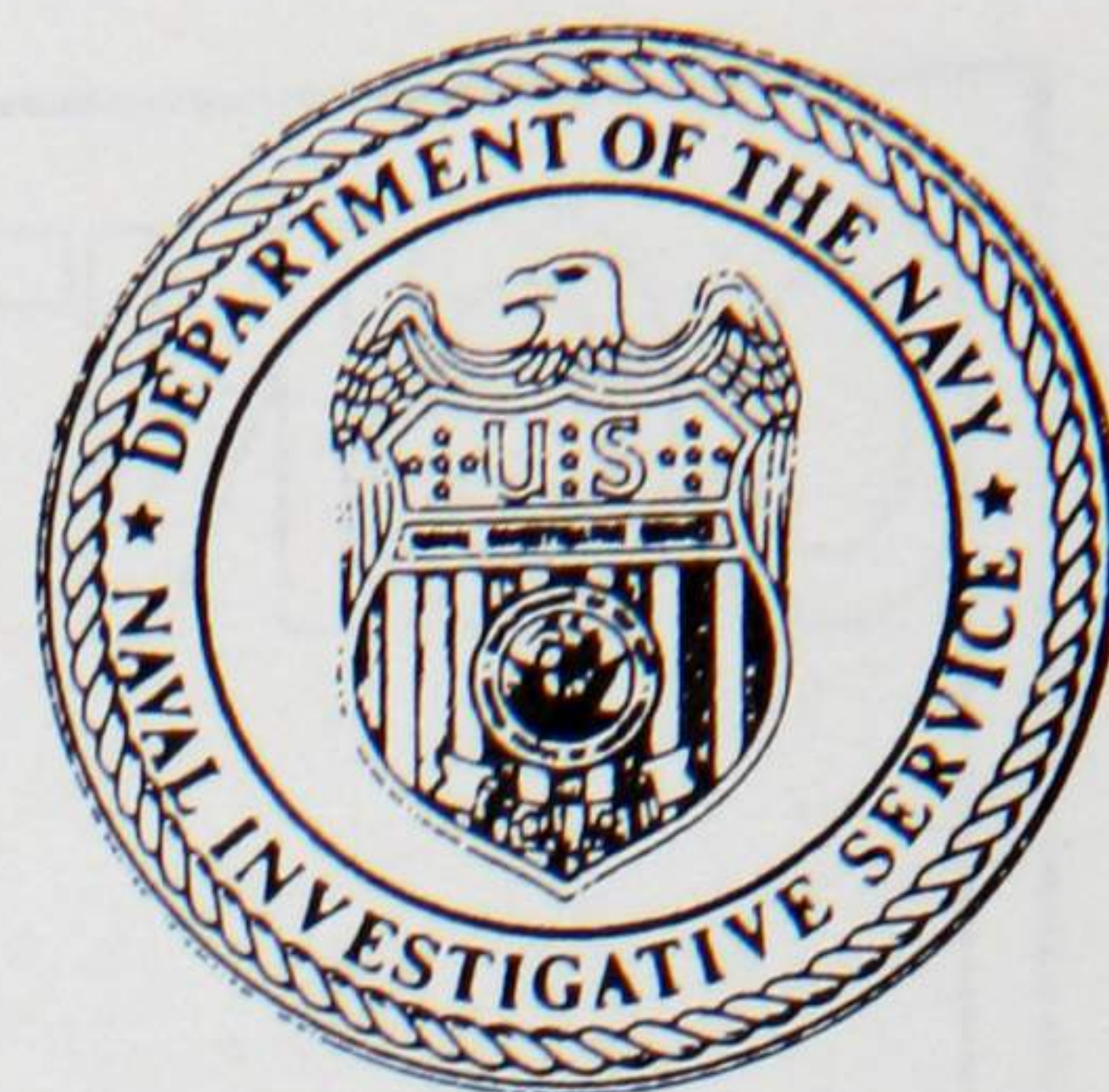




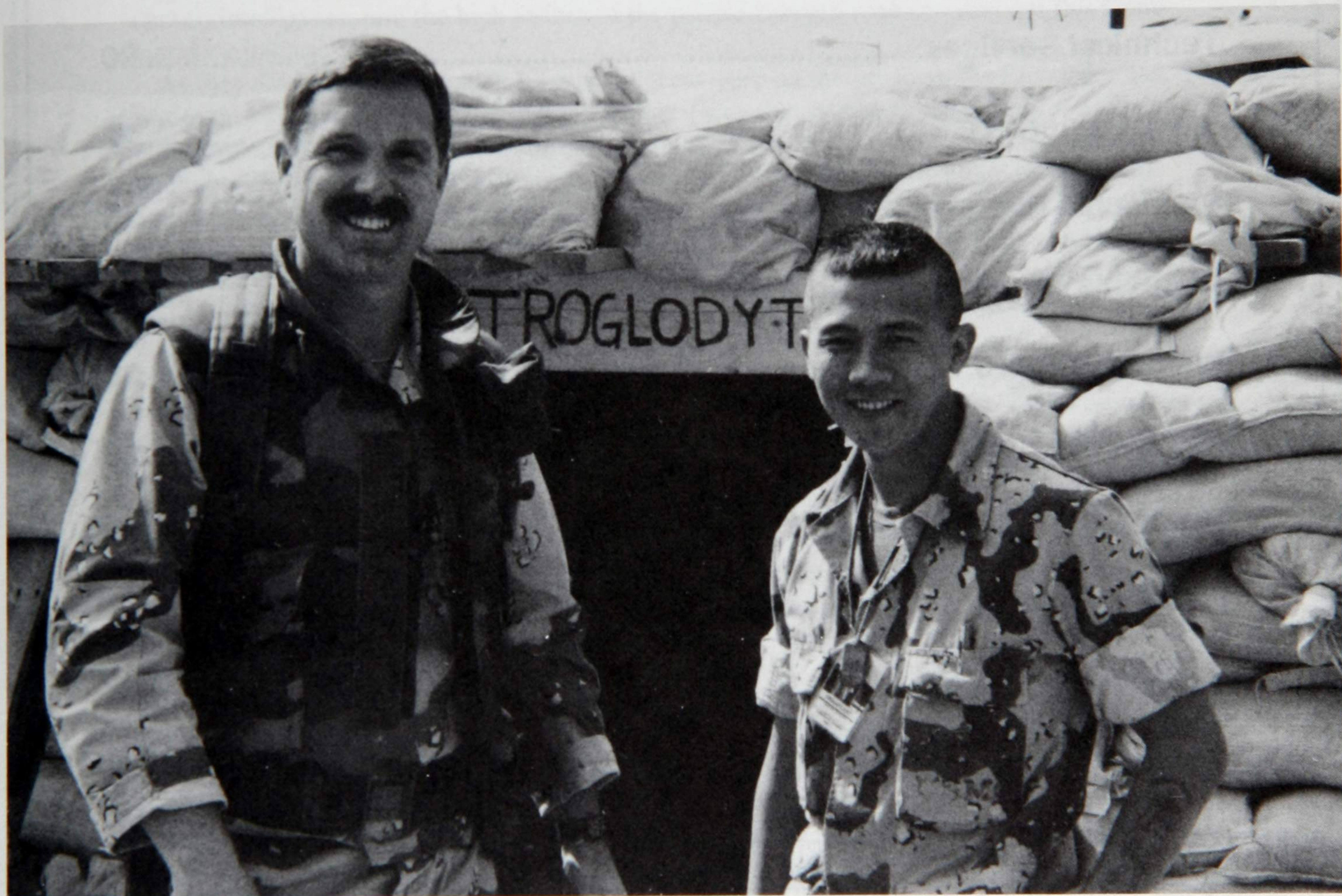
# Bulletin



From: Commander, Naval Investigative Service Command  
Subj: Bulletin

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

Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, JAGC, USN



## LOOKING BACK AT DESERT STORM

In the photo above, Special Agent Joe Hefferon and Master Sgt. Mike Chong, USMCR, stand outside a bunker in Saudi Arabia. Master Sgt. Chong is an NIS Special Agent who was part of a Marine Corps Reserve RECON unit that was activated for Desert Storm. Special Agent Hefferon was the NIS representative and senior staff counterintelligence officer on the staff of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command.

# Fall 1991



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

Naval Investigative Service Command  
Public Affairs Office  
Building 111, Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, D.C. 20388-5000





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

November 15, 1991

The response of this Command to requirements resulting from Desert Shield and Desert Storm, which is detailed in this edition of the Bulletin, was nothing short of outstanding and I compliment each of you.

Looking back on what happened, I believe one of the major benefits we gained from this experience was that it enabled us to demonstrate to the rest of the Navy and Marine Corps the scope of NISCOM's responsibilities in the areas of security, criminal investigations, and counterintelligence, and the high calibre of the people charged with carrying out this Command's missions.

As they did in previous conflicts, Special Agents were on the scene, in the forward areas, where they acquitted themselves in a manner in which they can be deservedly proud. Their individual and collective contribution was magnificent. But NISCOM's response was not limited to the war zone. Mobile Training Teams from the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Department travelled throughout the United Kingdom and Southern Europe, providing much-needed anti-terrorism training to security forces on Navy installations and briefing both active duty members and their dependents on protective measures. In a parallel action, Special Agents, and Agents from our Reserve components provided close in countersurveillance support to the Navy families and facilities throughout Southern Europe.

Right here in the Navy Yard, in Building 171, the Central Adjudication Facility did an incredible job of meeting a massive increase in requests for clearances. The CAF's adjudicators, who usually process 38,000 requests a month, averaged over 50,000 a month during the four-month Persian Gulf campaign. Within the past few months, the CAF responded again to a major increase in its workload, processing entire ships' manifests for Navy warships headed for the Persian Gulf area in response to Iraq's detention of a U.N. inspection team.

Meanwhile, our NISCOM Reservists provided superb support both in and out of the Persian Gulf region. Many were utilized as replacements for Special Agents, who were sent to Europe and the Persian Gulf to fulfill important commitments. At the same time, some members of NISCOM who are in the reserves were mobilized and saw action in support of Desert Storm with other services.

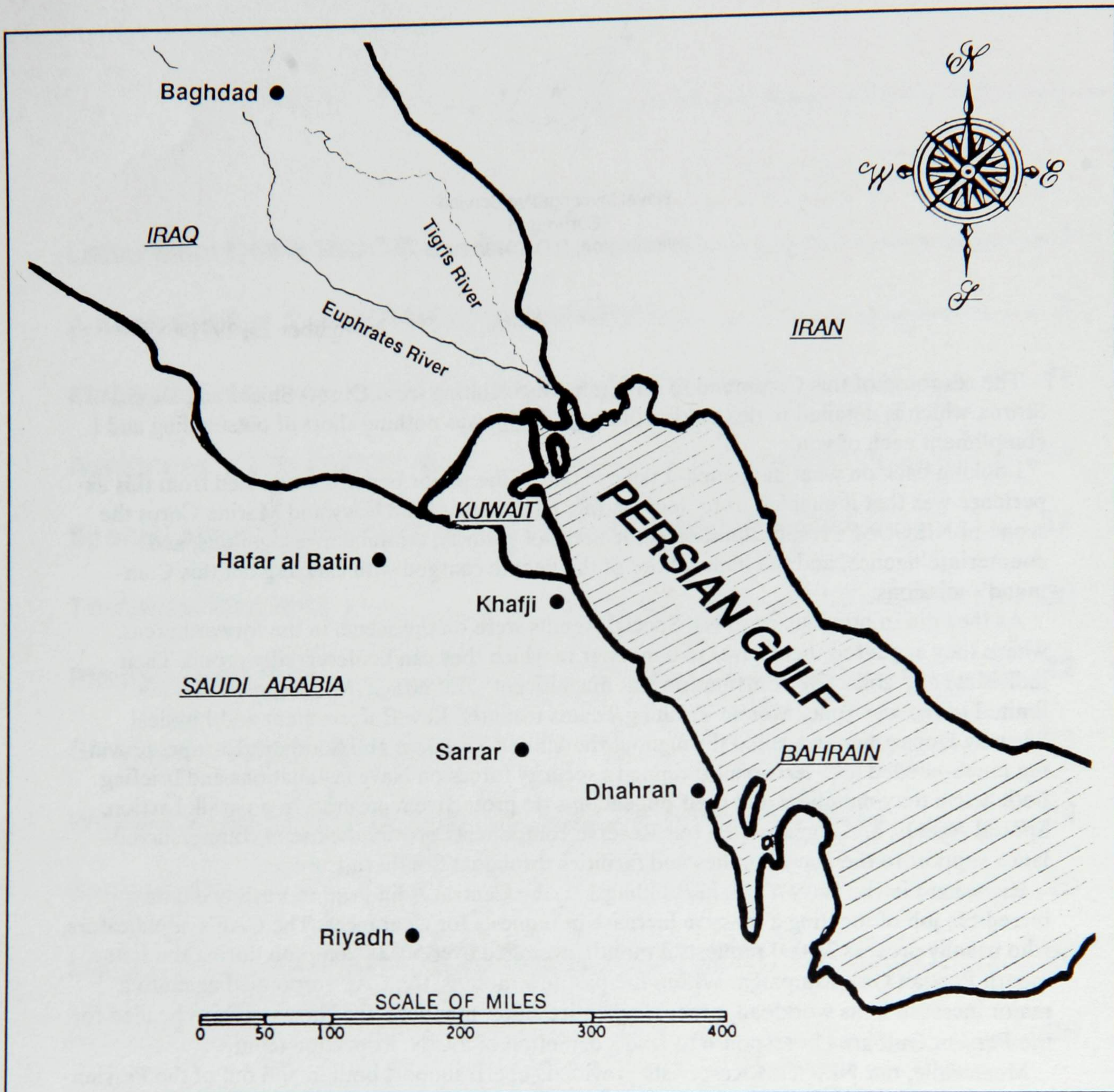
There was the usual outstanding support from other NISCOM professionals, such as administrative personnel and computer technicians who volunteered for a variety of war-related assignments, both in the Persian Gulf and at home.

