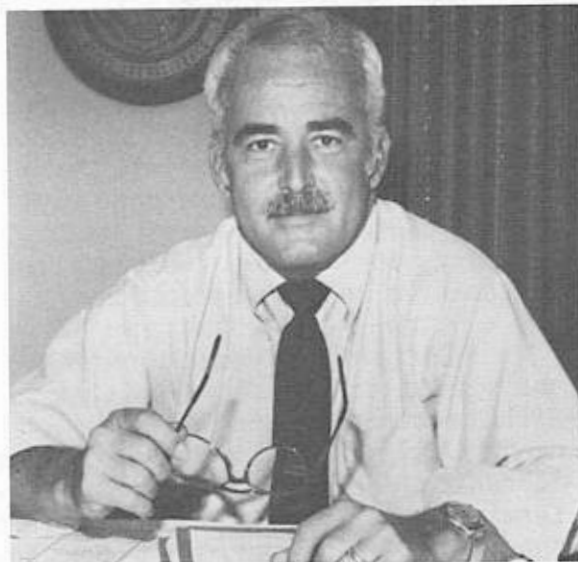
I continue to meet and visit with many of you in my travels. It's a new pleasure each time I visit another office and reaffirm what I already know, that each of you makes NIS look good every day by the professional way the job is being done.

*JR. Souano*

## From The Deputy Director's Desk

The several developments regarding organizational status, resource acquisition and relocation of the headquarters have occupied the attention of many of us at NISHQ for the past few months and perhaps because of their dramatic nature, have tended to obscure some of their implications. It is premature to bask in the warmth of these forthcoming changes. Implicit in them is an expression of confidence in the Naval Investigative Service and manifest recognition of the important role NIS plays in aiding the Navy-Marine Corps team function more efficiently and more effectively. But once the glow rubs off, these changes represent the most critical challenge to face our organization in many years. No longer will we be able to claim, privately or publicly, that any failures on our part are attributable to anyone other than ourselves. The gauntlet is being thrown down, and we must ensure we are capable of responding to the challenge.

The demand for skilled management at all echelons, from the headquarters to the individual agent managing his time and caseload has never been greater. The need to identify areas in which we can tighten our belts, reducing expenses or conserving manpower, has not lessened with the prospect of enhanced resources. It has intensified. Not only our policies but also our procedures need to be reviewed with a critical eye. Although some of you have heard me sing this tune before in other incarnations, it is not enough to state, "We do it such and such a way because we've always done it that way..." or "...because that's the way it was being done when I got here..." We must examine the underlying rationale for our procedures, applying different yardsticks, and either revalidate our procedures or alternatively amend



them or even discard them. And, while some impetus for this can emanate from this headquarters, it must be a wholly cooperative, team effort. It is my personal view that newcomers to the Naval Investigative Service, be they junior agents, new CO's, or recently acquired support personnel, have virtually unlimited potential to be of great value to NIS in this task. Their minds have not been clouded by exposure to precedent, precedent which may have lost its validity with changing circumstances and the passage of time, and although there will naturally be some "reinventing of the wheel," we should especially encourage them to question NIS policy and procedures.

We are marching rapidly to the point where our options for further travel will narrow sharply to either falling on our swords or attaining new heights of achievement and excellence. It is incumbent on us all, collectively and individually, to demonstrate that we are willing and capable to meet the full spectrum of this challenge.

*R. V. Birri*

## Assistant Director Retires

Special Agent Thomas J. Nolan retired on 29 August 1980, after serving twenty-six years with the Naval Investigative Service. Tom began his distinguished government career after graduating from St. John's University in 1949. He served in the U.S. Coast Guard as a Port Security Officer in New York City, as a legal counsel on Court Martial Boards and a member of the Physical Evaluation Board, until he left the service as a LTJG in 1954. While in the service Tom attended St. John's University School of Law and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1953.



His career with NIS commenced on 11 April 1954 as a contract agent with the District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District. Tom's impressive supervisory abilities were recognized early in his career and he was selected as the Supervising Agent, NISO Marianas in 1961. In 1963 Tom was transferred to NISHQ and was assigned as Head of the Fraud Investigations Division. Because of Tom's sound administrative and managerial abilities, he was selected for assignments as Supervising Agent at NISOs Philadelphia, NISPAC, and San Diego. He returned to NISHQ in 1978 and served as the Assistant Director for Criminal



Matters/Head, Criminal Investigations Department until his recent retirement.

Tom was one of NIS' top managers and his many contributions in the field of criminal investigations will have a lasting effect on the Naval Investigative Service for many years to come. His talents, gregarious and unfailing good humor will never be forgotten by his many friends within the Naval Investigative Service. His future years will be spent at his picturesque home on the Magothy River in Maryland.



By: Deputy Regional Director for  
Operations, R. T. Orme

The Naval Investigative Service was recently a major participant in the 87th Annual International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri, from 13 to 18 September 1980.

Established in 1893, the IACP is the nations oldest and leading association of police executives. With a membership in excess of 12,000, representing sixty-three nation of the world, the IACP is involved in serving the law enforcement profession and the public by advancing the art of police science. Its aims are to foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world. Through a variety of activities, including consultant surveys, law enforcement research, training aids, audio visual programs, and a network of training programs, the IACP assists all levels of law enforcement departments in improving their services. In an effort to improve and professionalize police service, IACP has provided assistance and advice to a large number of police agencies, criminal justice planning councils, educational institutions, Congressional Committees, and U.S. Presidential Commissions.

Each year, through a conference, the IACP conducts a general business meeting of all members. At that time, officers are elected, resolutions and policy statements adopted, and proposed constitutional changes ratified or rejected. Each standing committee meets during this time to formulate the coming year's policies and procedures pertaining to its particular area of expertise. The resulting committee reports provide for constant updating of law enforcement efforts in the areas of arson, auto theft, emergency planning, highway safety, international policy, legislation, organized crime, public relations and mass communications, crime prevention, research, narcotics and dangerous drugs and uniform crime reports. NIS has two active members on the 1979-1980 committee rosters. Special Agent J. E. Langager, Head, Technical Services Department, NISHQ, is a member of the Communications Committee, and Special Agent D. V. Stuart SAC, NISRA NTC San Diego, serves on the Arson Committee. Other NIS Special Agents have recently been nominated for membership to several more committees.

The IACP Conference also brings members into direct contact with manufacturers of law enforcement products and equipment, as well as federal enforcement agencies. Each conference member and visitor has

the opportunity to examine the latest products of the industry in the police technology field, ranging from work shoes to firearms and helicopters. There were 208 exhibitors at this year's conference which included representation by NIS and the following U.S. Government Agencies: U.S. Air Force Security; U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; U.S. Customs Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Office of Inspector General; U.S. Department of Justice; Interpol; U.S. Department of State, Office of Security; Drug Enforcement Administration; Internal Revenue Service; U.S. Marshals Service and U.S. Secret Service.

The government law enforcement exhibits consisted of display boards with photographs depicting various activities performed by the agencies. The photographs were used to attract the attention of the IACP member. Some photo boards were elaborate with expensive wooden display cabinets and back lighting while others were cork board with felt backing and thumb tacks. Like the commercial vendors, the majority of agencies passed out information leaflets, descriptive literature on their organizations and memorabilia. The brochures commonly listed the responsibility of the agencies and identified the various locations of their offices for contact points.

The NIS exhibit was prepared by Special Agent J. W. Tuckish, Technical Services Department, and Ms. Janet D. Herbert, Training Division at NISHQ. The display was headed by a large colored photograph of the USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CV-67) with accompanying patina colored NIS seal. The display contained eight color photographs, with description, which portrayed the following NIS agent activities: Agent Afloat Program, CI/CE participation, criminal investigations, communications network, firearms training; forensic

science, hostage negotiations, and unarmed self-defense. A copy of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, July 1976 reprint on "Naval Investigative Service: Case Management on a Global Basis" and a booklet entitled "Naval Investigative Service" was given to the conference attendees as handouts. The booklet was designed to acquaint the various law enforcement officials with NIS and contained a tear off liaison questionnaire on the back page. The page stated:

"If your agency does not now maintain active liaison with the Naval Investigative Service on matters of mutual interest, and it is your desire to initiate a continuing liaison relationship, please complete the following and return this card by U.S. mail to NIS Headquarters:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_"

For the convenience of the official, the page was franked and addressed to NISHQ. The booth was continually manned by NIS personnel in order that NIS could be explained and questions answered. A copy of NIS-2 was also available to provide points of liaison contact on request. In addition to the handouts, the booth visitors were given Navy and Marine memorabilia such as key chains, decals and bumper stickers. NIS rulers, coffee cups and key chains were also presented to many booth visitors. Small stick-on NIS decals were used to make the delegates honorary NIS Special Agents and on any day, half of the convention attendees could be seen wearing the decals. It is estimated that over 3,000 conference attendees viewed the NIS exhibit during the convention. This was notable since the 1980 convention recorded an attendance of 4,545. Many of the booth

visitors were attracted to the photograph of the USS KENNEDY proclaiming they had children or relatives in the Navy. Numerous complimentary remarks were made regarding the NIS exhibit; many cited it as the best booth there and some proclaimed that they had been attending the convention for years and were most impressed with the NIS exhibit. The success of the NIS exhibit was realized in the recognition by three government agencies who intend to change or modify their booths to conform with the NIS display. The majority of visitors commented on the professionalism of the NIS personnel monitoring the booth and telling the NIS story.

NIS operated a hospitality suite at the Bel-Air Hilton for liaison with attending law enforcement professionals. Each NISO manager, NISRA supervisor and NISRU RRA was previously requested to canvass counterparts and liaison contacts relative to their attendance at the IACP conference. Those attendees, along with other exhibit visitors, were invited to the hospitality suite which was continually operated during the duration of the convention. NIS entertained over 400 conference attendees at the suite and also held a reception for those attendees singled out for special attention by NIS field supervisors. A polaroid camera was used to photograph many of the guests for a remembrance of their conference participation. The attendees at the suite consisted of three Marine Provost Marshals, thirty-three representatives of eight counterpart agencies, twenty-eight high ranking officials from twelve nations (Spain, France, South Africa, Venezuela, Canada, Japan, Republic of China, Australia, Saudi Arabia, England, Nigeria, Israel), the U.S. Chief of Interpol, six directors of state investigative agencies, seventy-eight chiefs of police, mayors and numerous operational supervisors for law enforce-

ment departments. In addition to the camaraderie, NIS memorabilia was presented.

The formal participation of NIS in the 87th Annual IACP Conference was in furtherance of the NIS Public Affairs Program. Other governmental agencies have been actively participating in the conference for several years, promoting their agency and strengthening their liaison contacts. Although this was our first attempt at such a venture, it was the consensus of all NIS attendees in St. Louis that our participation was an unqualified success. The hours were long and arduous; however, the results more than compensated for the effort. There were some "lessons learned" that were minor in nature but which should make similar type participation in future events of this even more productive. As a sidelight, but an indicator of the potential of such participation, is the fact that various applications for employment, including an SF-171 from one police chief, were received without any recruitment solicitation from any of the NIS representatives. All in all, each employee of NIS would have been proud of its representation and the manner and scope of its success. The next IACP convention is scheduled for New Orleans during October 1981 and, barring any unforeseen circumstances, NIS plans on being represented "nulli secunus."

## NISRA Camp Lejeune

By: Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge, Nick Nicholson

The recruiting poster read something like, "if you want to have fun, join the Marines." Another reflected that well-worn, perhaps over-used phrase, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going." The Marines today are as tough as they ever were. So are the agents assigned to NISRA Camp Lejeune.



NISRA Camp Lejeune, including NISRU New River, presently has four secretaries, one Yeoman, fourteen civilian Special Agents and five USMC Special Agents aboard. One would have to look hard to ever find that many on board at one time, as leave, TAD, transfers and attrition take their toll. A Camp Lejeune agent knows if he can make it for three years under the grinding, grueling pace, another office will be a "piece of cake." Where else can one come to think of a triple ax murder as a routine, one Agent case? Well now, you say to yourself at this point, that's a bunch of re-chewed Bull Durham. Not really!