It was a total Command effort in which we can all take a great deal of personal and professional pride. My best wishes to you for a joyous holiday season and a happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Duvall M (Mac) Williams, Jr.  
Rear Admiral, JAGC, USN





At approximately 2 a.m., August 2, 1990, the Iraqi Army crossed the border of Kuwait, setting into motion a chain of events leading to the biggest allied military buildup since the invasion of Normandy in World War II.

Led by the United States, Great Britain and Saudi Arabia, allied forces embarked upon a two-phase response known as Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Almost immediately after the invasion of Kuwait, the United States deployed a 50 ship force, led by the aircraft carriers USS Independence and USS Eisenhower, to the Persian Gulf. During Desert Shield, more than 500,000 Americans and 200,000 military personnel from other countries comprising the Multi-National Force, were deployed to

Saudi Arabia to face what was believed to be a force of 540,000 Iraqi troops.

On January 16, 1991, one day after the United Nations deadline calling for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait expired, Desert Storm commenced with a fierce aerial bombardment which would total more than 100,000 sorties by the end of the war.

In the early morning hours of February 22, 1991, the allied ground offensive began. Approximately 100 hours later, on February 27, 1991, the Iraqis had been driven out of Kuwait and were in flight. More than 60,000 Iraqi troops were taken prisoner, while scores of others had been killed. Kuwait had been liberated and a ceasefire was declared by President George Bush.



# NISCOM IN WAR

## VETERANS RECALL EXPERIENCES IN DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM

By Gary M. Comerford  
NISCOM Public Affairs Officer

Shortly after Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army invaded the small country of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, a series of events began to unfold at Naval Investigative Service Command Headquarters that would affect the lives of many of its personnel.

What took place in the days and weeks that followed set into motion a response that would involve NISCOM personnel across the board, including special agents, security specialists, counterintelligence analysts, computer technicians, and administrative specialists.

It was a total Command effort, as illustrated by the response of Ms. Sandra D. Maile to a request from NISCOM HQ for a volunteer. Ms. Maile, the Supervisor Support Services Clerk at NISRA Camp Pendleton, volunteered for the 90-day assignment in Bahrain, where she assisted in upgrading the NIS office to a Resident Agency.

"The request was short-fused and she was required to leave a week before Christmas," said the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Camp Pendleton, Vincent Giaime. "In the few short weeks before her departure, there was a myriad of things to do, such as getting shots and a passport; arranging care for her home and car; paying bills; and receiving training in the use and wearing of chemical warfare protection."

Reservists were mobilized by NISCOM, while in some cases, NISCOM personnel like Industrial Security Specialist Phil Bennett, Special Agent



### THE AFTERMATH

Special Agent Blaine Thomas stands next to the remains of an abandoned Iraqi tank in Kuwait City.

Mike Chong, Security Training Specialist Pete Corcoran, Special Agent John Hopeck, and Special Agent John Michaud would be activated by their reserve units and sent to the Persian Gulf.

For Special Agent Joe Hefferon, it looked like it was going to be a toss up to see who got him first. In addition to being the Assistant Regional Director for Counterintelligence, Special Operations and Collection in the NIS Southeast Asia Region, he was a major in a Marine Corps Reserve counterintelligence unit.

As luck would have it, NISCOM got him first. A senior NIS Special Agent with considerable counterintelligence

experience, making the 13-year NIS veteran, who had at one time been the NIS representative to the Central Intelligence Agency, the logical choice. He was soon on his way to the Persian Gulf to serve as the Senior Staff Counterintelligence Officer for Vice Adm. Stanley R. Arthur, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT).

"As it turns out, I probably would have been doing the same type of job if I had been mobilized," Hefferon said. "Went afloat on the USS Blue Ridge for a short period of time, then to the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and later Kuwait."

By the time Hefferon arrived, prepa-



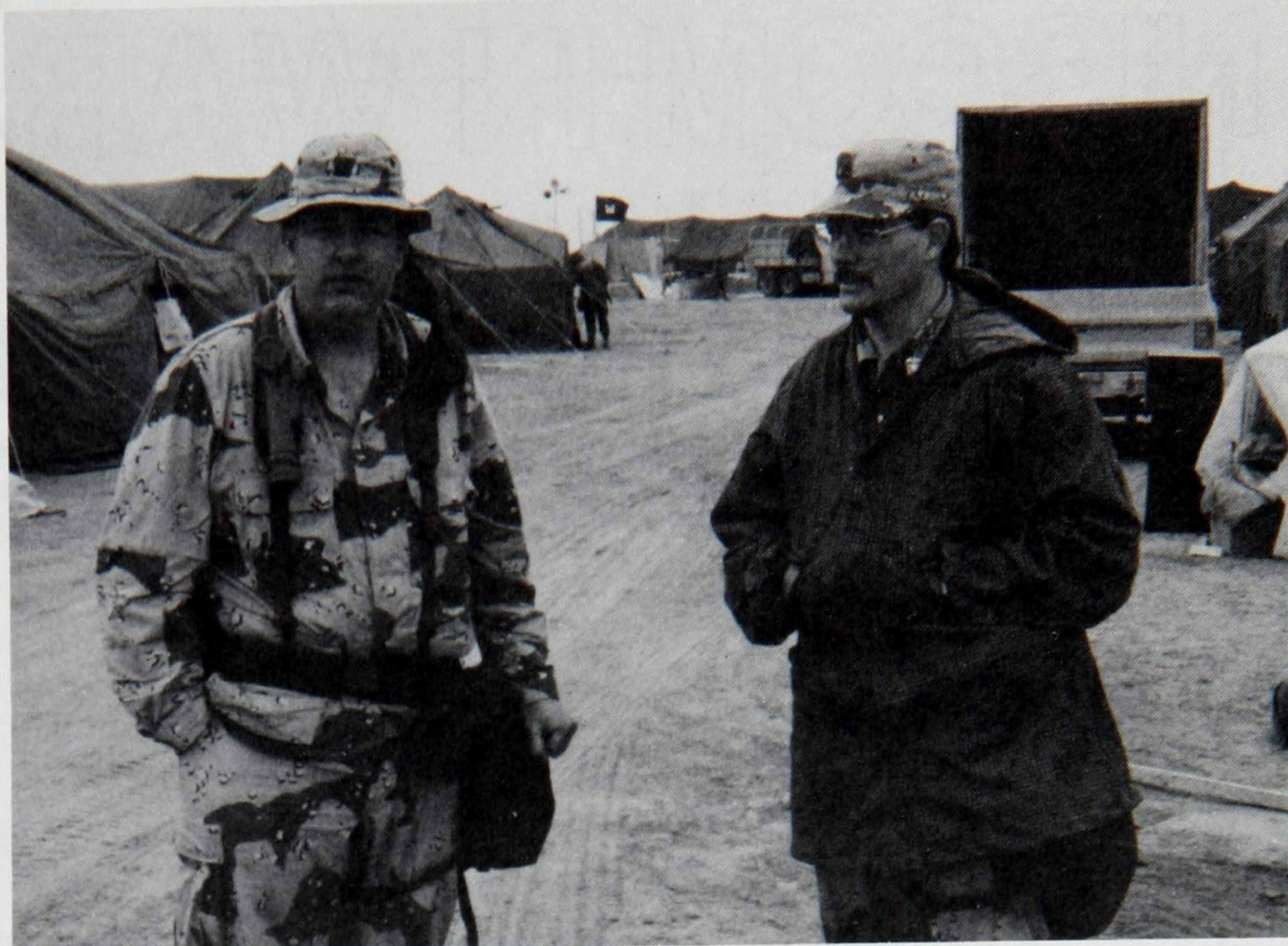
rations for NISCOM's role in the Persian Gulf were already underway, thanks to advanced planning by Special Agent Al Zane and Special Agent Jeff Seiber.

Zane, the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA London, was sent to the Persian Gulf, where he and Seiber, the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Bahrain, assessed what type of support was required by the Navy and Marine Corps elements in the area.

"Al was the NAVCENT Counterintelligence Liaison Officer," Hefferon said. "He and Jeff really did a good job of paving the way for the rest of us."

As the Senior Staff Counterintelligence Officer for NAVCENT, Hefferon was responsible for the coordination of all counterintelligence operations and investigations, including those conducted by other military counterintelligence organizations in NAVCENT's area of operations (AOR). That included the supervision of the two NIS teams assigned to the Joint Interrogation Facilities (JIF) at Hafar-Al-Batin (JIF West) and Sarrar (JIF East), Saudi Arabia.

"We had two interrogation teams of two NIS agents at each site," Hefferon said. "At the west site, Hafar-Al-Batin, it was (Special Agents) Blaine Thomas and Michael Dorsey. At the east site, Sarrar, it was (Special Agents) Danny Killeen and Darryl Heintz.



**SPECIAL AGENTS THOMAS AND DORSEY**

interrogation teams that he first saw Iraqi prisoners of war.

"It was Jan 19, 1991, and they were the first of the war," Hefferon recalled. "They came off nine oil rigs which U.S. Navy warships had engaged. The Iraqi prisoners were in a holding area at Ras Al-Mishab, Saudi Arabia, where they were being guarded by Marine Military Police (MPs) and interrogated by Marine Counterintelligence personnel.

"Our Marines gave them food, clothing, and tents. They were very appre-

in the Multi-National Force seemed to have more than enough to keep them busy worrying about Iraqi Scud missile attacks. During the war a total of 88 Scud missiles -- each weighing a total of 12,000 pounds with a 250 pound warhead, were fired, with 45 landing in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, and 43 falling in Israel.

The most devastating landed in Dhahran, killing 28 people, most of whom were U.S. military members. For the members of the two JIF teams, it was a chilling reminder. They had spent time in Dharan about a month earlier as they prepared to deploy to the field. They had been present during earlier Scud attacks in which some had come so close that missile fragments had fallen into their compound.

"At one point Blaine Thomas was caught in a cross fire, when a Scud and a Patriot missiles engaged right overhead, raining pieces down around him," Hefferon said.

For the NIS Special Agents assigned to the JIFs, living under the threat of missile attacks would soon become a way of life. For Killeen and Heintz, it began almost as soon as they were deployed to the field. It was night, when the two NIS Special Agents, along with Hefferon, arrived at a compound in the Marine sector near

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***"... Blaine Thomas was caught in a cross fire, when a Scud and Patriot engaged right overhead, raining down around him."***

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**Special Agent Joe Hefferon**

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"They were involved with the strategic debriefing of enemy prisoners of war (EPW). They interrogated what were referred to as Category A or field grade officers and prisoners who might have had access to information we needed of strategic value."

Hefferon went to both sites to deploy the teams, which were assigned to the U.S. Army's 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion.

It was while he was deploying these

ciative of the treatment. The NIS team was there as part of a Joint Mobile Interrogation Team deployed to assist with the exploitation of information obtained from the EPWs."

In the days to come, the NIS Special Agents assigned to the two JIFs would have more than ample opportunity to see the Iraqi prisoners up close -- more opportunity than anyone had ever imagined.

For the moment, though, everyone



Ras Al-Mishab to assist in the interrogation of some EPWs when an Iraqi Frog missile attack occurred.

"The first missiles hit the ground and lit up the horizon," Hefferon said. "We took cover with the Marines in a nearby bunker and waited for the second volley of missiles, which hit nearby, minutes later.

"Those men (Killeen and Heintz) had just been deployed and within a few hours they had come under attack."

Another one of Hefferon's responsibilities as the Senior Staff Counterintelligence Officer for NAVCENT was liaison. And it was in this area where his experience as a former active duty Marine officer and later as a Marine Reservist, paid dividends.

In addition to already being familiar with the Marine Corps counterintelligence community, Hefferon had previously worked with some of the Marines stationed in the Persian Gulf.

"One of the people I had the most contact with in the past was Capt. David Stewart, who was the staff counterintelligence officer for Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Central Command," Hefferon said. "I had worked with Dave before in Washington as a reservist. He was my counterpart in the Marine Corps.

"Dave is an outstanding individual and a true professional. There was tremendous cooperation with all counterintelligence elements, especially between NIS and the Marines. From my perspective as NAVCENT Senior Staff Counterintelligence Officer, Team Commander 1st Lt. Jim Raclawski, CWO2 Alan Stoa, and all the members of the 6th Counterintelligence Team did a superb job developing offensive counterintelligence operations in support of the Marine Commander and NAVCENT."

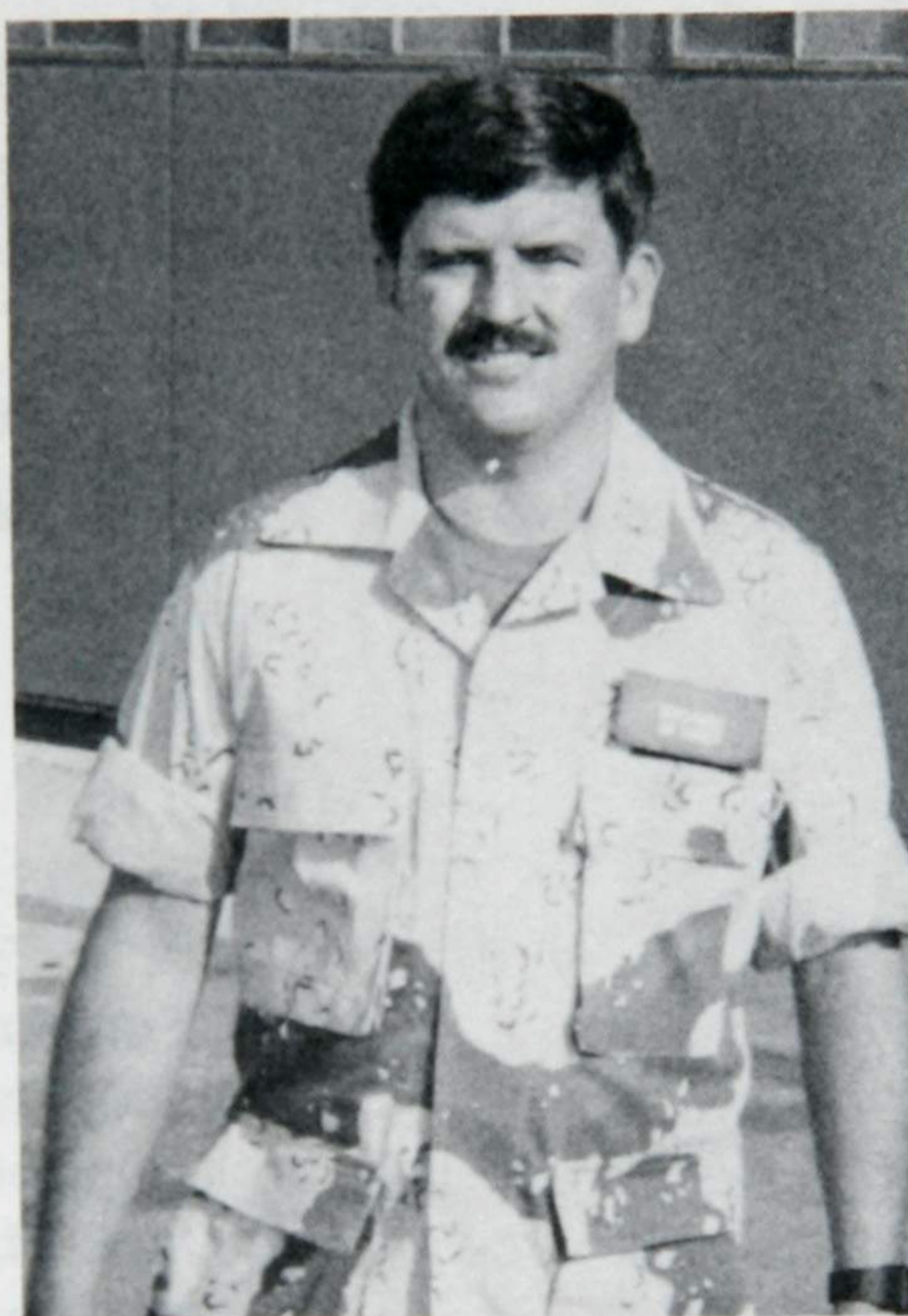
In many ways, Special Agent Charles C. "Chuck" Briant's background and experience were similar to Hefferon's.

Briant was a reservist -- a commander in the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program. Prior to joining NIS as a civilian special agent in 1980, he had served two years as an officer-

agent, and had extensive experience in the area of counterintelligence. He, too, was familiar with the Marine Corps, having served as the Special Agent-in-Charge at NISRA Quantico.

And, like Hefferon, Briant was, to use the old phrase "jumping from the frying pan into the fire." While Hefferon was directing NIS counterintelligence activities in the volatile environment of the Philippines, Briant was halfway across the world serving in Panama. He was the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Ft. Amador, when the U.S. invasion took place in December 1989.

That type of background made Briant



### **SPECIAL AGENT BRIANT**

the logical choice for another key assignment -- Deputy Chief, Counterintelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, United States Central Command, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

It was an assignment in which Briant's performance would later earn him the Secretary of Defense Medal for Meritorious Civilian Service. But at the time he was looking at it as the means to a more mundane end.

"I was due to come home from Panama in June 1991," said Briant, whose wife and seven-year-old son were still back in the United States. "By going to Saudi Arabia, I had the opportunity to come home early if the war was short. I thought I was getting

a good deal.

"The tough part was leaving my wife and son, because I had already been gone 18 months on an unaccompanied tour in Panama. But, the way I saw it, I was going to be gone, anyway. It was either go back to Panama and serve out the remainder of my tour, or go to the 'big cat box' in the Persian Gulf, where I might have a chance of getting home earlier."

Briant spent the week of December 17 making the required visits to the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Security Agency (NSA) and the Navy's Anti-Terrorist Alert Center (ATAC). Then it was off to McDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida.

While he was at McDill, he received further instructions from CENTCOM's stateside elements and ran across an old acquaintance. One of the people who briefed him was Capt. Walter Poelnitz, USN, who had been the Commanding Officer of the NIS Mid-Atlantic Region. Capt. Poelnitz was now the joint intelligence staff officer (J2) for the rear elements of CENTCOM at McDill.

After the briefings, Briant was issued his equipment, which included a gas mask and protective clothing in the event of a chemical or biological attack.

"When they gave me the stuff, it really hit me that I was going somewhere where I might have to use it," Briant said. "I was like a new agent with a gun. I wanted to be sure I knew how it worked . . . how it was put together . . . and that it worked right. They told us that from the time we detected gas, we had eight seconds to get our masks on."

Once his training was complete, Briant was on his way to the Persian Gulf.

"I went out with about 30 other CENTCOM personnel at 1 p.m. on a Tuesday afternoon," Briant said. "We got on a C-141 that was configured for cargo and about half full with equipment. It didn't have passenger seats, just webbed jump seats.

"After stops at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey and Zaragoza Air





## ON DUTY IN THE DESERT

Shown in the photo above, from left to right, are Special Agent Darryl Heintz, an Air Force major, Special Agent Danny Killeen, and Special Agent Joe Hefferon. In the photo at left, standing at the far left, is Capt. Phil Bennett, USMCR, on duty somewhere near the front. Bennett, a security specialist in the Information and Personnel Security Department, was one of several NISCOM employees mobilized by the reserves for duty in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.



In the photo at left below, members of the Multi-National Force gather for a Saudi Arabian meal. Second from the left, wearing glasses, is Special Agent Mike Dorsey, while at the far right, just behind the tent pole, is Special Agent Blaine Thomas.





# NISCOM ANALYSTS PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLE IN THWARTING THE IRAQI THREAT

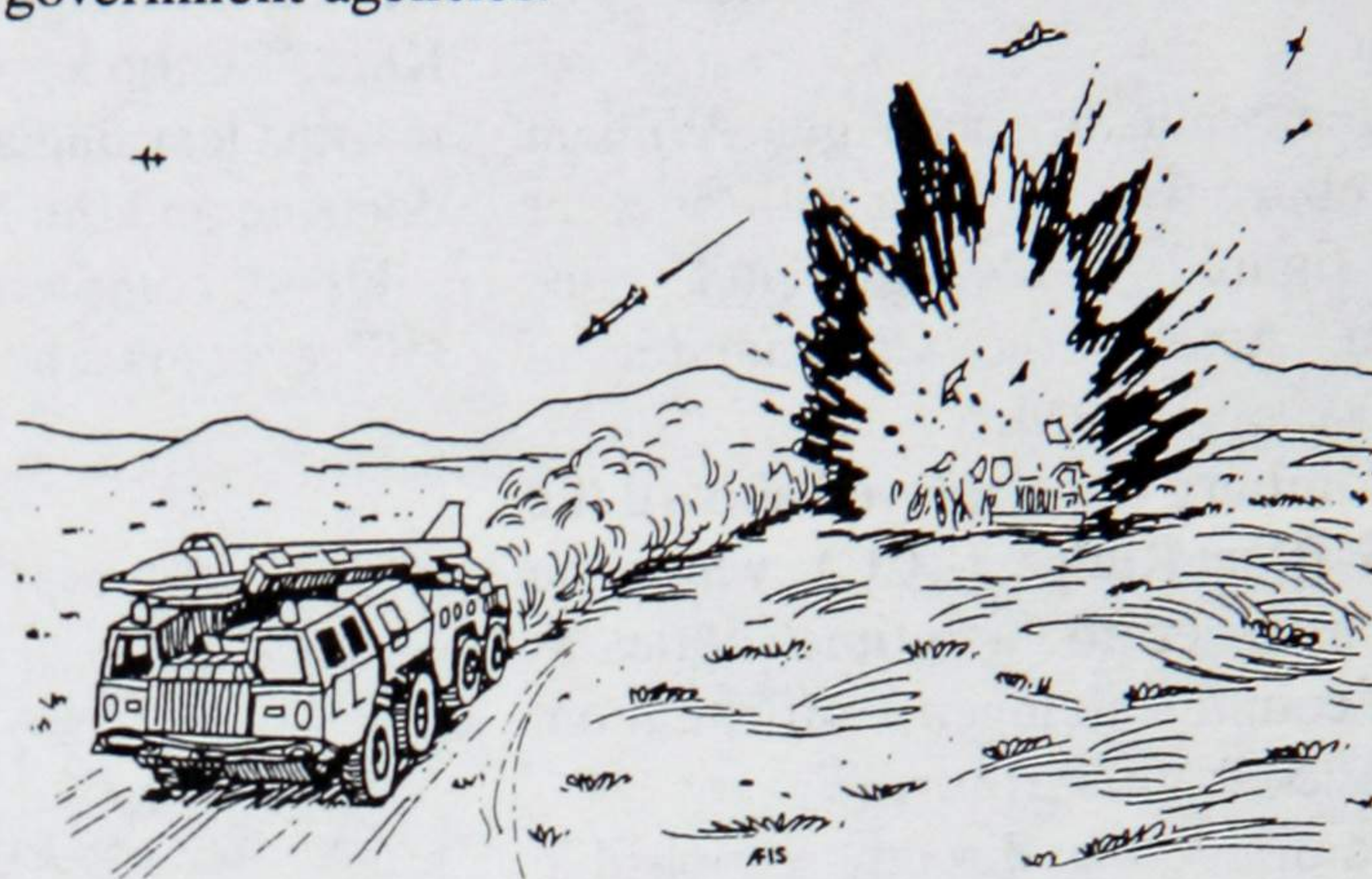
Naval Investigative Service Command counterintelligence analysts contributed significantly to the successful accomplishment of NISCOM's mission in Desert Storm.