As this article is commenced on a Monday, let's take a look at the past weekend's activity. On Friday night, the Duty Agent was called out on an alleged rape, a burglary and a vehicle arson. Saturday was more of the same, as it was necessary to

respond to a burglary, an aggravated assault, a forcible sodomy and another burglary which developed narcotics implications. Sunday was a breeze, with only one reported burglary.

Because this kind of pace can wear you down, the duty roster is closely scrutinized by all. Actually, two rosters are used, one for the weekdays and another for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. This way an agent will not stand duty more than one weekend day a month.

NISRA Camp Lejeune has also experimented with, and found very successful, the squad system. There are four squads, each having a senior agent as the squad leader, covering the following general areas: crimes against persons, crimes against property, fraud/counterintelligence and narcotics. The squad members and leaders are rotated every six months or so, thus permitting everyone to develop true expertise in a given area. This also gives the senior agent/squad leader the opportunity to practice a fair amount of personnel management as well as case management. Most Camp Lejeune agents favor this system, and the value of it is vividly evident by the results achieved.

Such a "humongous" amount of evidence is processed through the office, in excess of 600 pieces on file at last count, that it was necessary to appoint a Special Agent as the Evidence Custodian on a full-time basis. He is assisted by an alternate. The Evidence Custodian holds the job for six months, after which time he is rotated back to one of the squads. He is relieved by the alternate, who has served a six-month apprenticeship. Plans are in the offing to hire a civilian to fill the Evidence Custodian billet, which has been approved.



Located some fourteen miles south of the main base at Camp Lejeune is the Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), and NISRU New River. There are presently three agents assigned there, with an average monthly caseload of fifty.

As you scratch your head and ponder whether to swallow all this, you might ask yourself what creates all this activity. It's 60,000 Marines, that's what. The "military community" at MCB, Camp Lejeune alone, including active, retired and dependent personnel, is estimated to be 65,000 people. Then you have to figure in the people at the Air Station at New River. The military and civilian community there numbers approximately 10,000 people.

Camp Lejeune which is billed as the "World's most complete amphibious training base" has three major commands - the Second Marine Division; the Second Force Service Support Group and Marine Corps Base. Likewise, there are three primary elements at the Air Station - Marine Air Groups 26 and 29, and Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River. There would be no point in this characterization to try to explain the mission of each of these units. You might recall though, that personnel from the Air Station participated in the aborted attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran.

One of our "new hires" was notified he had been selected for employment at Camp Lejeune, located in Jacksonville, N.C. Not being a former Marine, he asked his friendly travel agent about it and was told, "First of all you can't get there from here." That's almost true. But, once you do get here if you consider yourself an outdoorsman, you'll thoroughly enjoy it. Last year, for example, during one of the special deer hunts on base, 124 deer were harvested. In addition to deer, turkey, black bear, rabbit,

squirrel, dove and quail abound. One or two of the guys from the office have bruised their shoulder for a paltry three or four doves while shooting up a box of shells on more than one occasion. And fishing - Well, there's a bunch of it, both fresh and salt water, all within a few minutes drive. In fact, one of the agents considers himself the catfish champion of the world. Camp Lejeune agents are authorized membership in the Base Golf Club, and the Jacksonville Country Club course is open for a "modest fee." Other recreational activities include boating, scuba, camping and beer drinking. That's right, we're a bunch of "good ole boys."

All seriousness aside, there isn't a great deal of cultural entertainment available. If you have something in mind like the Smithsonian, or a Broadway play, you'll have to drive as far as Raleigh, 116 miles in distance. Jacksonville and surrounding Onslow County is a growing community of 120,000 people. Adequate shopping facilities are available, but lack the wide selection of goods found in a metropolitan area. Housing is very reasonable, with a wide price range to choose from - \$25,000 to \$100,000, the latter being a four bedroom, brick colonial, overlooking one of the fairways on the Jacksonville Country Club Golf Course.

So, if you want to have a lot of fun, and work hard, volunteer for Camp Lejeune. We can always use "a few more good agents."

## The Body Snatchers

By: Special Agent D. A. Tomaso

Both were reported drowning victims. Neither body was recovered, and in each instance a large amount of insurance was involved.

Accidental death? Suicide?  
Homicide?

If you penciled in "fraud" you would have been on target. Crimes of this type are not common, but in recent months NISO San Francisco has had two unrelated instances of insurance scams that nearly worked.

The circumstances in the first case seemed straightforward enough - a witness reported seeing his friend struggling in the water off Santa Cruz, and disappearing beneath the surface before help could arrive. But the witness' overall demeanor and the fact that the body did not wash ashore in an area where recoveries are the rule raised doubts at NISRA Alameda. Some hard investigative digging disclosed that the "victim" had enlisted under a false name, and had an extensive criminal record. More questions developed during the course of investigation, and during a polygraph pre-test, the witness admitted the scheme was a ruse to obtain the "victim's" life insurance, with the "victim's" brother a key accomplice.

The second case involved a Washington-based serviceman who was presumed drowned when his empty fishing boat was found adrift. The victim's wife showed little remorse, but a great deal of enthusiasm for collecting the benefits. The ensuing investigation by NISRA Whidbey Island included a check of her telephone service charges over subsequent weeks. A number of calls were

collect from Canada and various parts of the United States. This in turn led to witness identification of the "victim" working as a dishwasher in Minnesota under an assumed name, and clear evidence of conspiracy to defraud the government.

These two cases are scarcely a trend, but they do carry signatures of interest. In both, family members were involved, and vital to the success of the plans. In neither case was there an outside witness. "Victims" relied on plausible explanations as the vehicle for their disappearance, in a manner that would normally obviate the waiting time for realization of death benefits. And interestingly, in both cases the principals had had prior experience in assuming false identities.

The foregoing does not suggest that each unrecovered drowning victim is a potential fraud - but if your fact situation seems similar, it might pay to give it a hard look.

## Caution Road Work Ahead



By: Special Agent T. E. Brannon

From 20,000 feet, Hawaii looks like an emerald in a sapphire sea. The copper-tanned Aloha girls will be there with their orchid leis, and all's right with the world as the plane approaches Honolulu International. The five o'clock wake-up is behind you. The hassle of taxis, baggage and the polygraph will soon be over too. Old friends will be waiting, and besides, the couple of belts enroute should take care of jet lag.

Old friends? They're there with bells on, as the sun goes over the yardarm and it's cocktail hour.

Too much to eat, too much to drink, and the expansiveness that sets in with the after-hour drinks can make the most experienced traveler feel like a burned out husk the next morning.

Have you been there? I have. And it's no fun. The problem is well-intentioned people coupled with an acquiescent agent.

Having logged nearly a million miles on NIS' behalf, and having fallen victim to just about every scenario known, I'd like to suggest a few tips for the traveler and host both. They may not all be valid for everyone, but they've worked for me.

First, and perhaps the bottom line for all of us on the road, is pace yourself. If you tell your hosts "Hey, I really appreciate it but I've been up since five and I've got a big day ahead," they understand and welcome your candor. Set the ground rules in advance -- "I really do want to get together, but I've got to split at eight, (or nine, or whatever) or I'm just not going to make it tomorrow." Arrival night is the most important - if it's a long one it can wipe out the rest of the trip.

Second, make it easy on yourself. Remember Murphy's law - 'if anything can go wrong it will.' If baggage can get lost it will, so if you have any room at all in your carry-on baggage, that's the place to put your toilet kit with the survival toothbrush and the like.

A note on toilet kits - throw the old razor blade away before you pack. If you don't, the blade can slice bristles off your toothbrush, puncture your toothpaste tube and all sorts of happy things enroute.

Traveler's note #18754: if the cap comes off the shaving lotion it will wreck anything plastic and just about everything else in the kit. Think about picking up a small bottle after you've arrived.

Baggage - if you carry Samsonite or other common luggage, and a lot of us do, remember Murphy's second law: the first fifteen bags out of the chute will be black Samsonite, and the nerd next to you is going to try and grab yours. Put a strap around it, tie a piece of string, or put on tape or anything that makes it distinctive as yours. If you lose the key, don't sweat it; Samsonite keys are interchangeable, so just borrow the nerd's.

Alarm clocks don't always work, but for reliability they beat room

service. A good rule of thumb is to take a windup, and put it on the other side of the room if the ticking bothers you. Electric clocks are vulnerable to power outages, and in some overseas areas won't work at all without an impedance matching transformer.

A word about credit cards. They can save your life or really screw you up. Say you book ahead at motels, confident the cost will be \$30 a night and your credit line is \$500. This is fine, except some motels and hotels speculate that you might charge to room service, long distance calls and the like, and they decide to block \$50 on the guaranteed reservation, just in case. At some point the next motel down the line will check and suddenly the \$50 blockings have exceeded your credit line. So there's no room at the inn and you don't have enough cash. Believe me, airports can get cold.

Credit cards are a personal decision, but I've found them an important backstop. American Express, Master Charge and Visa are good somewhere at most overseas locations, and certainly in CONUS. Note that if you can't produce a credit card at some car rental agencies, they demand an inordinate amount of cash as security.

Some other thoughts that help grease the traveling skids...

If your taxi fare is more than fifteen bucks, make sure you get a receipt or you won't be reimbursed. If you get it in Japanese, don't worry - disbursing can't read it either.

If you rent a car and travel on orders, show them and insist on the government rate - it's always worked. A car rental credit card speeds things up a good deal and usually assures you wheels at the other end.

Remember that baggage handling is a legitimate expense, usually a dollar a bag, and it saves orangutan arms. The JTR authorizes it, and you're not doing the government that much of a favor carrying it yourself.

A basic travel tip is, if you don't like what you've got, complain. You're not the first one who has, and if it's a saggy bed or mildew in the shower, there's bound to be something better available. Don't be obnoxious, but don't be diffident either.

A notebook is a must for jotting down arrival times, miscellaneous expenses and all the other daily record things you can't remember when the trip is over. Jotting down key phone numbers in advance is another thing that has salvaged many a trip.

If you can, try and get the seat behind the emergency door - it has the most legroom on the plane. It also doesn't hurt to be the first one out if that's the way you have to go.

Put them anywhere you want, but never leave your wallet or creds on the dresser top when you turn in. It just makes it too easy for the bad guys.

Traveling can be a hassle, but the good trip is the successful trip - you got there and did the job, effectively and in a way that gave you personal satisfaction. If well meaning friends do you in, you've done them a disservice as well as yourself. Think about it. And next time don't cut the bristles off your toothbrush!

## A Decision and Case

### To Be Proud Of

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
C. J. Merritt

During the early morning hours of Sunday, 13 July 1980, NISRA New London's Duty Agent was notified by the Naval Submarine Base New London OOD that a fire was burning out of control within a complex housing a number of Base activities. Armed only with the information that the fire was big and had apparently burned for some time prior to being discovered, our agent rolled. From listening to the Security Department radio traffic while underway to the scene, it was learned that every fire department in the Greater New London and Groton, Ct., areas was responding with fire fighting units. The Duty Agent radioed ahead to both the Security Police and the Base Fire Chief asking that all individuals observed at the fire scene be identified, detained and/or apprehended and held until his arrival. This certainly is a textbook procedure; however, its execution was to later lead us to a rather interesting suspect, and, we might proudly add, "made our case."

Security and Fire Department officials later passed on the identities of a dozen or so individuals and assisted in keeping them in a somewhat pending status until the more immediate actions at the fire scene could be attended to. By this time, every Special Agent assigned was on scene and working. When it was determined that no Federal Fire Marshal was available for immediate response, the NISRA turned to the Connecticut State Police, who immediately dispatched trooper Joe Roy, one of the State's top arson investigators, to the scene, along with a van full of sophisticated equipment. As soon as the scene



cooled to the point that it could be approached, Trooper Roy, assisted by several Special Agents from the NISRA, began his inspection. The point of origin was located, as was the path the fire took prior to discovery. Observations at the point of origin left little doubt that the fire had been incendiary in nature and that Naval Submarine Base New London apparently had an arsonist in its midst. Building residents gave indication that there had been a pile of cardboard boxes and used furniture at the point of origin. Examination of debris at the scene disclosed evidence of same. No indication of accelerants was discovered. With the physical crime scene search out of the way, the business of contacting and interviewing possible/potential witnesses began. The proximity of the burn site to several enlisted BEQs made it abundantly clear that this could involve a cast of hundreds. Sixteen hours of musing through ashes and knee deep water began to take its toll on the NISRA's first line and so a call for help went out to NISRAs Boston, Newport, Philadelphia and Washington. The response was instant and refreshing. Within hours, additional agents from these NISRAs were on scene and fully operational. Working in teams and taking full advantage of frequent brainstorming sessions, the search for a suspect was begun. Whether it was due to the beauty of New England

or favorable biorhythms, every team and each individual thereon seemed to be on the same frequency and the overall communication was "wall to wall." Within three short days, hundreds of people were to be contacted and as many leads were to be run down, noted or discounted.