Due to the efforts of its multidisciplinary counterintelligence efforts, NISCOM was the first service counterintelligence agency to produce a tailored threat assessment for the Persian Gulf region.

From early August 1990 until the conclusion of Desert Storm in February 1991, NISCOM analysts produced nine tailored threat products in support of allied troops in the Persian Gulf. These threat products alerted allied forces to the locations and probable activities of Iraqi and other hostile agents.

Of even greater significance was the identification and neutralization of a potentially damaging Iraqi es-

pionage ring located overseas near a principal staging area for the U.S. Navy forces in the Persian Gulf. This analytical success resulted from an intensive effort by a small group of analysts working with other seat-of-government agencies.



Force Base in Spain, we arrived in Riyadh just after midnight on a Thursday. We lost a day because of the time difference, so the whole trip took about 27 hours."

Briant was assigned to the giant bunker Riyadh, which housed the CENTCOM Command Center. As the Deputy Branch Chief of Counterintelligence, Briant was responsible for theater support in the areas of counterespionage and terrorism intelligence; national disclosure policy for the release of classified information to the 28 nations in the Multinational Force; tracking Americans who were hostages, prisoners of war or missing in action in Iraq or Kuwait; and hostile threat assessments and countermeasures.

In Riyadh, he worked the 12-hour "night shift," which began at 8 p.m. Army lieutenant colonel, who was the Branch Chief of Counterintelligence, worked the 12-hour "day shift." At first, each was able to have a day off. But as soon as the air war began, both worked seven days a week.

From his vantage point five stories underground, Briant's view of the fighting was limited to what he saw on

television and incoming intelligence reports. But what he witnessed was command decision-making at some of the highest levels.

"What impressed me the most was how much we relied on CNN," Briant said, referring to Turner Broadcasting's Cable News Network. "I worked

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*"You could tell by what the news guys were saying, to a certain degree, the accuracy and success of the mission by the live coverage of CNN."*

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**Special Agent Charles Briant**

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in a SCIF with the target and damage assessment guys.

"We're watching television, and the reporter is looking over his shoulder at what we knew was an intended target. When the target people heard the explosion, they were able to deter-

mine if the strike was on schedule and, in some cases, assess the damage.

"You could tell by what the news guys were saying, to a certain degree, the accuracy and success of the mission by the live coverage of CNN.

"In some cases, where cloud cover hampered battle damage assessment (BDA), analysts relied on reports from CNN."

What no one seemed to be able to answer, however, were some of the most important questions of all.

"Was he (Saddam Hussein) going to use chemical Scuds? Was he going to use biological warfare. Did he have nuclear weapons?" Briant said, repeating questions that analysts asked over and over again. "After the first dozen or so, you took it for granted he wasn't. But we were never really sure."

Although many questions remained unanswered, intelligence analysts were able to come up with enough data to provide timely and accurate assessments of Iraqi military intentions, upon which another occupant of the bunker made many of his decisions -- Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf.

Briant often saw Gen. Schwarzkopf



in the halls and on his way to meetings.

"You constantly saw him," Briant said of the man who directed the Allies' victory over Iraq. "He has a very strong personality. There was no question he was in charge, yet he was open to the advice of people working around him."

Hefferon would also have an opportunity to see Gen. Schwarzkopf, during his visit to Bahrain, which resulted in a humorous and revealing encounter with the man many called "The Bear."

Meanwhile, Special Agent William Homburg was working with another key figure in Persian Gulf, Vice Adm. Arthur, the Commander of NAVCENTCOM.

Homburg was deployed aboard the USS Blue Ridge (LCC), where he was assigned to "war time" duties as staff counterintelligence officer afloat for Vice Adm. Arthur.

Homburg was directly responsible for keeping Vice Adm. Arthur and the intelligence officer, Cmdr. Wayne Perras, informed on all security and terrorist related issues involving over 120 ships and shore facilities in the region.

While deployed aboard the USS Blue Ridge, Homburg played a key role in coordinating counterintelligence efforts. He was responsible for ensuring that operational counterintelligence elements of the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, both at sea and ashore, were kept abreast of time sensitive intelligence generated by all source intelligence platforms available through the USS Blue Ridge systems.

Some of the beneficiaries of these efforts were other members of NISCOM, who were serving in the Persian Gulf in another capacity. They were reservists, who had been recalled for Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

One of them was Philip A. Bennett, an Industrial Security Specialist in NISCOM's Information and Personnel Security Department. Bennett, a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve, came from a classical military background.

He attended The Citadel, "the Military College of South Carolina," where

he was a member of the elite Summerall Guards drill team and earned NROTC honors as a Distinguished Naval Student. He graduated from The Citadel in 1982 with a bachelor's degree in French and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps through the Platoon Leaders Class (PLC) program.

Following six months of the Marine Corps Officers' Basic School at Quantico, VA, Bennett was assigned to the Armor Officer Basic School at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, where he spent five months learning about armor tactics, doctrine and the M-60 tank.

Upon completion of the Armor Officer course, he was assigned to the

Kuwait, Bennett and his unit were mobilized and deployed to Saudi Arabia, where he spent the first part of his tour planning for the processing of displaced civilians and EPWs. Bennett was with the forward elements of the 2nd Marine Division, which entered Kuwait in the early stages of the ground offensive, and spent the remainder of his deployment working with Army civil affairs units coordinating civilian relief efforts within and around Kuwait City.

It was an experience he will never forget.

"The Iraqi prisoners of war were definitely not what we expected at first," said Bennett. "they were obvi-



**CAPT. BENNETT, SECOND FROM LEFT, IN KUWAIT**

1st Tank Battalion, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, CA, where he was a platoon leader and later assistant battalion intelligence officer. He wrapped up his active duty tour with a year on the 1st Marine Division Headquarters Staff as the officer in charge of the Division Classified Material Control Center.

Bennett was released from active duty in January 1986, but remained in the Marine Corps reserve and was drilling as the intelligence officer (S-2) with the 4th Civil Affairs Group in Washington, D.C., when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Shortly after the Iraqi invasion of

ously a drained force -- ill-equipped, ill-clothed and ill-fed -- the epitome of a defeated army. The air campaign turned them to jelly. They were a completely demoralized."

Bennett got a close-up look at what caused the Iraqi rout as he entered Kuwait City on a road which news media dubbed "the highway of death."

"We got there about 24 hours after it happened," Bennett said, referring to Allied air attack which devastated an Iraqi column leaving Kuwait City. "I can't say I had any pity for them. It was not a military movement. It was an army fleeing in disarray taking their stolen goods with them."

"It was just miles of charred ve-



## AN ENCOUNTER WITH "THE BEAR"

When Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf visited Bahrain, NIS provided him with a protective service detail (PSD) made up of both Special Agents and Reserve Agents. After Gen. Schwarzkopf visited freed American POWs on the USNS Mercy, he and Vice Adm. Stanley Arthur, NAVCENT Commander, returned to the airport in Bahrain to catch a flight back to Saudi Arabia.

To Special Agent Joe Hefferon, it looked like the perfect opportunity to get some photos of an NIS PSD in action. So he and Special Agent Bill Fitzgibbon rushed to the airport with a camera. They drove up to the tarmac just as the motorcade arrived.

From that point, according to Hefferon, here is what happened:

"Fitzgibbon jumped out and started snapping photos. As the General was walking across the tarmac, he saw Fitzgibbon. The General pointed at him, and made a motion for Fitzgibbon to join him. He had a serious look on his face.

"I was standing next to Fitzgibbon and we both looked behind us to see who he was motioning to. But there was no one else.

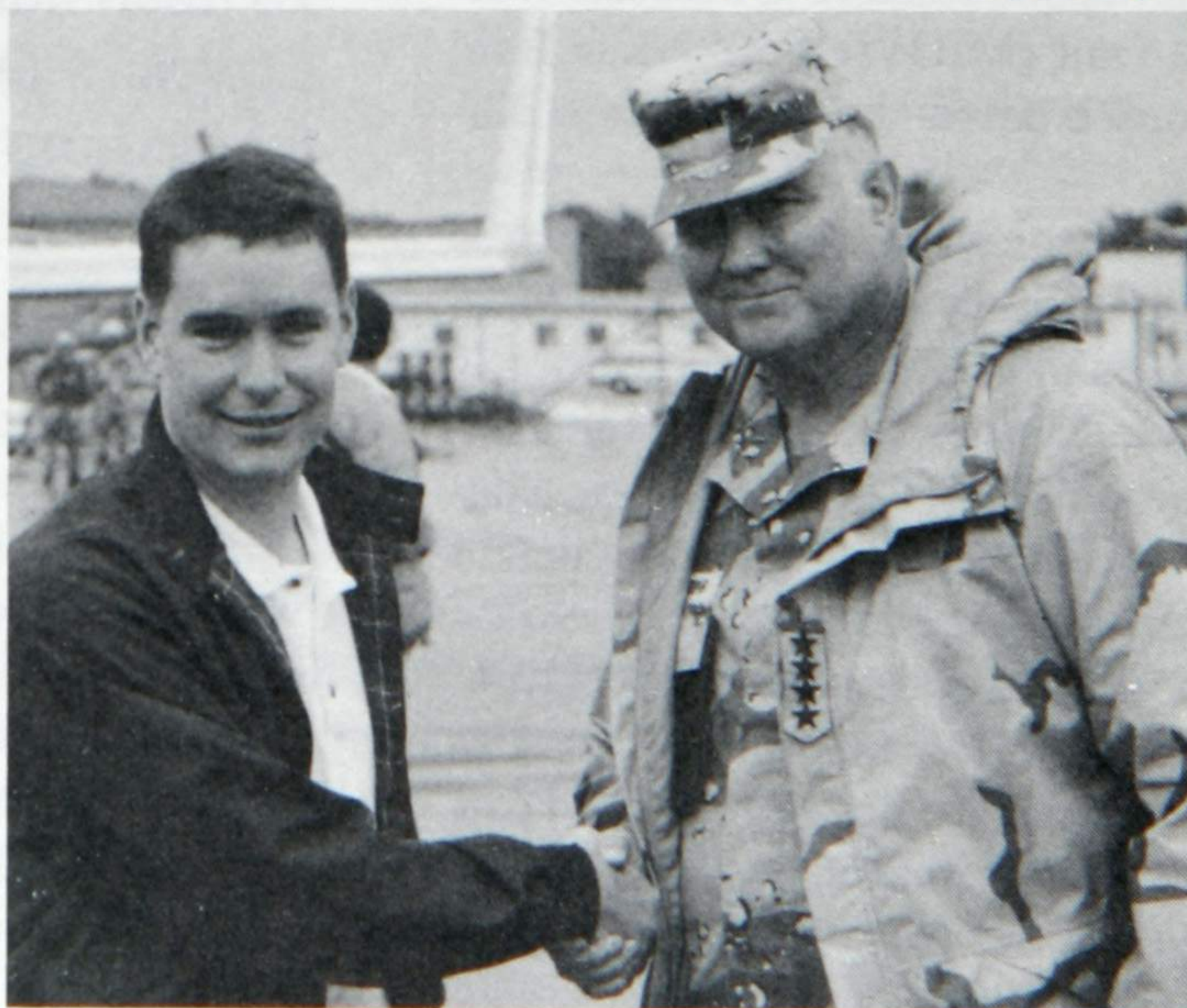
"When we looked back at Gen. Schwarzkopf, he was still motioning to us. So Fitzgibbon points to himself and the General nodded. You could see him saying 'Come over here.'

As soon as Fitzgibbon approached him, Gen. Schwarzkopf began to smile. He took the camera out of Fitzgibbon's hands, handed it to Vice Adm. Arthur, and asked the Admiral to take a picture of them.

"Obviously, I was astonished, but I can't say I was surprised that Gen. Schwarzkopf and Vice Adm. Arthur did that. They really care about their troops and have a genuine interest in them."



(Above Photos by SA W.M. Fitzgibbon)



(Above photo by Vice Adm. S.R. Arthur, USN)





**LT. CMDR. COCORAN, AT RIGHT**

hicles and equipment, both military and civilian, strewn all over the highway west of Kuwait City. The violence of war and awesome power of modern weapons was obvious. They literally died in place."

As Bennett and his fellow Marines were entering Kuwait City from the west, another NISCOM member who had been activated with his reserve unit was busy on the coast to the south.

Peter Corcoran, a Security Training Specialist in NISCOM's Security Forces Department, is a Naval Reserve lieutenant commander and was drilling with Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (MIUWU) 202 when Iraqi troops crossed the border into Kuwait.

Corcoran was mobilized and sent to the strategically important port of Manama, Bahrain. There, he worked closely with Jeff Seiber, the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Bahrain, and Special Agent Steve Smith on current threat analysis and other information important to the missions of MIUWU 202 and NISRA Bahrain.

"I'm a surface line officer, but I was appointed as the intelligence officer for Port Security Harbor Defense Group One when I got to the Persian Gulf," Corcoran said. "In conjunction with my duties, I went over to see Jeff Seiber, and he introduced me to Al

Zane.

"Al made sure that I got the pertinent intelligence relating to our mission. He was extremely helpful. Going to one central source made my job a lot easier. If it hadn't been for Al, I would have had to go to a number of different sources.

"When we met, I introduced myself as a reservist who had been mobilized and told him I worked for NISCOM. But after getting to know Al, I know

he would have given the same support to anyone else who needed it."

During the ground offensive, Corcoran was selected, with other elements of his unit, to provide essential surveillance and interdiction in direct support of the Marine Corps 5th Expeditionary amphibious offload at Ras Al-Mishab, in the northernmost port in Saudi Arabia.

Once again tasked with a dual port mission, Corcoran was chosen as the

officer-in-charge of a 25-man detachment assigned to conduct special security and support to the Multinational Explosive Ordnance Disposal Task Force responsible for clearing explosives from, in, and around the primary Kuwait City harbor.

While operating in Kuwait City, MIUWU 202 had the distinction of being the only Naval Reserve unit to serve in Kuwait.

Although they travelled by different roads and came by various means, NISCOM personnel who entered Kuwait City in the early hours of its liberation remember it vividly.

Hefferon and a small group of NIS Special Agents were travelling with four Kuwaiti soldiers.

"We crossed the border into Kuwait about 4:30 a.m.," Hefferon said. "Then we stopped and the Kuwaitis we had with us got out, kissed the ground and cheered."

A few minutes later, they resumed their trek through Kuwait.

"Along the highway were defensive positions occupied by Egyptians, Saudis, and other contingents from the Multi-National Force," Hefferon said. "The area was littered with destroyed Iraqi armor. The devastation was tremendous and the awesome air power of the Multi-National Force was obvi-

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***Corcoran was chosen as the officer-in-charge of a 25-man detachment assigned . . . to the Multinational Explosive Ordnance Disposal Task Force responsible for clearing explosives from, in and around the primary Kuwait City harbor.***

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ous."

As the morning sun rose, it and the smoke from hundreds of oil wells which had been set on fire by retreating Iraqis combined to create a surrealistic backdrop.

"It was eerie," Hefferon said. "The sun was blocked by clouds of smoke from the oil fires and the sky was purple. At some points, sunbeams were coming through causing what looked like a sunshower. It was quite a contrast.



"We first saw Kuwait city about 6 a.m., about 12 hours after it had been liberated. At the time we were forced to travel down the wrong side of the highway, because the other side was blocked by destroyed Iraqi armor. It was all over the place. We had to weave in and out of it. The effect of air power was incredible . . . awesome. Obviously, there was no traffic coming in the other direction.

"It wasn't until we got into the center of the city, that we finally did meet some oncoming traffic. By that time we were getting into neighborhoods

that were relatively intact. But there was still no electricity or running water."

As they progressed through the city, they others in their column were besieged by grateful Kuwaitis.

"The feeling that we had must have been much like the feeling the Allied forces had in World War II, when they liberated Paris," Hefferon said. "The Kuwaiti people ran up to us and hugged us. Some of them handed us babies so they could take pictures of them with Americans. One Kuwaiti almost forced us off the road so he could talk with us.

Then he gave us a bouquet of flowers."

It's been almost a year since Kuwait was liberated, and the American presence in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait has dwindled considerably.

Several NISCOM members who served in the Persian Gulf received letters of appreciation from high-ranking officials.

One came from Vice Adm. Arthur, the Commander of NAVCENTCOM. In a personal letter to Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., Commander of NISCOM, he praised the efforts of

## NISCOM'S EFFORT WAS NOT LIMITED TO THE WAR ZONE

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By Gary M. Comerford  
NISCOM Public Affairs Officer

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The Naval Investigative Service Command is a multifaceted organization with worldwide responsibilities. So when NISCOM was called upon to assist with Desert Shield and Desert Storm, its response was not limited to the Persian Gulf area.

Part of the response was the deployment of a four-man Mobile Training Team (MTT) led by Mr. Edward M. Templeman, Head of Security Force Training in NISCOM's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Department.

"One of the Navy's chief concerns was the possibility that some terrorist group, believing that all of our attention was focused on the events in the Persian Gulf, might try to catch one of our Navy installations off guard," Mr. Templeman said. "The reason we went over there was to ensure that all Naval Security Forces were current on protective measures."

Other members of the MTT included: Mr. Jerry M. Thurber, Program Manager, NISCOM MTT Pacific, San Diego, CA; Mr. Steven J. Draper, Senior Instructor, NISCOM MTT Atlantic, Norfolk, VA; and Mr. Ronald D. Ireland, Senior Instructor/Training Specialist, NISCOM MTT Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

"Jerry (Thurber), Steve (Draper) and Ron (Ireland) did an outstanding job," Mr. Templeman said. "They drew up the lesson plans on short notice, and

worked nights and weekends on the road to tailor their presentations to the specific needs of each Navy command."

The MTT visited U.S. Navy installations in the United Kingdom and Southern Europe, training both military personnel and their dependents.

"We trained security personnel how to really be observant to the point where they could detect it if they were under surveillance," Mr. Templeman said. "I might add that this is not as easy as it might sound, because the people who would be watching them have the advantage."

"We gave dozens of briefings on antiterrorism and security awareness. We trained selected MA's in defensive driving, in the event they were called upon to augment NIS Special Agents on a protective service detail. And we conducted training on bomb search procedures."

The visits by the MTT were a welcome response to an obvious need.

"I think the best thing we accomplished was allaying the fears of the dependents," Mr. Templeman said. "Working with the local commanding officers, NIS Special Agents, and security departments, we were able to put the nature of the threat into perspective."

"This was really a total NISCOM effort. We received a lot of support from the Special Agents and other professional staff assigned to NISCOM offices in the United Kingdom and Southern Europe."





## SPECIAL AGENT BRIANT AND COL. ATCHISON

(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)

NISCOM.

"The unpredictable Saddam Hussein -- his potent military and wide-ranging terrorist network -- posed one of the greatest intelligence challenges in modern conflict," the NAVCENTCOM Commander's letter read. "The Naval Investigative Service, augmenting my staff at sea and ashore, rose to the challenge, providing a steady flow of timely and incisive intelligence that contributed significantly to my understanding of the Iraqi threat."

"I want to particularly commend three of your Special Agents, who demonstrated professionalism of the highest caliber -- Messrs. Joe Hefferon, Bill Homberg and Alexander Zane," Vice Adm. Arthur's letter continued. "Working directly for my Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, these three gentlemen made significant contributions to civil and military security in a violent and troubled region."

Others received medals and other awards. Col. Richard M. Atchison, USAF, the Vice Director for Joint Staff Intelligence (J2) for the U.S. Central Command, presented Special Agent Briant with the Secretary of Defense Medal for Meritorious Civilian Service in a ceremony at NISCOM HQ, which was attended by a host of people, including Rear Adm. Williams and Special Agent Charles R. Lan-

nom, Deputy Director of NISCOM.

Other celebrations for returning veterans were less formal, but just as much appreciated. The staff of the Information and Personnel Security Department welcomed Phil Bennett home with a big office party. They even presented him with a flag they had bought in his honor while he was deployed. The flag bore a yellow ribbon and the inscription: "Operation

Desert Storm . . . We support our troops . . . Come home soon."

While most of the country was celebrating victory, Joe Hefferon was busy reviewing NISCOM operations in the Persian Gulf. If there was a better way to do something, he wanted to find it, because he knew that NISCOM might have to do it all over again in response to some future conflict.

"The success of our efforts during Desert Shield and later Desert Storm were directly attributable to our forward deployed counterintelligence assets," Hefferon said, as he looked back over what had happened in the war. "That point cannot be emphasized enough."

"By having assets in place in the theater of operations, directly supporting operational units, we were able to provide the type of counterintelligence information the on-scene commanders needed in order to make the proper assessments, estimates and decisions," he continued. "This will be the key to our success in the future, having forward deployed assets on the scene. There's nothing like having someone actually there, to do the assessments first hand."



## BENNETT'S WELCOME HOME

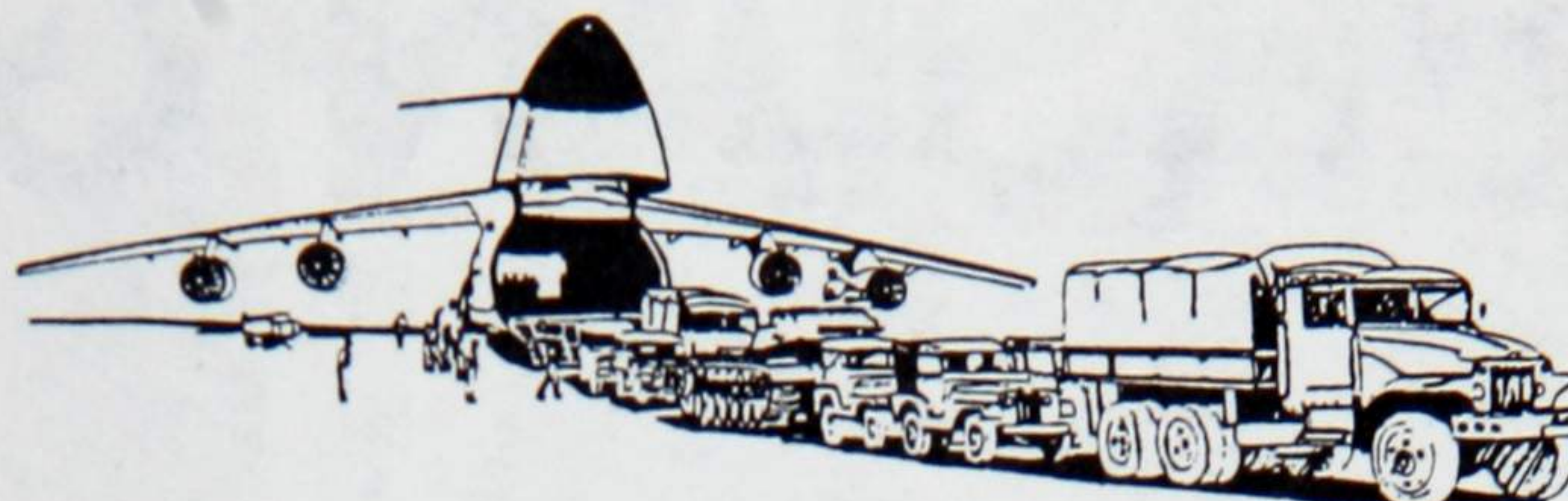
Phil Bennett shows off the flag presented to him by his co-workers upon his return home from the Persian Gulf war. At left is Mr. Mike Brown, Head of Security Plans and Special Programs. Just behind him, is Mr. Ron Gorena, Deputy Director of the Information and Personnel Security Department. Standing in the background, behind Bennett, are NISCOM Deputy Commander Charles R. Lannom, and Mr. Jim O'Hara, Director of Naval Security.