One of the teams concentrated on those folks identified as first on the scene; those in the pending status cited earlier. Fire Department logs, examined early on, disclosed that one of those folks had, only several weeks earlier, reported and helped extinguish a small blaze in the exact same spot and in the same pile of debris. This was certainly interesting; however, the actions of several other early arrivals were also curious. A moment by moment check on the activities of each early arrival was undertaken, which led us right back on the trail of the individual who had reported the previous fire several weeks earlier. Certain of those among us began to salivate when it was learned that he had been one of the first on the scene after complaining to coworkers that he smelled smoke in the area where the fire was later discovered. He was determined to be responsible for having the first alarm called away. His work space was less than fifty meters away from the fire scene and, although not on duty that particular night, was known to have been in his work spaces. Prior to the fire's discovery, our man had been observed peering out of a window in a darkened room within his work spaces for no logical reason. A subsequent observation out of this window disclosed it looked upon only one area - the point of origin. At this point, we felt it prudent to refer to him as SUBJ, as the activities of all but him had been accounted for without taint. SUBJ, a first class petty officer, was assigned as a Counselor at the Submarine Base Brig, which is located adjacent to

the fire scene. Initial screening of available records indicated that he was considered a 4.0 Sailor. Not to be discouraged by the written word, messages were immediately sent to two of his previous duty stations, Guam and San Diego. An almost immediate response from NISRA Guam disclosed that SUBJ had either reported, helped fight or had been present at a number of fires aboard a ship there. Similar data, to a limited degree, filtered in from San Diego. Interviews of his parents and step-parents disclosed evidence of a rather disturbed childhood; to wit: He had been suspect in the attempted arson of two homes in his neighborhood. Due to SUBJ's tender age at the time, he was never arrested and no formal records were ever constructed. An interview with a family member disclosed that SUBJ was known to have at one time spirited away undergarments belonging to his stepmother and had later been caught masturbating into them after igniting small piles of paper. It was also learned that SUBJ was subsequently designated an Unmanageable Child and had twice been committed to juvenile psychiatric institutions for counseling and treatment. The institutions were identified; however, because of a juvenile privacy act and lack of judicial subpoena, the NISRA was unable to view his institutional records. When SUBJ was discharged from the second institution at age 17, you guessed it, he joined the Navy and rose rapidly in rank. Interviews of co-workers led to the discovery that SUBJ had reported and fought yet another fire at New London for which he had not been identified in fire department logs. With this, we closed in for the kill. During interrogation, SUBJ made partial admissions but subsequently requested both legal and psychiatric assistance, indicating that he had a serious problem. SUBJ was given up to medical authorities who, when queried, related that SUBJ gave every indication of

being a classic, textbook pyromaniac. He was subsequently certified to be "mentally incompetent" and all charges were dropped. He will be retained and treated but will eventually be medically released as unfit for Naval Service.

The fire's dollar cost was set at 5.2 million dollars. One of the storage areas destroyed in the fire contained all of the available spare parts for a very unique submarine. The impact of this particular loss cannot as yet be measured.

Looking back, it appears obvious that the collection and identification of those first on the scene paid off. Had it not been accomplished, the suspect may never have been developed. The assistance of a skilled arson investigator from the outset cannot be overemphasized. Trooper Roy guided the NISRA's Special Agents through the entire crime scene, explaining the why of each step and technique as he went. He also took such an interest in the case that he requested, and was granted, a leave from his regular duties in order to stay with his team until the successful conclusion of the investigation. Certainly as gratifying as the identification and apprehension of our SUBJ was the professionalism and teamwork demonstrated by those out-of-area Special Agents who assisted NISRA New London during this investigation.

## You Said It

By: Special Agent J. T. Liehr

In the past, various NIS tabloids have highlighted literary gems lifted from actual investigative and operational reports. This feature is being revived to provide us a chance to snicker at our own handiwork. The examples below have been taken from various documents received by Code 23 and input from NIS Pacific.

For years the Naval Investigative Service has followed an unstated policy of nonintervention in political matters. With the fervor of the election year, two NISRA's slipped up and went political. The first was investigating a wrongful destruction of an aircraft and reported the removal of "Carter pins and landing gear bolts." We hope the agent intended to indicate the suspects had removed cotter pins. Another office, in an attempt to display its all out efforts in pursuit of the investigation, reported an "unprecedented effort" to identify suspects in the resolution of a burglary. This office was also handicapped in conducting the crime scene examination of the burglarized building due to the building's "scared condition." Fortunately, this office overcame the obstacles of having no president and a timid building and resolved the case.

One agent, probably dictating his case regarding a Marine Corps Battalion Landing team, suffered from stenographer misinterpretation problems. The result was a reference in his report to an "Italian Landing Team."

Another agent, operating from a remote office, conducted an interview of a victim in a personal theft case. Apparently the agent had some doubts about the facts involved in

the theft report. His NOCP set forth a lead for his office to: "Attempt to resolve this incredible mystery." This same office, while conducting a crime scene examination during a burglary, reported, "Nothing of additional relevance to this investigation was detected during crime scene examination, although a reptile which resembled a miniature dragon was observed peering out from the dense undergrowth. Efforts to develop identifiable latent finger impressions were unsuccessful."

One office, during the course of a narcotics investigation, apprehended a suspect who was in possession of a variety of narcotics and "restricted rugs."

Another office, which was conducting a robbery investigation obtained a statement from the victim regarding the theft of his wallet and the cash therein. The victim, in his statement, reported the loss of "\$213 cash (10 \$20 bills and a \$10 bill and a \$3 bill)."

Headquarters is not immune from such happenings. During a recent case which held great interest to BUMED, a lead was prepared to advise the field that expeditious handling would be appreciated. The secretary prepared the lead, which read, "In view of extreme medical interest in this investigation, expeditions hardly requested."

The following gem was noted in a recent ALS received at 80HQ:

Review of case file disclosed that attachments (1) through (6) to attachment (1) to reference (a) were inadvertently not mailed. Additionally, recent contact with FBI raised a possible approach to determine if the subject of reference (a) ever visited...

The following tongue-in-cheek GEN was disseminated regarding the

above ALS:

1. Reference (a) indicates that atch (1) to ref (a) was intended as attachments (1) through (6) to atch (1) to ref (a) to ref (a) to ref (a) and suggests additional inquiries concerning the quote subj of ref (a) unquote to ref (a). Inasmuch as the indicated subject of ref (a) is the same as the indicated subject of ref (a) to ref (a) we do not understand why in the interests of clarity ref (a) did not simply refer to "Subject."

2. Additionally, NISPAC's copy of page 9, atch (1) of ref (a), apparently destined to be page 9 of atch (1) to atch (1) of ref (a) to ref (a) to ref (a), is not readable; please provide replacement.

The moral of the story is read it before you send it.

### **Shorstamps - A Methodology For Correcting The Inadequate Manning of the NIS**

By: N. T. Lutsch, NIS-28X

The Shore Requirements Standards and Manpower Planning System (SHORSTAMPS) is a manpower engineering methodology adopted by the Navy to define, with an acceptable degree of validity and reliability, the organizational staffing levels within the Department of the Navy. The SHORSTAMPS has evolved within Navy primarily due to requirements imposed by Congress for more acceptable documentation concerning manpower requests submitted with the annual budgets.



The Navy Manpower and Material Analysis Command, Atlantic (NAVMAC-LANT), a field component of the Chief of Naval Operations, procedurally surveys a functional category of work within the Navy involving one or more commands who partly or totally perform a specific function. The function of performing investigations within the Navy was determined to be one unique to the NIS. In October 1976, NAVMAC-LANT commenced a SHORSTAMPS survey of the NIS. In the process, some 49 separate field components of the NIS were visited and work measurements were obtained. The results of those measurements were, in turn, analyzed and further refined with the final result being a mathematical equation which, when applied through the NIS, had statistical reliability for the purpose of projecting manpower requirements based on existing workload. The SHORSTAMPS "standard" is a compilation of background information, methodology and formulae necessary to extract such manpower requirements.

In October of 1978, the SHORSTAMPS standard that was developed for the NIS was tested against the actual workload of all components existing at that time. The results were evaluated, some further fine tuning of the standard was effected, and finally, on 16 July 1979, CNO (Op-12) approved the standard and directed that it be implemented in the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) 1982 budget cycle. The standard for NIS, when measured against actual workload, drove a net required manpower increase of some 213 positions.

As noted above, the SHORSTAMPS increment was included in the 1982 POM submitted by the NIS. A decision was made early on in the POM cycle that it was not feasible to increase in one year the manpower levels of the NIS by the full SHORSTAMPS increment of 213 billets. As an alternative, a three year phasing

of the increase was accepted. Thus, increases are presently planned for fiscal years 1982, '83 and '84 in the amount of 95, 95, and 90 civilian billets respectively. From the increase of 280 civilian billets, 67 enlisted will be lost as the result of their civilianization at field components of the NIS. The net result to the NIS will thus be 213 additional billets.

While there has been acceptance of the concept to increase the manpower of the NIS through utilization of the SHORSTAMPS standard, cautious optimism is perhaps the watchword for those who have long awaited a reversal of the resource posture of the NIS. The POM cycle basically relates to planning and, to some extent, dreaming. As the POM slowly goes through the metamorphosis of becoming a budget submitted by the President to Congress, the arena of competing priorities sometimes becomes one of intense combat. If the NIS is successful in defending its requirements against those of other major commands, fiscal year 1982 promises to be a bench mark year for the NIS-marking the beginning of a period of significant growth in the acquisition of the resources necessary to do so many of the functions we so far had to regrettably neglect.

## Shoot Don't Shoot

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
W. K. "Kirby" Sumner

In September 1980, five Special Agents assigned to NISO Norfolk attended a shoot/don't shoot exercise at the Newport News, Virginia Police Department. After a movie and verbal presentation regarding police emergency situations which require the use of a weapon, the agents proceeded to a vacant two story brick building for a "real time" exercise. The agents were led initially to a waiting room on the first floor which contained an adequate number of straight backed chairs and was decorated by a red painted slogan on the wall that said, "Prepare to die, pig." Each agent was provided a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver with 12 blanks and proceeded down the second floor hallway where he entered nine different rooms, each of which contained "bad guys" with an emergency situation in progress. The "bad guys" were played by members of the Newport News SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team, all of whom were unarmed self-defense instructors and who would take appropriate action if the agent entering the room made a mistake. The SWAT team members had approximately 45 scenarios which they could put on in the nine rooms.

As a personal example, I entered room 1 with the gun drawn and observed a male and female looking out two windows. As I ordered them to turn around with their hands up, the male turned and opened his umbrella which had been hanging out the window, but this wisely did not draw my fire. As I looked a second later at the female, I saw that she also had removed her hand from the window. Instead of an umbrella, however, she had a shotgun, and I

felt the heat of the blast as I thought about using my gun. Moving on to room 2, I stepped into the hallway and met another man with a shotgun. Once again, I saw the blast. Room 3 would be different. I was given a flashlight and told that room 3 was a closet. I opened the door, shined my light in the closet, saw nothing, and then shined the light to the ceiling. At the ceiling, the light shined on the barrel of a .38 caliber revolver and I again felt the heat of the blast. Similar situations were experienced in each of the rooms and at the conclusion of the day, each of the Special Agents had been killed more often than not.

Throughout the twenty minute exercise, tension was heightened by three SWAT team instructors who were accompanying the agents with verbal harassment reminders that they were "dead again." There was no pass or fail, but each agent realized at the conclusion that had these been real situations, the failure rate would have been 100 percent. The purpose of the exercise was to make each student think and learn to react immediately and, on at least the first part, we all scored well. All Special Agents realized that while you don't face these situations on a daily basis as many policemen do, one situation can occur at any time and if you are not ready, you're dead!



## The Great Recruit Ripoff

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
A. W. Perrin

Those agents who have had the benefit of working on military installations where new recruits undergo basic training will understand how it could happen. There are those of us who know the vulnerability of new recruits and who think they have heard everything. Still we have to chuckle when ironic situations add a new twist to the list of ways to "ripoff" a recruit.

To understand it, you must put yourself in the position of a brand new recruit. You are 18-20 years old. You have left the security of home for the first time in your life. You have been sent to "boot camp" where you don't know anyone and have no real friends. The first thing that happens is that your head is shaved (bald for all practical purposes); you have been issued only the necessities and basic uniform. Your identity is gone. From the time you have stepped off the bus, you have been yelled at and ordered to perform a variety of physical tasks; your life is regimented; every waking hour involves some scheduled activity; you are under constant supervision; and above all, you learn to do what you are told and you dare not question an order.

Now place yourself in a platoon of some seventy recruits, residing in a squad bay of a large barracks. All of you have been in boot camp less than a week. Lights out is at 2200. You are dog tired from the physical activity and mental stress of the day. You immediately go to sleep knowing reveille is at 0400. The next thing you know is that the lights are on. A marine in camouflage utilities is barking orders. "Everybody up! Everybody up! Fall in by your racks!" You roll out of

bed. You're still tired, but that's the way it has been every morning at 0400 since you arrived. The marine giving orders says that "the SGT sent me over to collect your money from you." He mentions something about a number of thefts that have been taking place in the barracks and the recruits' money is being collected for safe keeping. He tells all the recruits to take out their twenty dollar bills from their issue of \$22.50 that each recruit has in his sea bag. He tells the recruits that they will be getting their money back plus another issue of \$100.00 in a few days. The marine then instructs the recruits to place the money in a clear plastic bag he is holding. A few recruits walk up and place their twenty dollar bills in the bag. Others follow suit. Finally, the marine has collected from everyone. There are a few questions. The marine tells you "not to question orders," and if you don't do as he says, "you'll go to jail," a term you have heard on a number of occasions in the past few days. The marine then orders everyone back to bed. He turns out the lights and departs. He has \$1,390.00 in his bag (one recruit only put \$10.00 in the bag).

Needless to say, it doesn't take long for several of the recruits to realize something is wrong. The Drill Instructors are notified; however, the "ripoff" is complete. The perpetrator is gone. The command is notified and the "stuff" hits the fan.

The investigation is started under the pressure of high level interest. Everyone is aware of the adverse ramifications from parents, Congress and news media. Seventy victims means seventy interviews and statements. The scenario of events is the same for all victims; however, variations of description of the suspect complicate the case.

Several possible suspects are identified. Agent manpower is siphoned off to pursue these leads while the majority of the victims are still to be interviewed. The main thrust of the investigation started at 0800 the following morning, after the duty agent responded the night before. There appears to be little hope for a quick resolution at the outset. A break in the case (pure luck) occurs when a sheriff's deputy arrests a UA recruit outside a local bus station. He is returned to the base. An MP notices that the recruit is wearing blue sneakers, the same color as the suspect. Other general descriptive characteristics match. A search of the recruit discloses several bills in his possession (\$84.00). A comparison of several numbers on the bills with a master list of the stolen bills (all recruits are required to record serial numbers of bills in their possession) disclosed four of the stolen bills. The recruit is turned over to NIS and subsequent interrogation results in a full confession. During interrogation the suspect produces all but \$100.00 of the stolen money from his shoe where he had it hidden. The missing money was used to bribe an unknown truck driver to take the recruit off base to the bus station where he had bought a ticket to return home.

We all recognize that often times the successful resolution of an investigation involves that intangible element of luck, as it was in this case. However, it should be pointed out that "luck" can be created and often is the result of investigative effort. Surprisingly, a good many major cases are resolved through luck. Generally, major investigations generate high level interest and, correspondingly, the NIS office devotes considerable effort in terms of manpower to such investigations. A flurry of investigative effort including interviews of many potential sources of infor-

mation, gives the investigation a high profile. Command personnel become interested and many people come forward volunteering information that normally might not be received. In this case, the dissemination of the description of the suspect to military police personnel and their recognition of the "blue sneakers" on the UA recruit directly resulted in the successful resolution of the case. This bit of "luck" would not have been created except for the initial investigative activity which was prevalent at the outset of the investigation.

## **Building For The Future**

By: Special Agent D. A. Tomaso

The field screening process is the keystone of the NIS building process. The odds are very good that at least one of the applicants you screened this year will one day be an RDO or Deputy Director. The odds are equally good that at least one will not make it through the probationary period. In that case, you blew it.

The selection process is a rare opportunity for the field agent to pass judgment on a potential peer and co-worker. It is also one of the toughest challenges. The field agent must shed personal biases, inclinations, and non-specific opinions in favor of objectivity.

The chapter in NIS-1 delineates the paper requirements for acceptance as a Special Agent. The majority of applicants meet or exceed these standards. The real difficulty in fairly evaluating these individuals is the acuity of the the field agent. The agent who sits on the screening board must mentally review some basic intangibles not covered by the chapter - The questions you need to ask yourself rather than the applicant:

(1) Is the applicant sincerely willing to accept the Mobility Program - now and in the future?

(2) Does the applicant really have an insight into the personal and professional pressures faced by an Agent Afloat?

(3) Can this civilian applicant operate effectively within the military community - in CONUS and overseas?

(4) Is this candidate likely to react positively, rationally, and prudently in a crisis situation?

(5) Does the applicant seemingly possess the degree of common sense integral to a sound decision-making process?

(6) Is the individual likely to sustain the professional desire to pursue a criminal investigative career?

True answers to these questions are elicited only by perceptive and sometimes oblique approaches. These techniques, of course will vary from one field agent to another. However, the principles of a thorough interrogation will assist the field agent in the screening interview. For instance, rephrasing the same question at various times of the interview and gauging the consistency of response should evidence the applicant's truthfulness and sincerity. A mix of stress and "soft" questions should reflect the applicant's flexibility to changing situations and ability to spontaneously evaluate the question, organize an answer, and articulate a meaningful response. The patience and composure exhibited by the applicant during the long interview should give a reading of the individual's ability to cope with uncertainties of a situation and the steadfastness of his position.

NIS is people, and in a very real sense its future is in the hands of those in the field who are doing the recruiting, pre-screening and formal screening. The organization needs diversity to keep it dynamic, and the men and women who are selected now will largely dictate our future course. To make a miscall from sympathy, prejudice or any other emotion that can color our judgment can cost dearly in years to come.

## **The Naval Inspector General Billet**

By: Special Agent H. L. Abrams

With the completion of an agreement this summer between the Director, Naval Investigative Service and the Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN), came the formal establishment of a unique and interesting billet. Known at NISHQ as 23Y - Special Assistant to the Head, Criminal Investigations Department (GS-13), the billet is actually a detached assignment to the staff of NAVINSGEN in Washington. The staff code at IG is Op-81C, Assistant to the Director (JAGC-CAPT) of the NAVINSGEN Investigations Division.

The increased emphasis on fraud, waste and abuse as well as the DOD and GAO hotline programs has vested NAVINSGEN with numerous responsibilities in addition to those traditional for the IG. The incumbent "81C" has varied responsibilities in his daily interface with NIS, the "Syscoms" and other, senior Navy commands. Cases involving senior military and civilian employees and/or significant dollar amounts are tracked to conclusion. Upon successful resolution by NIS or the FBI, appropriate correspondence to the senior command echelon is drafted for NAVINSGEN's signature.

Various courses of action may be implicit or suggested in the correspondence and the results of command action may be debarment of a contractor, court-martial of a military member or notice of termination for a civilian employee.

The GAO and DOD hotline complaints not handled by NIS field components are also monitored by the 81C incumbent. These often involve waste, questionable personal conduct bordering on criminality or crime-conducive situations in Navy commands. Here IG tasks commands to inquire; to take action as may be appropriate; and to reply within a specified period of time.

Additional responsibilities include the collection of Navy and Marine Corps data in the fraud arena for input to two, complex, semi-annual reports (to the Congress and CNO); the direct appraisal of SECNAV and CNO in serious and sensitive cases handled by the NAVINSGEN and his staff in IG investigations. 81C also represents IG in working groups at SOG, created as a result of the ever increasing emphasis on fraud.

The IG offices are located within the BUMED complex (23rd & C. Sts. NW) in Washington, across from the State Department and overlooking the Lincoln Memorial. The staff itself is composed primarily of Navy 06's with several 05's aboard. The senior civilian aboard is the GS-15 Staff Assistant to the IG.

The new perspectives on old problems offered to the NIS assignee are both challenging and interesting. The chance to help get "something done" after NIS has invested numerous manhours in a particular case is one of the more rewarding aspects of the position.

## Mobility and The NIS Wife

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
C. J. Merritt

Under the NIS Mobility Program, the average Special Agent can probably anticipate at least four PCS moves during the course of his career; and some, more than a dozen. A majority of these moves will be to and from overseas locations, far away from the hometown, mother and other things comforting and familiar. For the Special Agent, much of the trauma related with such an uprooting will be minimized. He will go from one standard operating NIS office to another. The investigative situations, administrative requirements and the general daily routines will, by and large, be the same. Because he is, or will be, in this ready-made environment for most of the daylight hours, his exposure to something defined by the State Department as "cultural shock" will be minimized and, after the jet lag has diminished, he will shortly again be a fully functional NISRA asset. But, what of the wife and, no less important, the children? Most of us at one time or another have, over a beer or two, griped about the inconveniences we've suffered during our moves throughout the world, but little has surfaced with regard to the inconveniences caused to or voiced by the distaff side of the house. The trauma of the NIS wife usually begins when our Special Agent quietly drops the Agent Personnel Matters GEN on the dining room table, indicating that line three may be of interest "cuz it says we're going to NISRA Kratzmire." After satisfying himself that he has sufficiently explained to her and the children what a Kratzmire is, our Special Agent begins to make arrangements for the shipping of his badge, credentials,

weapon and NIS manuals to his newly designated duty station. Meanwhile, the NIS wife begins the more mundane decision process of what to take and what to store. The silver, dishes, the paintings, the furniture the toys, and of course the dog and cat. There will be checkups and inoculations required for all, including the pets. Passport photos, shot records, school transcripts, medical records and who will we get to look after the children's braces. How about the washer and dryer, the television and stereo; do they have electricity there? How about the schools, baby sitters and neighbors - do they speak English? Do they really kidnap blond American children there?

Somehow, it all manages to fall into one sock and soon, after Nanna and Grammy have been briefed as to why the grandchildren are being taken away, our NIS family settles down on that super comfortable MAC flight that will whisk them away to that foreign paradise that will be home for the next two to three years. Sponsors are usually there to meet our family at the airport and, after a twenty mile drive on the wrong side of the street, see that they are settled in the duty hotel, or into temporary housing on the local economy. Customs and immigration, even for the dog and cat, seemed a bit nerve wracking, but perhaps that was just the jet lag factor beginning to get to us. The following day, our Special Agent departs for the NISRA and the reality of the situation begins to unfold upon our NIS wife. With few exceptions, the effects of whatever cultural shock there was are short lived; there is just too much to be done. Eight rooms of furniture and appliances must be quickly fitted into three, assuming, of course, the household effects were not missent to the other side of the world. The

kids have to be registered and placed into schools. ID, hospital outpatient and ration cards and drivers' licenses must be obtained. Vehicle(s) must be purchased, licensed and inspected. Gas, electricity and rental agreements must be attended to. The best available commissary and exchange must be scoped out. Customs, habits and mores of the host country must be learned and new friends must be sought out and cultivated. Then, there are Cub, Boy and Girl Scout activities that must be arranged for. Baseball, soccer and swimming facilities have to be identified and located. Hospitals, clinics and Baskin Robbins Ice Cream stores will have to be sought out and what do you mean they won't fix my kids' teeth because we're civilians. Once permanent housing is obtained, the family begins to settle into a stable routine and, by and large, the tour, in years to come, will be looked back upon as a meaningful and delightful experience. Far too few of us give credit or even recognition to that factor that gave stability and meaning to those turbulent days, weeks and months, right before and directly after the PCS move. COMHOUSEPAC, as some of us reverently refer to our wives, didn't just move from one standard (one each) NIS office to another, she gave up her entire community life style at one place and had to begin all over again at the new duty station; all with a minimum of griping and with the spirit and attitude of a real pioneer. If you've ever had a son or daughter bounce up to you just after moving into your fifth, or was it your eighth, new home and ask, "Daddy, am I going to grow up in this house?", perhaps you recognize and can appreciate the multitude of problems solved and the stabilizing influences exerted, usually behind the scenes, by our NIS wives.