(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)



# ***DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM VETERANS***

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The Naval Investigative Service Command personnel listed below were assigned to the Persian Gulf or to areas supporting the war effort.

SA Chuck Briant  
Mr. Tom Briscoe  
Ms. Kami Brooks  
SA Dave Chitwood  
SA Phil Cox  
SA Robert Crosson  
SA John Deveney  
SA Mike Dorsey  
LN1 Marie R. Doyle, USN  
SA Bill Fitzgibbon  
SA Doug Gallant  
SA Joe Hefferon  
SA John Heinselman  
SA Darryl Heintz  
SA Joel Hentges  
SA Frank Hernandez

SA Bill Homburg  
SA Don Johnston  
SA Dan Killeen  
SA Keith Koch  
Ms. Sandy Maile  
SA Sandy Mandell  
SA Eugenio Marquez  
SA Dave McCranie  
SA Paul Nimmo  
SA Mark Prugh  
SA Jeff Sieber  
SA Steve Smith  
SA Blaine Thomas  
Mr. John Weathers  
SA Stewart Wilson  
SA Harrill Young  
SA Al Zane

The Naval Investigative Service personnel listed below are military reservists and were activated for service in the Persian Gulf or to areas supporting the war effort.

Mr. Phil Bennett  
SA Michael Chong  
Mr. Peter Corcoran  
SA Robert Cully  
Ms. Blanch Farrish  
SA Larry Fuentes  
SA Kevin Gates  
Ms. Ann Haas  
SA Mike Hayes  
SA John Hopeck  
Mr. Timothy Jordan

SA John McGuire  
SA John Michaud  
SA Kevin O'Connor  
SA Joseph Pizzino  
SA Dave Reppard  
SA Henry Roney  
Mr. Robert Taylor  
SA Patrick Thompson  
SA Bruce Warshawsky  
SA Richard Wilson



# ASSIGNMENT:

# THE PERSIAN GULF

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By Gary M. Comerford  
NISCOM Public Affairs Officer

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Like many of the people NISCOM sent to the Persian Gulf, YN1 Ann Jennie Marie Haas looked upon the assignment with a mixture of excitement and some apprehension.

Haas, a Naval Reservist who drills with NISCOMHQ 0166, volunteered for the assignment. On 21 October 1990, she was recalled to active duty, trading left the safety of her job as a telemarketing supervisor for the Cataloguing Division of the Smithsonian Institution for an uncertain future in what everyone expected to be a war zone.

She was initially assigned to the NIS European Region in London, U.K. From there she was further detailed to the NIS office in Bahrain, which was in the process of being upgraded from a NISRU to a NISRA.

"It was different -- a new place to go," Haas said. "The reality set in the night the war began and we were locked down in a building that had been designated as a safe house.

"The windows were covered with plastic to prevent gas from coming in. We could hear the planes going over. We didn't leave the building for four days, although the agents did go out to continue their work.

"I later went out to a friend's house who lived by the waterway between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. While I was there, we heard something overhead. It was a Scud missile. We

got outside just in time to see the explosion. It had been hit by a Patriot missile over Saudi Arabia."

The upgrading of the NIS office in Bahrain was a major task, but Haas was well-versed in NISCOM administrative procedures and requirements. In addition to her reserve affiliation with NISCOM, she had even done an active duty tour with the organization, spending two-and-a-half years at the old NIS Headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, before leaving active duty in 1981.

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*"The reality set in when the war began and we were locked down in a building that had been designated a safe house. The windows were covered with plastic to keep the gas from coming in."*

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YN1 Ann Haas

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"It was originally a two-man office and ended up as a full-fledged NISRA with four permanently assigned agents and another five temporarily assigned, including three reserve agents," Haas said. "When I first got there was another yeoman there, YN1, Robert Taylor, who was assigned for 90 days and was released in January. And we had Sandy Maile, from (NISRA) Camp

Pendleton there for 90 days."

Although there was plenty of work for all involved, those who passed through NISRA Bahrain found time for enjoyable diversions. One of those took place when Haas, who was a second class petty officer when she arrived in Bahrain, was "frosted" to YN1.

The ceremony took place aboard the USS LaSalle and Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., Commander NISCOM, was on hand to do the honors. Of particular interest, however, was the way it came about.

"I had to go back to the United States in March for a few days and while I was at Headquarters, I ran into Mr. (Robert) Powers, who I've known for years," Haas said, referring to NISCOM's Director of Investigations and Counterintelligence.

"Mr. Powers did the background check on me when I was on active duty in Japan and about to come to NIS Headquarters in Suitland," she continued. "He made a wise crack that I should have stayed in the military. So I jokingly told him that it would be nice to have the Admiral frost me to first class while I was over there."

That was all it took. A little over a month later, the ceremony took place with Rear Adm. Williams doing the presentation.

Unlike Saudi Arabia, where Islamic customs are strictly adhered to and alcohol is not sold, Bahrain was like a recreational oasis.

"Bahrain is very western. There are a lot of British there," said Haas, adding that it had been a British protectorate





### NISRA BAHRAIN

From left to right are Special Agent Mark Prugh, Special Agent David McCrainie, YN1 Ann Haas, Special Agent Steve Smith, Special Agent Al Zane, Mr. John Weathers, Mr. Tom Briscoe, Special Agent Paul Nimmo, Mr. Chamroeun Muy, Mr. Herman Pfeiffer, Ms. Kami Brooks, Special Agent-in-Charge Jeff Seiber, and YN1 Robert Taylor. Some of the people shown in this photo were assigned to NISRA Bahrain on a temporary basis.

until about a decade ago. "It is a very modern city with high rise buildings and very modern hotels."

For other NISCOM personnel coming from outposts in Saudi Arabia for a little rest and relaxation, there were other differences, too.

"The enlisted club in Bahrain was called the 'Desert Dome,'" Special Agent Joseph Hefferon said. "It was a sports and recreation bar. They sold cheeseburgers, pizza, sodas and beer."

Hefferon was in Bahrain when the New York Giants defeated the Buffalo Bills in the Super Bowl.

"It was on at three o'clock in the morning," Hefferon said. "I went to the officer's club, which was open to everyone of all ranks that night. It was standing room only. I'm a New York boy, so I couldn't lose that night. But I'm from upstate New York, so I was

pulling for Buffalo."

Even with some of the western amenities, life in the Persian Gulf area was still very different.

"The Arabs have a different weekend," Hefferon said. "Theirs is on Thursday and Friday, so just as you were getting into your work week, theirs was ending. Their Friday night was on Wednesday night, which took a lot of time to adjust to."

"Their shops opened up early in the morning and closed at 12:30 (P.M.). They wouldn't reopen until 3:30 in the afternoon but would stay open until seven or nine o'clock at night. They did it primarily to beat the heat."

Eating was another experience.

For those in the field, it was the usual -- MRE's (meals ready to eat). But for those who ventured into the city, it was a new culinary experience

featuring food such as "chicken tikka" (spiced chicken shishkebab with rice), "nans" (pita bread), "hommooze" (spiced, pureed chickpea dip) and "tom bouli" (pureed egg plant).

"Together, they called it 'mixed mezza,'" Hefferon said. "In the middle, they had chopped parsley, onion, garlic and spices."

Breakfast consisted of nans, yogurt, jam and hot, spiced milk.

"Pepsi had the corner on the soft drink market," Hefferon said. "You would go out into the farthest corner of the desert, with no one for miles, and come to a little gas station or store, and they would have Pepsi."

Although there was a lot of emphasis on counterintelligence, the workload at NISRA Bahrain included a lot of other cases, too.

"In addition to having agents there



performing a counterintelligence mission, we had agents working general criminal investigations, who did an excellent job," Hefferon said. "They continued to function at the same high level they always do under difficult circumstances."

The climate in the Persian Gulf featured moderate to warm temperatures during the day, which dropped into the teens at night -- causing some U.S. personnel to rely on their chemical protective suits for more than defense against chemical or biological warfare.

"The suits were camouflaged and had a layer of activated charcoal to filter out chemicals or gas," Hefferon said. "It was just like getting into a hunting suit filled with charcoal. But they're wars and some people in the desert opted to wear them at night to keep warm."

The protective suits and gas masks were referred to as MOPP gear, named after four threat levels or Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP 1 through 4).

If there was one thing that everyone in the Persian Gulf area was aware of,

it was the fact that an enemy attack could take place anywhere.

"We were very concerned about the possibility of attacks in the rearward areas by special forces and the terrorist threat to Navy and Marine Corps personnel," said Hefferon.

And, of course, there was always the threat of Scud missile attacks. The most costly occurred in Dharhan, claiming the lives of 28 U.S. servicemen and women.

For those assigned to the Persian Gulf it was part of the experience of Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