## **NISO Philippines Narcotics Suppression Update**

By: Special Agents R. C. Machin &  
F. L. Lawing

During 22-23 September 1980, two NISRA Subic Bay Special Agents assisted the Philippine Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) in locating a marijuana plantation in a remote mountainous area of the Philippines.

The adventure started when a Philippine National, apprehended by CANU for transporting five kilograms of marijuana to Olongapo City, RP., for sale to U.S. service personnel, agreed to identify the location of the source of the marijuana. NISRA Subic Bay provided radios, a vehicle and subsistence provisions (C-rations) for the CANU-NIS team which traveled three hours north of Subic Bay, stopping at the end of a rocky road. The team then walked 21 kilometers into the mountains in Pangasinan Province.

Arriving after dark at a small village consisting of seven huts, the team was exhausted and wet from battling the mountain trail, streams and rain. The night was spent in a nipa hut (grass and bamboo hut), which, for the Special Agents was a new experience. The accommodations consisted of sleeping on a wooden floor and dining on freshly cooked rice, venison, chicken and C-rations. Inasmuch as the team was 30 kilometers from the nearest source of electricity and other twentieth century comforts, bathing in a nearby stream was the high point of the following morning.

The hard work paid off: the entire team celebrated the seizure of over 1000 fully mature marijuana plants, six kilograms of dried marijuana, and 220 grams of marijuana

seeds. Six Philippine nationals were apprehended and evidence was gathered indicating the marijuana was destined to be sold to U.S. service personnel at Subic Bay, RP. Total recovery value, based on street prices in Olongapo City was \$106,000.00.



## **Mass Murder Investigation**

By: Special Agent T. Orzechowski

In December 1979, NISRU Misawa had the opportunity of assisting the Japanese Police in a widely publicized mass homicide case which occurred in a wooded area adjacent to Misawa Air Base. The investigating agent, a hardened veteran of Camp Lejeune and the prestigious Agent Afloat Program, was aghast at the horror of the crime scene. There were blood and feathers everywhere and the faint last sounds of innocent victims were barely audible above the wailing of a Japanese farmer. By best count, approximately forty of his prize ducks had been blown away. Gathering all his inner strength and acting largely on instinct inherent to all NIS Agents, the investigator set to his task of processing the crime scene. Footwear as well as duckwear, for elimination purposes, impressions were



taken along with soil and feather samples. Examination of bodies left at the scene disclosed the victims had not been sexually assaulted and the agent thanked God for small favors. Interviews of surviving victims proved to be extremely difficult. The vast NISRU Misawa Source system was set in motion. DCII checks disclosed no previous duck cases involving U.S. servicemen. The NISRA Yokohama SAC, Special Agent P. J. Curley, often referred to as the King of Liaison, was contacted, but advised he could not be of assistance since he was already involved in a major case involving the theft of cookies from the base exchange. Finally, a NIS Source came through stating a member of the Marine Corps was providing free ducks to members of the Rod and Gun Club. Disguised in a hat, decorated with appropriate fishing lures, and a three piece suit, the reporting agent went undercover to receive his free duck. Acting swiftly before the evidence could be eaten, the agent obtained a command authorized search granting him permission to seize ducks, feathers and other materials deemed necessary to this investigation. Of particular note was the agent's performance on 15 December 1979 when, disregarding his own safety, he reached into a hot pot to retrieve evidence. The agent acted with cool professionalism as he seized evidence an E3, with four kids, had been saving for Christmas dinner. The marine suspect was apprehended and interrogated. Suspect related he had heard the hunting in Japan was good, but it was even better than he suspected. Suspect related how he and three companions had wasted approximately 40 wild ducks with six rounds. Suspect admitted he was confused by the fact that after the initial burst of gunfire the ducks either huddled together or fled the scene on foot. Suspect stated he thought this might be a tactic unique to Japanese wild ducks. Suspect re-

lated that to him "all ducks looked alike." The foregoing remark was forwarded to suspect's C.O. who insured the reporting agent it would be reflected in suspect's EEO evaluation. C.O. advised suspect would be turned over to HRMD for appropriate indoctrination.

The reporting agent's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service and the Naval Investigative Service. Reporting agent was awarded the Royal Order of the Mallard by the Japanese Government. It is hoped that the foregoing will be of assistance to NIS agents who become involved in future duck capers. NIS files are filled with many interesting cases and this has been one of them. If you don't believe it, check the DCII.

## Petroleum Fuel Thefts

By: Special Agent Bruce W. Given

As the price of petroleum fuel continues to spiral upward, so too will the perceived profit (or saving) associated with its theft grow in the minds of the unscrupulous.

The evidence of such a trend has been noted by Technical Services Department and steps have been taken to provide the field agent with at least one more potential weapon for use in combating this crime. Evidence of such activity aboard a base can come to the attention of the investigator through several avenues, varying from the irate complaints of owners or custodians of vehicles so despoiled, to unaccountable shortages revealed through some form of audit. In whatever manner NIS may first learn of a fuel theft problem, it is unlikely that a reported instance will be an isolated, casual target of opportunity. More likely, NIS involvement will stem from a series of moderately sized pilferages which is the first indication of a multi-thousand gallon theft operation. Whatever the source of alert, prompt attention and planning can often provide the means of detecting or at least thwarting what could often be an attempted repeat performance.

One often used method of detection is the installation of closed circuit television cameras and associated instrumentation. The effective concealment of television cameras can often prove to be a challenge, but as technology advances in the field of electronics engineering, so too, does the potential for smaller, more easily secreted equipment.

Identification of specific lots of fuel has long been a desired goal of the investigator. How can one state, or even detect, that the contents of a particular fuel tank belonging to, or under the control of a suspect, is in actuality stolen from a Navy source? Technical Services can now provide a variety of powerful dye substances for use in such problems.

These dyes can be roughly divided into two broad categories: markers and taggants. Marker dyes impart an obvious color to a fuel and are most frequently used to identify a particular type of fuel or, in some locations, to distinguish between on-road and off-road fuels for excise purposes. If the fact that fuel has been dyed need not be concealed, TSD can provide markers to uniquely identify, through coloration, specific lots of fuel.

The second category of dye, taggants, are less commonly encountered and are less obvious - some almost invisible - to casual visual inspection. Such dyes can be added to fuel (even those already tinted with marker dyes) for identification purposes and will provide visual evidence of tagging only after a simple spot test is completed by the agent in the field.

If the use of dyes appears to be a viable technique in a particular investigation, a brief explanation of case details is all that is necessary to obtain the proper materials from TSD. While each case will have unique aspects, the following general guidelines are suggested for consideration prior to embarking on a dye operation:

- a. What sort of fuel is being stolen? Marine diesel fuel - summer or winter - JP-4, JP-5, JP-8, and gasoline all have their own characteristics which should be con-

sidered. Primary among these is, of course, the color.

b. How much fuel is involved in the thefts? What is the capacity of tanks from which the theft occurs? What is the average day-to-day volume of fuel contained therein? These questions will govern how much dye is used. Figures need to be as accurate as possible so that proper dye concentrations can be achieved.

c. What is the purpose of these thefts? If the probable suspect is a casual thief stealing only for his own personal use, the volume stolen and the container into which the fuel is placed and stored will differ from that used by the perpetrator of tank truck lots for resale purposes.

d. If time permits, better service can be provided if a small (two ounces) sample of the targeted fuel can be sent to TSD for preliminary analysis. Each manufacturer of fuel will use its own dye formula and through analysis TSD can assure the taggant or marker provided will be distinguishable from already present coloration. If this is not possible, the requester should at least be familiar with the fuel's appearance so that the contrasting color can be provided. Color terms such as straw, whiskey, pink, bluish, greenish, rose' wine, are all of assistance but, of course, not nearly as helpful as an actual sample.

e. At the time of apprehension or seizure, attempt to assess the total capacity and actual fuel volume from which the sample is seized. This will assist in determining probable and possible dilution factors of fuels placed in a container already partially full.

f. If the suspect declares his innocence and volunteers an alleged source for the questioned fuel, go

immediately to that source and obtain an alibi sample for comparison with the questioned sample.

g. If fuel is seized from a motor vehicle, do not extract the sample for testing from the fuel line, sediment bowl, filter or carburetor. Sample only from the primary fuel reservoir. It may be that stolen fuel has only just been placed in the vehicle and has not had time to work its way into the lines. This is especially true of boats where there are often long lines from tank to engine.

h. If possible, use only new, unused containers for fuel samples. Leave no opportunity for questions to be raised as to the actual source of any dye found.

In addition to the available dyes, TSD can compound unique trace taggants for addition to fuels that may already contain confounding dye substances. Only through preliminary analysis can TSD determine if such a process would be required.

## Warning On Concealable Firearms

By: Special Agent J. T. Liehr

During recent months, NIS has received several notices regarding the detection of small concealable .22 caliber revolvers which have been recovered from criminals. There are currently two companies, North American Arms Corporation (NAAC) and Freedom Arms Corporation (FAC), manufacturing these compact five shot revolvers. An earlier model, no longer in production, was made by the Rocky Mountain Arms Corporation (RMAC). While some variation in size and weight exists, the most commonly encountered versions are single action, stainless steel models with one inch barrels and an overall length and weight of four inches and four ounces, respectively. Early models produced by NAAC and RMAC were .22 short versions and were slightly shorter and lighter than current .22 long rifle models. Additionally, FAC produces models with one and one-half inch barrels and also produces a four shot .22 rimfire magnum version. These FAC models exceed the size and weight previously listed. The photo depicts the NAAC version in .22 long rifle with a one inch barrel.



Due to the small size of these revolvers, a number of methods of concealment have been devised for them. They have been detected in cigarette packs/cases, change purses, eyeglass cases and various other common containers easily overlooked during the course of a search. Additionally, belt buckles have been manufactured and sold commercially which incorporate these revolvers into the face of the buckle or conceal them behind the buckles. One of these revolvers was found concealed behind the tie of a male airline passenger where it had been affixed using a specially rigged cleaning brush and safety pin. Due to the size of these revolvers, the concealment possibilities are limited only by the imagination of the individual carrying them.



Another firearm of similar concern due to its concealability is the Bauer Stainless Steel Auto. This single action, semi-automatic also has an overall length of four inches but weighs ten ounces. It is manufactured in .25 caliber and has a magazine capacity of six rounds with a seventh round available in the chamber. This pistol is manufactured by the Bauer Firearms Corporation and is a copy of the "Baby Browning," which can no longer be imported to the United States due to

prohibitions imposed by the Gun Control Act of 1968. Concealment possibilities for the Bauer are slightly more limited due to its size and weight but they should not be overlooked during the course of a search. The Bauer is depicted in the photo.

The various compact revolvers and Bauer semi-automatic are all currently available and sell in the \$115.00 to \$125.00 price range. Their compact size and relatively low price make them desirable items for individuals seeking such weapons. As such, NIS Special Agents should be especially alert for these weapons during apprehensions and searches.

## **NISO Phil Integrated Communications System**

By: Special Agent C. A. Palmer

One of the major goals for Technical Services Detachment Philippines upon its establishment in June 1978 was a general upgrading of the NISO Phil Communications system. The final system was to include the upgrading of the NISO Phil tactical radio system, upgrading of the NISO inter and intra office telephone system, expansion of radio tone/voice paging capability, installation of an interoffice public address system and establishment of a centralized "control area" to coordinate the entire system.

The existing NISO communications system dated from the early 70's and consisted of a VHF repeater atop the Naval Link Station at Mt. Santa Rita which is aboard the Subic

Bay Naval Facility. This site offered generally good coverage from Clark Air Force Base to Manila to Naval Communications Station San Miguel as well as the Subic-Cubi Naval complex and adjoining Olongapo City. Numerous "dead spots" were noted, however, caused principally by the hilly nature of the interdicting topography. These "dead spots" posed tactical operational difficulties as well as a potential danger to agents especially when using hand-held portables in operational situations along the beach front, in the housing areas, in the contiguous jungle areas and in that perennial hot bed of activity - Olongapo City.

The problem was solved and overall coverage was vastly improved by the installation of a Motorola "Total Area Coverage-Spectra TAC" system and by relocating the Mt. Santa Rita antenna to the topmost section of the tower. The "Spectra TAC" system consists of four radio receivers placed at strategic locations throughout the intended coverage area. This in effect brings the "ears" of the repeater closer to the action. In the NISO Phil case, remote receivers were placed at the Cubi high-level reservoir (improving coverage in Cubi-Subic waterfronts, housing areas and Olongapo City) another at Communications Station San Miguel (for low power coverage of the San Miguel, San Antonio and Zambales Province areas), at the U.S. Embassy Manila (covering Metro Manila, Manila Bay, Cavite Sangley Pt., and Bataan Province) and at the Santa Rita receiver. These four receivers are linked together via telephone microwave circuits to a "voting comparator" which simply chooses the best signal of the four and repeats (transmits) the "best" signal from the Mt. Santa Rita transmitter. The whole process takes only a few micro seconds. This system and the relocation of the Mt. Santa Rita antenna to the

tower top have combined to make the NIS radio net one of the most effective VHF radio systems in the Philippines.

To coordinate the radio system and integrate it with an improved office telephone system and paging and public address system, a "control" console was established in the reception area of NISO Phil. The "control" area has several capabilities and responsibilities among which are: answer all status calls from field units and indicate the agent's status on the electronic status board (i.e., 10-8, 10-7, etc.), page agents via the radio pager as requested by the various offices, answer all incoming telephone lines and route the caller to the appropriate office, and receive walk-in visitors and refer them as needed utilizing the interoffice dial intercom or public address system. Additionally, the

"control operator" has the capability to record radio traffic as requested and routinely logs prisoner or female transportation procedures. "Control" has quickly proved its worth to the field units whenever assistance is needed and has provided supervisors with an excellent management tool to make optimum use of their agent assets during the workday. (Below is a photo of MS Jo-Jo Fong manning the NISO Phil Comm Center.)



After working hours field units may contact the office of the Provost Marshal (OPM) Dispatcher by utilizing a prototype device developed by Technical Services Department-NISHQ. By clicking on and off the MIC on a mobile or portable radio a preset number of times in a predetermined amount of time (example: 5 on and off clicks in 7 seconds) a normally dormant remote control console from the NIS base station located at the OPM dispatcher's desk is activated. A two way contact which is thus established may be utilized in tactical, administrative and/or emergency situations.

The NISO Phil integrated communications system is one of the more up-to-date and sophisticated in the NIS system and daily proves its worth in efficiency, dependability and safety to all echelons of NISO Philippines.

## The Procedures

By: NIS-22 Staff

The terms "Procedures" or "Procedures Manual," which refer to DOD 5240.1-R (Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect United States Persons), will soon be familiar ones in NIS. Plans are now being developed at NISHQ to implement the Procedures which are thought to be generally less restrictive than those guidelines stemming from "DIRC." Hopefully, the NIS guidelines will be published within the next two to three months.

The Procedures Manual is authorized by DOD Directive 5240.1, Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect U.S. Persons, which provides authority under which DOD intelligence components may collect, store, or disseminate information concerning U.S. persons.

Several factors have delayed implementation of the Procedures, the most prominent ones being a proposed DOD revision of the Procedures Manual and further negotiations with the Attorney General concerning some of the procedures therein. In the meantime, however, NIS, JAG and other interested elements of the Navy have proceeded with promulgation instructions.

SECNAV Instructions 3800.8B and 3820.3B, which provide intelligence oversight and implement the Procedures, respectively, have been written, staffed, and are awaiting SECNAV approval.

Following implementation of the Procedures, the guidelines developed by "DIRC" (DOD Instruction 5200.27, Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations not Affiliated and SECNAV Instruction 3820.2D) will have little, if any, impact on NIS.

Generally speaking, the Procedures provide for the collection of information about U.S. persons for foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence purposes when necessary to the conduct of those assigned functions. Collection must be accomplished by the least intrusive means necessary to provide the foreign counterintelligence of the quality, scope and timeliness required. Retention of such legally collected information will be guided by the issue of whether retention serves the purpose for which it was collected and stored, as opposed to arbitrary periods under DIRC.

Until NIS implementing guidelines are published we are continuing to function under the provisions of DOD 5200.27 (SECNAVINST 3820.2D). The Procedures Manual, an attachment to SECNAVINST 3820.3B, may be received by all NISO's prior to receipt of NIS guidelines. If such occurs, it may be used as a refer-

ence; however, any questions which may arise regarding its application in a given issue should be referred to NIS-22.

## **Entrapment - A New Look**

By: Special Agent K. E. Walker

Entrapment, according to Webster, is defined as luring into danger, difficulty or self-incrimination. Each NIS agent, and probably every law enforcement officer, becomes aware of this term early in his or her career. During buy-bust operations, NIS agents carefully train and instruct their registered sources/informants to avoid entrapment by not providing the idea, action or enticement to commit the crime.

Legally, entrapment only occurs when the criminal activity was the creation of law enforcement officials. However, it has traditionally been a strong defense in criminal proceedings. Defense attorneys are constantly alert for opportunities to show that government agents or those acting in concert with them implanted the idea to commit the offense in the mind of the accused.

The recent disclosures of Justice Department activity involving alleged bribery payments to members of Congress sheds new light on the defense of entrapment. During the two year investigation, known as ABSCAM, FBI agents posing as representatives of a wealthy Arab sheik approached public officials and offered them bribes in return for promises that the officials would use their influence to assist the Arab businessman. Some of the meetings in which the agents passed out thousands of dollars were videotaped and recorded.

Several news commentaries have suggested that the entrapment defense may be the best bet for the Congressmen who were visually recorded taking money from the FBI. However, according to several legal technicians this may not be the case in ABSCAM. Seymour Glanzer, the former head of white-collar crime prosecutions in the U.S. Attorney's office, advises that this may be a difficult defense for members of Congress inasmuch as the mere mention of entrapment implicitly assumes an admission of guilt. An elected public official may be reluctant to say that he committed a serious crime but should not be held responsible because of illegal law enforcement conduct.

According to Dr. James Vorenberg, a professor of criminal law at Harvard, judges have recently been "quite permissive" and have allowed "fairly extensive" Government involvement in criminal operations without finding entrapment. Most often entrapment is raised as a defense in narcotics and prostitution cases. The legal precedents, like the instructions often given by federal and local judges to juries, make clear that government agents may use decoys and undercover officers provided that they merely enhance or facilitate the opportunity for a person otherwise predisposed to commit a crime. Most of these cases (narcotics and prostitution) involve individuals not trained in legal matters who retain attorneys for their defense. Members of Congress, who are supposed to be sophisticated persons, might have credibility problems arguing that they were truly "entrapped."

The Supreme Court has often focused on this issue and for years there has been a debate over whether to use a subjective or an objective test for entrapment. The Court has generally favored a subjective test, concentrating on the defendant's

state of mind: Was he predisposed to commit the alleged offense at the time law enforcement officials approached him? But a minority of the Supreme Court has consistently adhered to the view that there should be an objective test, focusing on the nature of the Government's conduct. Under this standard, the accused would be acquitted whenever an agent's conduct was of such a nature that, without his presence, the crime would probably not have occurred.

In addition, the Supreme Court has recognized that some law enforcement conduct could be so blatant and shocking that it would violate all due process of law even if the defendant had been predisposed to commit the offense in question. Such conduct would most likely lead to an acquittal, even under the majority view of entrapment expressed by the Court.

## **Blood**

By: Special Agent J. B. Day

Is it blood? If it is blood, is it human blood and what is the blood type? If it is animal blood, what species is it from? These are questions asked by Special Agents concerning stains collected at various crime scenes. The forensic laboratory can answer these questions. However, a sufficient sample must be properly collected and maintained to be of value to the investigator and the laboratory examiner.

In the majority of cases common sense should dictate how a suspected blood stain should be collected. The following discussion should be considered as a general guide to the collection and preservation of blood and evidence containing blood.



It may become necessary during the course of an investigation to obtain known blood samples from the victim and/or suspect. The sample should be taken by a doctor, nurse or other qualified person. At least 10cc of blood should be taken and placed in a sterile tube. The sample should then be identified and properly sealed. Submission to the forensic laboratory should be the same day or the sample should be refrigerated until it can be submitted. This should be no longer than one week. If blood at a crime scene can be collected as a fluid, more information can be gained from it, but it requires more careful handling than dried stains. When questioned liquid blood is to be collected at a scene, one of three methods may be used. The blood may be transferred by scooping it into a test tube or a clean medicine dropper or a pipette may be used. If the blood is thick, a small amount of saline solution (about a heaping tablespoonful of table salt in a quart of distilled water) may be applied to the sample to assist the transfer. The sample should be submitted the same day or refrigerated no longer than one week. Finally, the sample may be transferred to a clean, dry, non-porous surface such as glass. The sample should be allowed to dry, out of direct sunlight or heat, and the crusts scraped onto clean paper. The paper should be folded, identified, placed in an envelope and sealed. Wet stains found on non-porous surfaces should be allowed to dry and the entire item submitted, or the crust may be scraped onto clean paper and submitted as outlined above. Also the wet sample may be absorbed directly onto a cotton swab and allowed to air dry or the stain may be allowed to dry first and then absorbed onto a swab moistened with saline. An additional clean swab should be submitted to act as a check to find out if the unstained swab is affecting the tests. If

saline is used, the control swab should be moistened with saline also. As always, package, identify and seal properly. Remember all wet blood will deteriorate if not cared for properly. If wet blood is submitted, alert the examiner so that proper steps may be taken.

If a set stain is found on a porous surface such as clothing, the entire item should be submitted as soon as possible. When packaging, no stained area should be allowed to rub against another. Clean paper should be placed in the folds if the article cannot be folded to prevent two stains from touching. Paper bags are excellent for packaging since they allow circulation of air and the process of drying can begin.

When the entire item cannot be submitted such as a large rug, the item should be described and the location of the stain noted. Then the stain may be cut out, packaged individually, identified and sealed. Or a sample may be taken using saline as related above. An unstained portion of the item should be submitted also as a control. Before any collection is accomplished, the stains should be photographed with a scale and notes should be made.

The recovery and preservation of blood is very important in a criminal investigation. Every effort should be made to collect and preserve them or the Special Agent might lose the evidence necessary to identify and convict the criminal.

## Let the Seller Beware

By: Special Agency M. Chidichimo

At approximately 0345, 2 Sep 1980, the Security Department advised that a sailor had been found dead in a BEQ room located aboard a Naval Air Station. NIS agents arrived at the scene approximately 30 minutes later, and began their investigation. According to victim's roommate, victim and an unknown sailor appeared intoxicated and were passed out in the room when he returned at approximately 2202 the night before. The roommate stated that the victim was moaning and sitting on the floor with his head in a waste paper basket and that he laid victim on the floor and went to bed. At approximately 0330, the following morning, the roommate got up to go to the bathroom and discovered that the unknown sailor had departed and that victim was in the same position that he had left him in when he had gone to bed. He stated that he and a neighbor unsuccessfully tried to revive the victim and then called an ambulance.

Utilizing the identi-kit composite obtained during an interview with victim's roommate, the unknown sailor was identified and interviewed. According to this sailor, he, three other sailors, and victim had been drinking and riding around the previous day. They stopped at a friend's trailer and attempted to purchase marijuana or hashish, but the trailer occupant, a member of the U.S. Navy, did not have any. The victim's friend advised that at this point, he could not clearly remember what happened next for he had consumed a large amount of alcohol. He stated he believed the sailor in the trailer gave the victim some methadone but after that things were hazy and he could not recall what happened.