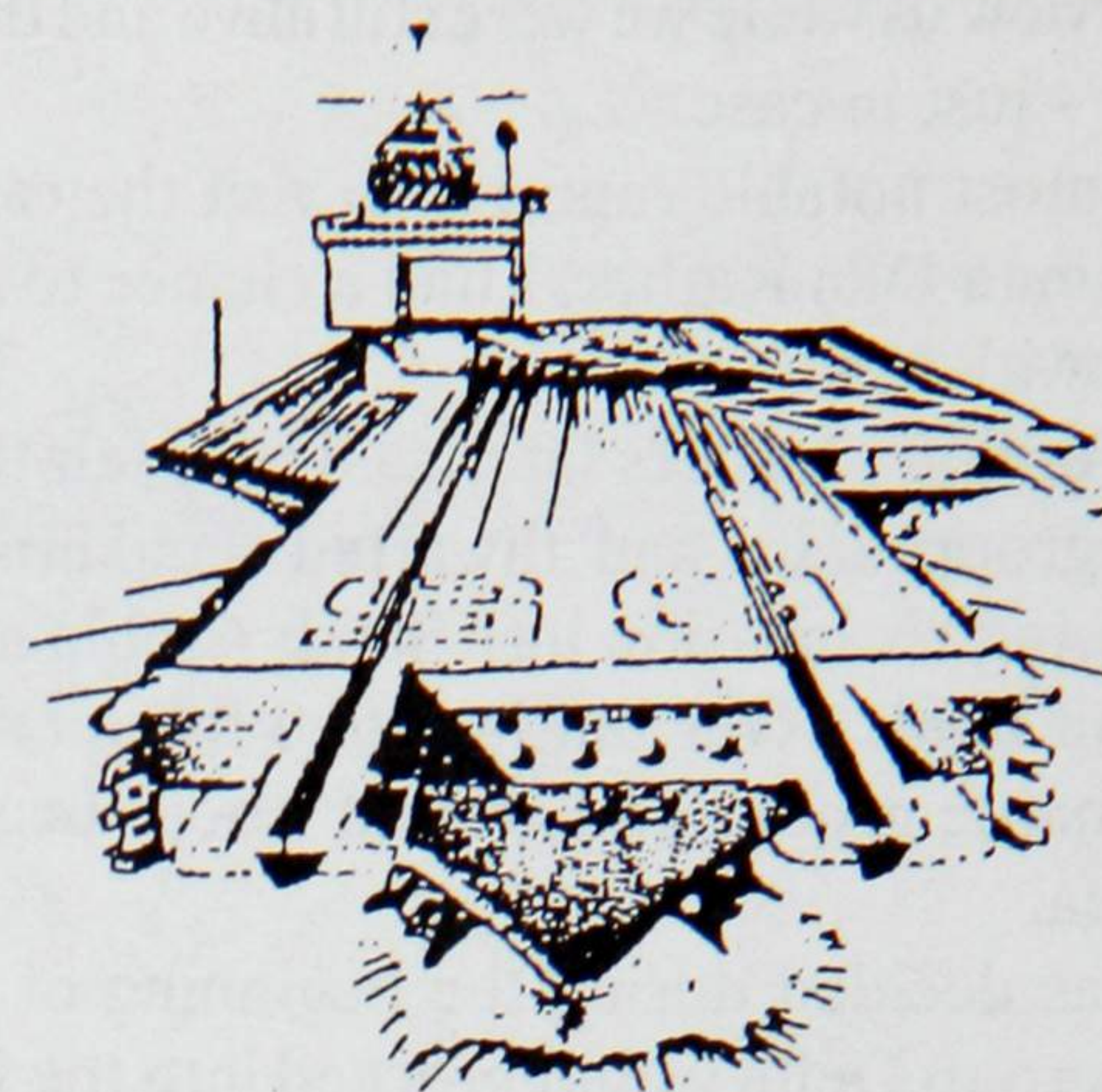


### "TACKING IT ON"

In the photo at left, Ann Haas is congratulated by Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., Commander NISCOM, after she was "frocked" to YN1. In the photo at right, Rear Adm. Williams "tacks on" Haas's stripes. The frocking ceremony was held aboard the USS LaSalle in Bahrain.



# SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT



## FORMER MARINE LEARNS ABOUT THE NAVY DURING WARTIME TOUR AS AGENT AFLOAT

**By SA Patrick L. Hickson**

I've been a military criminal investigator since 1979. While I was in the U.S. Marine Corps, I had two tours with NIS as a military Special Agent: first at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, N.C.; and then on Okinawa, Japan.

Three years ago I decided to leave the Marine Corps and join the ranks of NIS as a civilian Special Agent. I had always wanted to be a Special Agent Afloat and had heard from "Old Timers" how demanding, but rewarding an afloat tour can be.

Of course, I was reminded that it could be a double edged sword. An afloat tour has been known to either make or break an agent. Nevertheless, while assigned to NISRA Camp Pendleton, CA, I volunteered for the 1990 afloat program.

I was selected to be the Senior Agent Afloat for the USS Independence (CV-62), homeported at NAS, North Island, San Diego, CA. The carrier is affectionately called the "Indy" by her crew members. Special Agent Chuck Warmuth, from NISRA Naval Station, San Diego, CA, was selected to be the Junior Agent Afloat.

In June of 1990, YN1 (SW) Craig Strong, NIS Yeoman, Chuck Warmuth and I left San Diego for WESTPAC 1990, being responsible for battle group Delta. The battle group included USS Antietam, USS Jouett, the USS Cimarron, USS Brewton, and the USS Goldsborough. During the deployment, we had additional USN ships join our battle group for various periods of time.

Our initial WESTPAC schedule looked pretty good. I would have liked to have seen Australia or Thailand on the list of port calls, but you can't have everything.

The USS Independence was scheduled to make a port call to Yokosuka, Japan, in order to show the carrier off.

During the summer of 1991, the "Indy" was scheduled to take USS Midway's place and be permanently homeported out of Yokosuka, Japan.

The battle group made a stop in Pearl Harbor and Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. We were transiting the Indian Ocean, when, on August 20, 1990, two days from Diego Garcia, the battle group was given marching orders to proceed as quickly as possible to the North Arabian Sea. It was in response to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

The battle group arrived to our "modified location," the North Arabian Sea, on August 6, 1991. At the time, we were the only formidable U.S. military force in the area. The uncertainty of the situation was present throughout the ship.

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***"Everyone was issued gas masks  
and protective clothing, and we  
trained with them for hours."***

**Special Agent Patrick Hickson**

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Everyone was issued gas masks and protective suits, and we trained with them for hours. All the aircraft on the carrier were loaded up and placed on a high alert status.

Flight operations went on for hours during the day and night. We had numerous general quarters drills, and we always anticipated the worst.

After about a week filled with intense moments, the Middle East situation seemed to level off.

The news media began to make a series of treks to the carrier for interviews of the crew members. It seemed like a morbid scene. It appeared to me the news media wanted



to interview us while we were still alive and the ship was still intact - - just in case.

The most notable reporter to visit the carrier was CBS anchorman Dan Rather. I had a chance to meet and have dinner with him.

The military leaders later said they felt the presence of battle group delta had thwarted Saddam Hussein from continuing his invasion into Saudi Arabia and taking over their oil fields. Our battle group felt more at ease once other battle groups and ground troops began to arrive to the area.

It was decided during the beginning of October 1990, battle group Delta would proceed into the Persian Gulf as a show of force.

The USS Constellation was the last U.S. aircraft carrier to operate inside the Persian Gulf. This was in 1974, when the Shah of Iran was still in power and there seemed to be no threat. The "Indy" and her escort ships went into the Persian Gulf and conducted flight operations. On October 30, 1990, U.S. Army General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the Commander in Chief, Central Command, Middle East, visited the carrier.

The ship traveled to within 250 miles from Iraq's border. The real danger was transiting through the straits of Hormuz, due to the Iranian "Silk Worm" missile sites. The "Indy" passed within a few miles of the missiles, both going into and coming out of the Persian Gulf. We experienced no difficulties and gave a sigh of relief upon return to the somewhat safer North Arabian Sea.

The "Indy" went 111 days without making a port call. I was able to travel to Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Oman for NIS related purposes. Chuck worked a LSD

case wherein eight crew members were identified as distributing and/or using LSD. Almost 500 hits of LSD were seized.

We also had a problem with two postal clerks stealing mail from the carrier's post office. We recovered some of the stolen mail and put a stop to the problem. All concerned went to court-martials while we were underway.

A regular PT program helped make the time pass by faster. I even lost 15 pounds while deployed, even though the carrier's food is outstanding. We also gave training to the the "Indy's" Master-at-Arms force.

Some of our time was spent touring the ship, meeting people and learning about all the different divisions and departments.

During the beginning of November 1990, the USS Midway relieved our battle group on station, in the North Arabian Sea, SA Don Johnston, Agent Afloat on the USS Midway, cross-decked to the "Indy" for a day of turnover discussions.

Battle group Delta then continued on to the well deserved port calls of Singapore, Hong Kong for Thanksgiving, Subic Bay and Pearl Harbor. We will be arriving home right before Christmas.

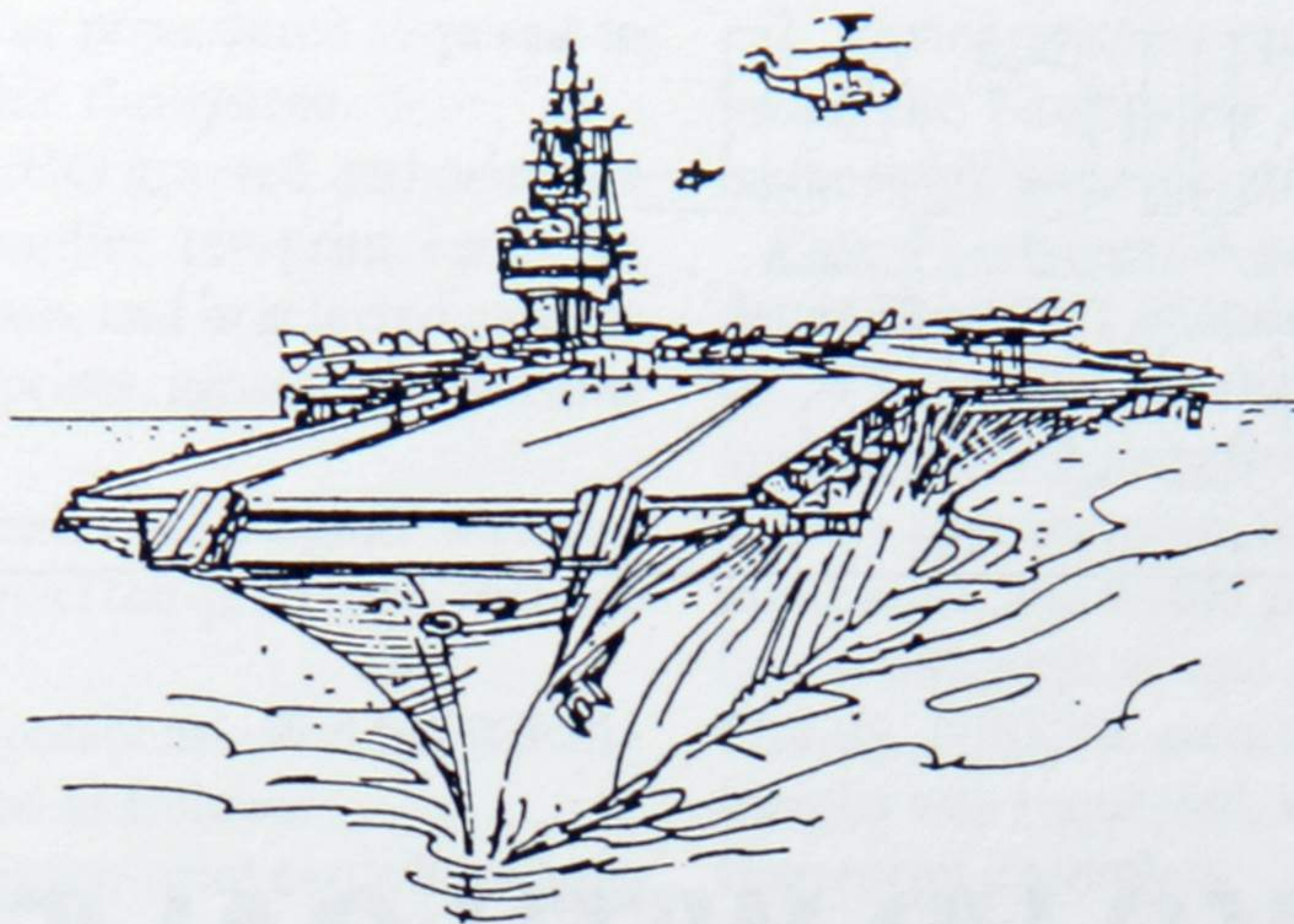
As a former Marine, I hadn't spent much time working with the Navy. But my experience as an Agent Afloat changed that. I met many good people and made numerous friends. The ship's command really made Chuck and I feel part of the aircraft carrier's intricate team.

I can now really appreciate the hard work and the long hours the sailors experience while at sea, especially since serving on the USS Independence -- the first carrier to respond the Middle East crisis.



**USS INDEPENDENCE (CV-62)**





## **SPECIAL AGENTS AFLOAT**

*(As of November 1, 1991)*

USS Midway (CV-41)	Leslie J. Wolff
USS America (CV-66)	Philip A. Cox (Departing) John A. Tigmo Joseph Dela Cruz (Arriving)
USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69)	Thomas L. Gillikin Dennis J. Becker
USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)	William M. Fitzgibbon
USS John F. Kennedy (CVN-67)	Edward M. Coyle
USS Forrestal (CV-59)	Hector A. Abelar
USS Saratoga (CV-60)	Wesley M. Griffin
USS Ranger (CV-61)	Donald E. Parnell
USS Constellation (CV-64)	Raymond A. Benzel
USS Kitty Hawk (CV-63)	Jonathan H. Lee
USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)	David M. Black
USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72)	Gregory Mack
USS Independence (CV-62)	John P. O'Connor
USS Nimitz (CV-68)	Vacant
USS Enterprise (CVN-65)	Vacant
USS Lexington (AVT-16)	Decommissioned



# TECHNICAL SERVICES



## SAN DIEGO

# NISRFL LINKS UP WITH CALIFORNIA'S AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT ID SYSTEM

The Naval Investigative Service Regional Forensic Laboratory in San Diego has established a working relationship through the computer technology of California's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

The impact that such a system can have on a small Fingerprint Section's workload and overall capability has not been well described for agencies such as the Naval Investigative Service. This synopsis will provide a brief experience to date.