The three other companions of the victim were interviewed and advised that after they had stopped at the trailer, they stayed in the car while victim and his friend went inside. Approximately 20 minutes later, they became impatient and honked the horn and the victim came out. The three sailors advised that the victim stated he had taken heroin inside the trailer and displayed "track" marks on his arm. The three sailor stated they then departed the trailer and returned to the base.

Utilizing three sworn statements of victim's companions, plus an affidavit by victim's friend who entered the trailer with the victim, the local Sheriff's Department obtained a search warrant of the trailer from which the methadone was reportedly dispensed. The NIS agent and Chief Investigator from the NAS Security Department located the trailer's owner and escorted him to his residence where members of the Sheriff's office were conducting the search. Marijuana, hashish, and syringes were discovered in the trailer and the sailor was placed under arrest by local authorities for narcotics violations.

Preliminary autopsy indicated that methadone was present in victim's blood, which also contained a high blood alcohol content. A Sheriff's Department investigator stated that during the interrogation of the sailor, the sailor admitted that methadone was indeed present at the trailer that evening, but refused to admit dispensing it to the victim. According to the Sheriff's Department investigator, if further laboratory analysis and pathological reports indicated that the methadone was responsible for the victim's death, state statutes allow for the person responsible for illegally dispensing a controlled drug to be charged with first degree murder.

## Where East Meets West....

### Hong Kong

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
W. M. Biscomb

For the avid reader of NIS-2, I need not mention that NISRA Subic Bay has geographical responsibility for the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. The colony includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories - all in all 404 square miles. Into that area are crowded over 4 1/2 million people. Climate-wise, the colony is just within the tropics and in general is monsoonal. The temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees fahrenheit, but the humidity is quite high all year long.

Hong Kong's name is derived from "Heung Kong," which means "fragrant harbor" and which was the Chinese name for an anchorage of the island where ships would take on fresh water. Kowloon's name came from an incident some 800 years ago when boy emperor Ping counted 8 hills and remarked that there must be 8 dragons because of the ancient belief that a dragon inhabits every mountain. His Prime Minister told him there were 9 dragons ("Kow-Loon") since another ancient belief held that emperors were also dragons.

If you go into our British counterpart organizations such as the Royal Hong Kong Police, the Special Investigation Branch of the Royal Military Police or the 10th Intelligence and Security Company-British Forces, you will without a doubt be escorted to the Unit's bar which is always conveniently located with respect to the office spaces. A glance at the wall will confirm your suspicion that, like Kilroy, NIS was here. You will see a NISO Philippines plaque, or perhaps one that was presented by NISRA Taipei, or an old China Hand will recall

when NISRA Hong Kong was manned by Wayne Crawford during the "Vietnam R & R days." You will also note that your beer mug will not be allowed to get below one third down by your hosts. Consumption of sheer volume is not as important as an ability to drink slowly over many hours while standing and telling jokes. Any number of trips to the loo are authorized. Incidentally, after discreet questioning, it was ascertained that this word is derived from "waterloo" where Napoleon met his.

Since early February 1979, when NISRA Manila received Hong Kong from NISRA Taipei, a road trip has been necessary about once every two months. Although most of these trips were planned, a few were in response to long distance duty calls, usually from the Defense Liaison Office in the U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong. Same day service was provided in those incidents, (two of which were homicides last year) which is remarkable considering the many difficulties inherent in international travel, including getting plane reservations over the Philippine telephone system and fighting Manila traffic getting the plane tickets.

Although not nearly as many ships make liberty stops in Hong Kong as during the late 60's and early 70's, when the fleet is in, anything goes. Heroin is available in direct proportion to the success of the growing season and harvest in the "Golden Triangle" of southeast Asia. Contemporary design high-rise apartments and office buildings have changed the Hong Kong skyline during the past few years. The Suzie Wong district of Wanchai is a fraction of what it was ten years ago. But all in all, Hong Kong has a charm not unlike San Francisco. Notwithstanding rising prices, it is a good liberty port for NIS agents and an exciting place to work.

## **A Man For All Crimes**

By: Special Agent-in-Charge  
H. P. Hansen

Disbursing personnel discovered that a government check was missing. During inquiries made within their own office, it was learned that a second check was also missing, along with two blank ID cards. Subject was rather quickly identified as a prime suspect because a person fitting his description had cashed one of the checks at a local bank. When interrogated, he admitted culpability, and it appeared that the case had run its natural course. NIS had triumphed again!

Over the weekend, however, Subject, apparently feeling his conscience had not been sufficiently balmed, sat at his desk and began writing. When finished, he had confessed to a lifetime of crime against the government and persons involving theft, fraud, forgery and other non-violent type wrongdoing.

NISHQ files reflected that Subject had previous entries in his investigative records concerning his allegation of being the victim of a homosexual assault, psychiatric complaints, and fraudulent enlistment. On the current charge, Subject ended up with brig time. While processing him for incarceration, an unauthorized meal pass and an additional armed forces identification card were found in Subject's possessions. Apparently, Subject was saving these little crimes for the next incident.

## **'Pilot' Program for Firearms, Apprehension and Unarmed Self-Defense Instructors Course**

By: Special Agent Fred Stilwell

During the two week period of 18-29 August 1980, twenty Special Agents from various world-wide locations were treated to a completely new Firearms and Unarmed Self-Defense Instructors Course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) located at Glynco, Georgia. Coordination between NISHQ Training Division and FLETC began last summer for this "pilot" course.

The first day consisted of a Physical Efficiency Battery Test which is part of a new FLETC program and NIS was part of a "test group." Included in the test was the agility run, upper body strength test (bench press), a 1 1/2 mile run and a flexibility test. All of our agents performed admirably, even the "old timers." The test was administered again at the end of the course and 13 of 20 improved already excellent scores. This test was part of a study which may result in the development of minimum physical standards at FLETC.

With a few sore muscles the training progressed. The two weeks were split up with half a day devoted to firearms training, the other half day dedicated to unarmed self-defense. FLETC utilizes the "Instinctive Reaction" and "Quick Point" methods of shooting which is now taught by many law enforcement agencies. NIS is considering adopting this style of shooting and the newly trained instructors may be experimenting with this style in future range periods. Most of the firing periods dealt with combat situations or "stress courses." Other aspects of firearms training

included night firing, decision reaction course, range safety, live fire sequences, three dimensional targets and instructional techniques. Our twenty Special Agents gained renewed confidence in their abilities. The unarmed self-defense portion of the course dealt not only with self-defense training but with arrest/search techniques. Unarmed self-defense, by its very nature, requires great practice to master the techniques, but time was limited. Covered were kicks, punches, holds, blocks, handcuffing, arrest and search techniques. Pictured below are Special Agents Thomas and Kirincich practicing one of the kicks. Special Agent Frank Schmitt "volunteered" his services as a guinea pig for FLETC instructor Lynn Diskid.

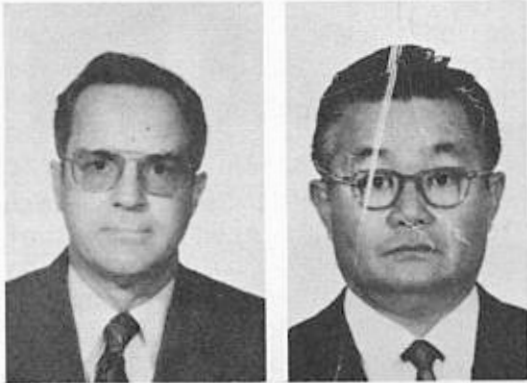


Facilities at FLETC were outstanding in every sense. Lodging, meals, clothing and transportation were all provided. Training was conducted with professionalism and recreational facilities were much more than could have been expected. Weight training, swimming, racquetball, and many other conditioning/training programs were available for those who were interested in extra-curricular work. One extra curricular highlight occurred when Special Agent Jack Tuckish decided on a little weekend fishing excursion about 15 miles from the Center. Jack hooked a four foot alligator and after a brief but furious battle, "Gator Jack" lost him much to his dismay for he had hopes of putting the "little fellow" in Mark Smithberger's (60NA) bathtub. The cooperation and professionalism of the outstanding instructors at FLETC made this course an exceptional learning experience for all in attendance.

Another course is tentatively planned for next spring and may be comprised of both previously trained instructors and new instructor candidates.



## Retirements

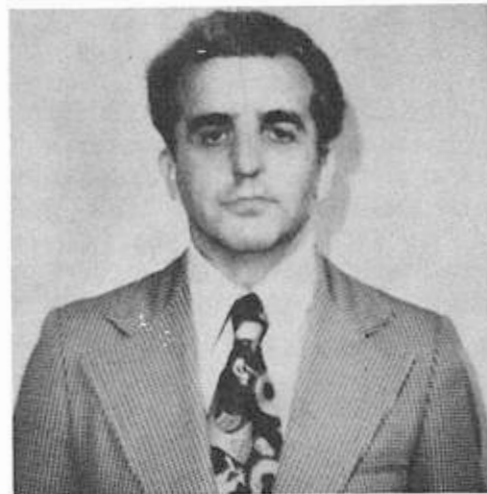


Two Special Agent retirements represent sixty-five years of U.S. Government service:

On 29 October 1980, Special Agent Albert F. Deahl, currently the Special Agent-in-Charge, NISRA Twentynine Palms, CA, will retire after twenty-one years with the Naval Investigative Service. After serving in the U.S. Army in Korea, Al began his NIS career at Chicago, Illinois. After serving at offices in Detroit, Michigan and Phoenix, Arizona, Al was transferred to Guam. Al returned to Albuquerque New Mexico for a tour and then went to Okinawa, Japan. Al came to the San Diego, CA area in 1974, serving at NISRA NAS Miramar and then as Special Agent-in-Charge, NISRA Twentynine Palms. After having his NISRA burn down at Twentynine Palms, doing business in the galley meat locker and having a new NISRA building recently completed, Al may have the answer to that age old question, "Where the hell is 29 Palms?"

Tad Uriu, Special Agent-in-Charge, NISRA NTC, San Diego, began his NIS career in 1962 after serving twenty-one years with the U.S. Army. Tad started at NISRA Los Angeles and then less than a year later was transferred to NISRA Yokosuka, Japan where he served for five years. Tad returned to NISRA Long Beach and then to NISRA El Toro, CA as Alternate Senior Resident Agent. In 1972 Tad went back to Japan, NISRA Foreign Liaison, as Special Agent-in-Charge for five years when he was reassigned to NISRA NTC, San Diego, CA.

Both Al and Tad are looking forward to retirement. Al is going into broadcasting with the National Public Radio Station, San Diego, CA and Tad has indicated that he will play as much golf as possible. All their present and former associates wish them the best for the future.



On 29 August 1980, Special Agent Bruno E. DeMolli, Deputy Regional Director for Operations, NISO Norfolk, announced his retirement and wrote the final chapter on a career of federal service that spanned twenty-nine years of service. Bruno joined the Office of Naval Intelligence in March 1957 following a tour of duty with the U.S. Air Force and Department of State. Starting as a "street agent"

with such NIS notables as Sherm Bliss, Bob Kain, Jack Guedalia, and Pete Ipsen, Bruno's career was marked by dedication, loyalty, and professionalism. Bruno's indelible imprint was left on NIS Resident Agencies Los Angeles, Naples, Moffett Field, Great Lakes, Philadelphia, and Camp Lejeune. He served with distinction as Deputy Regional Director for Operations at both NISO Philadelphia and finally NISO Norfolk. Bruno helped nurture the NIS through adolescence and into maturity and his contributions will be remembered by subordinates and superiors alike.

Bruno and his lovely wife, Jackie, and family have retired in Jacksonville, North Carolina. Bruno will continue his contribution to law enforcement as an instructor at the Onslow County Justice Academy School of Law Enforcement, Carolina Community College School of Law Enforcement, Onslow County, NC.

NISO Norfolk was further beset by a rash of retirements during this past quarter. Four Special Agents with a combined total of 87 years of NIS service and 137 years of Federal Service received their coveted NIS badges as part of their retirement accolades.



Robert M. Mote, RRA Dam Neck, completed twenty-three years with NIS serving at NISO Philadelphia, NISRA Cleveland, NISO Europe, NISRA Frankfort (GE), NISRA Earle, and NISRA Oceana at Dam Neck. Bob retired on 26 July 1980.



Kenneth A. Seal, SAC Washington, D.C., completed 23 years of NIS service on 15 August 1980, having served at NISRAs Charleston, Charlotte, Pensacola, San Diego, Saigon, NISOs Charleston and Vietnam, and finally completing his service as the SAC at NISRA Washington, D.C.



Edward J. Fitzpatrick began his career twenty-one years ago at NISRA Washington, D.C. and has served at NISHQ, and as SAC at NISRAs Memphis, Danang, North Island, Iwakuni, and finally at NISRA Quantico. Ed retired on 20 August 1980.



Mathaniel J. Hudgins, started his career with NIS at NISRA Norfolk in 1956 and served as SAC at NISRAs Camp Lejeune, Subic Bay, Long Beach, Taipei, Afloat, and finally at Fleet Support. Matt retired on 29 August 1980.

All the retirees will be living in the general area of their last duty station.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all of the above agents for their many years of faithful and dedicated service to NIS.

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Special Agent Bill Barnes retired on 31 October 1980, after 20 years of dedicated service. Bill joined NIS at Charleston, SC, in October 1960, and later saw duty at Pensacola, FL; Naples, Italy; Albany, GA; Memphis, TN; and Okinawa, Japan. Bill's last assignment was a second tour at Memphis, where he served both as a Senior Special Agent and intermediate field supervisor.

## In Memoriam



Special Agent Kenneth W. Nickel, age 54, passed away on 15 August 1980 at San Diego following a lengthy battle with cancer. Ken is survived by his wife, Joann and two children, daughter Stacy (10) and son Daniel (7). Military funeral services were held on 18 August at the MAS North Island chapel and interment was at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, Point Loma. Ken was a member of the Special Agents' Association.

Special Agent Nickel commenced his NIS career in August 1954 at Cleveland, Ohio. During his distinguished career, he served as SRA at NISRAs Iwakuni, Sasebo, Long Beach, Great Lakes and North Island; Assistant Supervising Agent NISOs Japan, San Francisco and NISPAC Honolulu and Supervising Agent Vietnam.

Ken Nickel was an accomplished investigator, an excellent administrator and a respected leader who inspired those who worked for him. Ken was a Captain in the Naval Intelligence Reserve.



## Around The NIS

Although a formal invitation to the Moscow Olympics has not been extended to the Tidewater, Virginia NIS softball team, the valiant efforts of this motley crew must not go unnoticed. Comprised of remnants from NISRAs Fleet Support, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Oceana, team Mentor Dan Symonds guided the "dirty dozen" to a season record of 7-15 (0.318).

Injuries and late 30-day paper plagued the team from the outset of the season. However, bright spots at the plate included the awesome bats of Dave Brant, Lee Coulter and Gary Stubbs, spouse of secretary Patti Stubbs. Ted Martin, recently returned from a crash course at the BERT TRUXELL SCHOOL OF SLIDING, exhibited his skills on the base paths. The glue-laden gloves of Rich Matakas, Lance Arnold, Don Bruce, Dick Skelton and Joe Gewerth demonstrated that few balls would be hit over defense. The battery of Jim Thompson and Bill Thomas rounded out the regular line-up. The always ready reserve cadre included John Jester, Paul Sparks and Rick Sullivan. Tom Shelko and John Crimmins, detached to the All-Star Basic School team for seven weeks, saw action at the beginning and end of the lackluster season. A small but enthusiastic fan club supported the team and inspired/intimidated our gallant group of gadflies.

Informed sources report the highlight of the schedule included a hard-fought knock-down drag-out battle with the KGB (King's Grant Baptist Church). When the dust had settled, the smoke had cleared, and the keg was tapped, the scoreboard proclaimed the finally tally:  
NIS 7 - KGB 6.

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Special Agent Mark A. VanBalen, NISRA New London, CT entered and finished the East Lyme, CT marathon held on 28 September 1980, finishing with an overall time of 4 hours 14 minutes 58.4 seconds. Distance run was 26 miles, 385 yards.

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### NISHQ REMAINS UNDEFEATED

Leaving no challenge unanswered, NISHQ put together a last minute softball team on 12 June 1980 that continued the NISHQ winning streak over attending Basic Classes. Prior to the thundershowers rolling-in, NISHQ led Basic Class 3-B-80 by a score of 26-3. During and following the thundershowers, NISHQ extended their lead and concluded the game with a final score of 43-7. Honorable mention goes to Special Agent Charles E Little (05DC first draft choice for NISHQ) for his swan dive into second base and to five unidentified 3-B-80 players who let an infield fly ball drop between them. After the game, NISHQ and Basic Class 3-B-80 team members posed for a commemorative photograph.



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#### TRANSFER TIME

NIS families not enamored of motels might want to staple this idea to their orders when the next transfer list comes out. A rarely used option is to ask your sponsor to run an ad in the local paper soliciting a furnished house for rent on a daily basis. A five-day ad in a San Francisco paper produced good results, and the NIS family ended up as "house-sitters" for a couple planning to vacation in Michigan during the same period. The cost was about half the going motel rate and there was a fenced back yard for the pets.

It was also learned that realtors (in the California area at least) usually keep lists of short term rentals, both furnished and unfurnished. Transfers are no picnic, but this could make things a little easier. Who knows...the next one could be you!

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#### CAMP LEJEUNE REVISITED

Forestry and game management officials at Camp Lejeune recently organized a deer hunt to thin out an over-swollen herd. Some of our ecological minded Special Agents assigned to the NISRA were privileged to participate and one two-man team was lucky enough to bag a very handsome buck. While dragging the deceased deer by its hindquarters to their awaiting pickup truck they met a base game warden. The warden explained to them that they should drag the buck by its antlers, and that in this manner the antlers would not be caught in the undergrowth and the task would be made easier. After both grasped the animal by the antlers, one Special Agent proclaimed this was indeed so. The other agreed but noted they were getting farther from the truck!!!

#### WHAT HAPPENED TO MY LEAD TO DIEGO

Although NISRA Diego Garcia does exist and is handling lead cases in an expeditious manner the enclosed photograph should remind all of us that Special Agents Dave Lasher and Mark Pendell are not sitting on their hands, or anything else for that matter.



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#### DOES LIFE BEGIN AT FIFTY?

Although both men desired to quietly reflect upon their accomplishment upon the event of their birthdays, their "friends" would have none of it and were determined that the event would not pass unnoticed.



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#### NISO PHILIPPINES CHANGE OF COMMAND CEREMONY

On 29 Aug 1980, Captain Douglas Sherburne, USN, assumed command of NISO Philippines from Captain Jack Darnell, USN, who had held the position since June 1977. The formal ceremony, which was attended by host country dignitaries, Commanding Officers of the other major commands at Subic Bay, RP and almost all NIS families was highlighted by remarks by Rear Admiral Lee. E. Levenson, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Philippines.

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#### PROMOTION AT NISRA EL TORO

U.S. Marine Corps Special Agent Robert R. Tate, who recently reported to NISRA El Toro, CA, from his former assignment as CID Officer, MCSD, Barstow, CA, was promoted from CW02 to 1stLt. At the invitation of the SAC, MajGen Joseph Koler, Jr., USMC, Commander, Marines Air Bases, Western Area and Commanding General, MCAS El Toro, administered the oath to Special Agent Tate and later assisted as Mrs. Tate affixed the new bars. The ceremony which was held within the NISRA, included Special Agent Tate's daughter and many friends who traveled from Barstow. The promotion was followed by the traditional cake cutting and a short social.

For his achievement, Special Agent Tate received three free tickets to Disneyland and the remainder of the day off.

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## NIS COOKBOOK

The idea for a NIS Cookbook was conceived at the annual NISHQ Christmas party last year. Brenda Harris and Sharon Liehr were talking about a similar project and decided that they would undertake the task and make the project successful. A cookbook published at NAVSTA Subic contains many NIS recipes. When a cookbook such as this is used, it contains more than recipes -- it contains memories of good times and most importantly of good friends.

Brenda and Sharon are still working on the cookbook. Sharon has typed about 80 plus pages thus far and still has approximately 100 or more recipes to type. They feel, however, that in order to have a cookbook of any size and with all the contributors they would like, they will need many more recipes.

As a result, people Brenda and Sharon know run for cover when they see them coming for invariably they seek to remind them to give them some recipes or ask them to get them from their friends. At Tom Nolan's retirement party which was held during the time of the RDO conference, Sharon tried to talk with the RDOs asking for their assistance in spreading the word to the field that it is NOT too late to contribute. They want recipes from all NIS personnel - agent, support, spouses, etc. Brenda and Sharon feel very fortunate that they have gotten contributions from both the Director and the Deputy. They would like to see more participation from the males of the organization. There are some great chefs out there!

If you haven't yet contributed, please do so. Recipes are sought in all categories (appetizer, beverages, breads, cakes, cookies, desserts, pies, jellos, soups, salads, one-dish meals, seafood, poultry, meats, sauces, vegetables, and miscellaneous.

Both Brenda and Sharon would love to receive your family favorite(s) by RETURN MAIL. Please send to Sharon Liehr, 4518 King Edward Court, Annandale, VA 22003 or Brenda Harris, 2522 Tabor Court, Woodbridge, VA 22191. Or they may be sent in care of Tom Liehr, NISHQ, Code 23 or Mike Harris, NISHQ, Code 22.

DO NOT FAIL TO TAKE THIS INFORMATION HOME TO YOUR SPOUSE! Too frequently they learn that the information regarding this project has not been delivered to all parties. Brenda and Sharon have received excellent support from some of the districts and hope to get the same kind of response from the remainder before time to publish the cookbook (early 1981).

## NISHQ SOFTBALL TEAM TRIUMPS IN SECOND ANNUAL NIS-FBI TOURNEY

NISHQ and NISRA Washington, DC personnel teamed their talent to win the second annual NIS-FBI (Washington Field Office) softball tournament. The tournament game was held on 28 August 1980 at the Anacostia Naval Station. This year's victory (NIS-27, FBI-12) was not as decisive as last year's victory (NIS-27, FBI-3) and can only be contributed to the FBI's solid recruiting program. And, with the exception of one minor injury (depicted below) which took out our starting pitcher (Maj. Jim Allingham, 0022B) for several innings, all participants had an enjoyable afternoon.

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## Quotations To Consider

The history of our race, and each individual's experience, are sown thick with evidence that a truth is not hard to kill and that a lie told well is immortal. Mark Twain, "Advice to Youth" (1923).

Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing - absolutely nothing - half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Kenneth Grahame, The Wind in the Willows (1908), 1.

If you tell the truth you don't have to remember anything. Mark Twain, Notebook (1935).

The man who obeys is nearly always better than the man who commands. Ernest Renan, "Certitudes," Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques (1876).

It is the characteristic excellence of the strong man that he can bring momentous issues to the fore and make a decision about them. The weak are always forced to decide between alternatives they have not chosen themselves. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, "Miscellaneous Thoughts," Letters and Papers from Prison (1953).

Deceive not thy physician, confessor, nor lawyer. George Herbert, Jacula Prudentum (1651).

A cynic is not merely one who reads bitter lessons from the past; he is one who is prematurely disappointed in the future. Sydney J. Harris, On the Contrary (1962), 7.

A good writer is not per se a good book critic. No more than a good drunk is automatically a good bartender. Jim Bishop, New York Journal-American, Nov. 26, 1957.

They who are to be judges must also be performers. Aristotle, Politics (4th C.B.C.)

The blow of a whip raises a welt, but a blow of the tongue crushes bones. Apocrypha, Ecclesiasticus 28:17.

To whom you tell your secrets, to him you resign your liberty. Spanish Proverb.

Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dear for them. German Proverb.

A horse never runs so fast as when he has other horses to catch up and outpace. Ovid, The Art of Love (C.A.D.8)

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- Japan - Special Agent L. E. Ferrell
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