California Law Enforcement agencies have a long history of using fingerprints to place criminal suspects at crime scenes. By statute, as early as 1905, a Bureau of Criminal Identification was established to distribute all San Quentin prison inmate fingerprints to California Police and Sheriff's Departments. Over the several intervening years, because of sheer volume, fingerprint identification service became a tedious, time consuming, and expensive process of receiving, searching, comparing and filing fingerprint cards. Until the new age of computers, that entire process remained essentially unchanged.

By 1973, the size and growth of California's manually searched fingerprint file system was creating a tremendous burden to fund and operate, and projections for future needs all indicated that a manual file operation would only become increasingly inadequate.

During that same year, the Office of the State Attorney General began to study the feasibility of automating California's fingerprint file system, and concluded that fingerprint automation was economically feasible, operationally sound, and could be a significant improvement over any manual file operation.

In 1976, a successful "pilot" automated latent print operation was undertaken at the Department of Justice Center in Sacramento, and in 1979, a limited capacity system was purchased. By 1983, with further advances in technology, the State's central fingerprint file and a com-

prehensive Automated Fingerprint Identification Service known as CAL-ID became operational.

Legislation sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General which became effective January 1, 1986 made the fast, reliable communication of fingerprints and related information between all California Law Enforcement Agencies a reality.

As with other AFIS programs, CAL-ID is multifaceted. There is the capability to enter, store and recover known ten-print card characteristics through a permanent database, and there is also the capability for processing questioned prints, such as crime scene recovered latents against either selected portions of the stored database, or against the entire state record.

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***A confirmed positive identification was available in less than 24 hours, and provided not only true identity, but a very substantive criminal history and current outstanding warrant information.***

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Within San Diego County, California, the Sheriff's Department serves as the lead agency for control and operation of local aspects of the CAL-ID program. Through an interagency cooperative arrangement initiated by NISRFL-San Diego in October 1989, both components of the CAL-ID capability have been made available to the NIS Southwest Region.

As part of that working agreement, the Fingerprint Specialists at NISRFL-San Diego established a liaison with the San Diego Sheriff's Fingerprint Section, and



received specific training in the operation of the CAL-ID computer equipment as well as procedures required to properly transact business within the system.

At that same time NISCOMHQ granted authorization to screen specific criteria member ten-print cards for addition to the CAL-ID database, and in selected cases to process developed evidence prints against the existing California database.

In April 1990, the NIS Northwest Region was also invited to process its known subject ten-print cards through NISRFL-San Diego.

The first eighteen months of operational effort by NISRFL-San Diego can be characterized as follows:

1. Over 700 military member ten-print cards have been screened, recorded and processed into the California fingerprint database. Although none of the RFL initiated ten-print card entries have yet been involved in additional

california criminal cases, we feel it is only a matter of time.

2. Having systems operational familiarity has also allowed the Fingerprint Section to assist in two specific instances of uncooperative subject identification.

Case #1 is typical. A person suspected of shoplifting was detained by Base Security in the Naval Exchange parking lot. The subject became combative, eventually pulling a knife and threatening the security forces with bodily injury.

After apprehension, the subject was essentially uncommunicative, and would provide no identification information -- although at one point mentioned having been in Florida. NISRFL assistance in attempting to establish an identity was requested, and NIS Special Agents obtained fingerprint exemplars.

On the chance that the Florida reference was factual, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement at Tallahassee was contacted, and 5X enlargements of subject prints were

## NIS SPECIALISTS FIND A NEW WAY TO DEVELOP LATENT FINGERPRINTS

NISRFL-San Diego Fingerprint Specialists, William B. Corson and James E. Lawson have developed an alternative method for chemically processing porous evidence materials such as paper for latent prints. Their method, which involves alternatives to the standard application process for the chemical known as DFO, significantly increases the number and quality of any developed prints.

Although Bill and Jim frequently encountered resistance from other agency's Fingerprint personnel to either accepting or even experimenting with the recommended method, their persistence eventually led to a coordinated research effort directed by the Southern California Laser Study Group.

Over the course of several weeks, a ten person research team representing several Law Enforcement agencies conducted numerous experiments using variations of chemicals, chemical mixtures, application methods and post application treatments in the evaluation of the suggested method alternative.

Results of the study were very supportive of Bill and Jim's original recommendation, and the complete research effort will soon be published in The Journal of Forensic Identification.

Additionally, an extensive exhibit detailing the Southern California Laser Study Group's research titled, "Alternative Applications of DFO" was dis-



**MR. LAWSON AND MR. CORSON**

played during the 75th California Division, International Association for Identification training seminar at Solvang in May.

The recommended method, the research documentation, and the exhibit presentation combined to earn a first place award in the General Exhibits category.

From initial concept to the award winning conclusion, the efforts of NISRFL-San Diego's Fingerprint Specialists has been exceptional. In the best traditions of scientific innovation, persistence, and overall excellence in performance; they have significantly enhanced the image and reputation of the NIS in general, and RFL-San Diego specifically.



Faxed to their ID Bureau. A confirmed positive identification was available in less than 24 hours, and provided not only true identity, but also a very substantive criminal history and current outstanding warrant information.

An identification case with somewhat similar procedures was also processed with the assistance of the Texas Department of Public Safety.

3. And in what is certainly the most satisfying aspect of successes from our AFIS capability, NISRFL-San Diego has now had three (3) "cold-hits from evidence prints. That is, latent prints developed and recovered from evidence have led to the absolute identification of individuals who were not known to the case investigators. Each case is somewhat similar, so the general circumstances of a typical example are described.

From the burglary scene aboard a Naval Base in Ventura County, crime scene latents were recovered. The scene latents as well as a suspect's exemplars were sent to NISRFL-San Diego for comparison which resulted in a Non-ID. The latents were then prepared for CAL-ID processing (which requires some preliminary photo en-

largement and careful detail tracing) and submitted for comparison against the stored database.

One of the evidence prints was identified as belonging to a San Diego County resident who had been temporarily booked into the San Diego County Jail just five months prior to the burglary!

To date, although our successes are still few in number, they are sufficient in scope to very graphically demonstrate the considerable advantage of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

In fact, the interest and enthusiasm of an investigating agent is seldom as obvious as when the Fingerprint Section has just provided an absolute ID to last week's crime scene latents. The "cold-hit cases discussed here just would not have been possible without an AFIS access.

Excellent AFIS capability currently exists in several states, and the very realistic prospect of networking the individual systems together is already well underway.

It is certainly an investigative tool which NIS will be looking into more in the future.

## ***Plank Owners' List***

In keeping with time honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the "Plank Owner's List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of length of service. The "Plank Owners" as of 1 November 1991 are listed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DUTY STATION</u>	<u>NIS DATE</u>
1. Reilly, Peter	0004	02 SEP 62
2. Tatum, Allan D.	12MA	24 SEP 62
3. Skinner, Larry V.	12WH	15 OCT 62
4. Usrey, Dennis E.	11HQ	17 JUN 63
5. Stovall, Harry J.	11ND	29 JUL 63
6. McBride, Daniel A.	11CC	09 SEP 63
7. Brant, Joseph W.	06CS	04 JAN 64
8. Powers, Robert J.	0003	20 JAN 64
9. Davis, James R.	12LM	30 MAR 64
10. Merritt, Carl J.	0026	13 APR 64
11. O'Neill, James M.	06JX	31 AUG 64
12. Lambert, John G.	05FM	21 SEP 64
13. Moyer, David	0026	02 NOV 64
14. Triplett, John W.	0026	12 FEB 65
15. Taylor, Byron M.	12HQ	05 APR 65
16. Larabee, Raymond H.	60SX	18 APR 65
17. Laing, William LD.	03PP	17 MAY 65
18. Hajosy, John W.	03NL	18 MAY 65
19. Whidden, Marshal T.	06PF	24 MAY 65
20. McNamee, Paul	01BX	07 JUN 65
21. Liehr, Joseph T.	81YK	14 JUN 65
22. Segersten, Peter G.	83HQ	17 JUN 65
23. Parkey, Jack L.	06MT	21 JUN 65
24. Marretta, Albert	000Y	21 JUN 65
25. Walsh, John J.	0022	28 JUN 65



# TQL

## NISCOM HAS BEGUN IMPLEMENTING TOTAL QUALITY LEADERSHIP (TQL)

*"TQL is an approach to leading and managing that is guided by a total view of how all systems of work and people blend together to meet mission requirements and ultimately perform the service for our country."*

- H. Lawrence Garrett III  
Secretary of the Navy

Special Agent Richard C. Machin, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Commander, is responsible for overseeing the implementation of Total Quality Leadership (TQL) throughout the Naval Investigative Service Command.

Total Quality Leadership is a Navy-wide program, which has been highly promoted by the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Frank B. Kelso, II, USN. It is aimed at both military and civilian personnel, and emphasizes support from the top down.

TQL's major thrusts are:

- \* Emphasis on quality
- \* Focus on continuously improving the product or service through improvement of the process
- \* Total commitment to meeting the needs of the customer
- \* Focus on leadership, training and personnel management

TQL is the Navy's version of Total Quality Management (TQM), a philosophy most frequently attributed to Dr. W. Edwards Deming. Following world War II, Gen. Douglas McArthur brought Deming to Japan to assist in rebuilding that country's economy. The philosophy of management taught by Deming has been credited with many of the dramatic successes of Japanese industrial production and their revolutionary improvements in quality.

"Quality is the key word," Machin said. "We do a very good job, but what we need to do is see if we can find a better way to do it. One of the ways we can do this is by looking at quality through the eyes of our customers.

"Basically, what TQL does is challenge an old management philosophy which said 'If it ain't broke, don't fix it.' The problem with that philosophy is that what may have been good practice 10 years ago is probably out of date today. Nothing stays the same and if you don't adapt to change, you fall behind. That's why TQL stresses communication. You have to know when those changes in your

customer's needs occur so you can adapt to them.

"The implementation of TQL throughout the Command is no small challenge -- it must involve everyone," he continued. "So far, the TQL philosophy seems to be contagious, especially in the field, where a number of offices have taken the initiative to seek out locally available training in TQL. As a result, we are seeing an enthusiastic optimism about the benefits of TQL.

"For example, European Regional Director Henry Lingan and his team took a close look at the process of providing their customers with the results of investigations. They determined that commands would much rather have a verbal briefing on the status and direction instead of an Investigative Summary Report (ISR), which generally is of little value to a command.

"So why do we prepare almost 75,000 of them annually command wide?" Machin said. "Being able to ask this question and others like it is a critical part of TQL's process improvement methodology. In the case of ISRs, policy changes are on track."

A native of DeKalb, Illinois, Machin began his government service in 1966, when he enlisted in the Marine Corps. Following his release from active duty, he returned to Northern Illinois University. After graduation in 1972, he became an Illinois State Police (ISP) Trooper.

Machin began his NIS career in 1973. His field assignments have been at Great Lakes, Illinois; Okinawa, Japan; Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines; as the Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge at Pearl Harbor; as the Special Agent-in-Charge at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut; and as the Deputy Director, NIS Mid-Atlantic Region.

Machin has had several tours at NISCOMHQ, as the Deputy Director of Criminal Investigations, and as the Executive Assistant to both the Director of NIS and the Deputy Commander of NISCOM. He has travelled extensively on behalf of NIS and has worked in 11 foreign countries in the Pacific and Indian Ocean area.

Machin has attended the Office of Personnel management's Executive Development Seminar, and has completed the Senior Executive Fellows Program at Harvard University.



# INFORMATION AND PERSONNEL SECURITY

## WOMEN'S EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP PROGRAM PARTICIPANT WORKS ON PROJECT IN CODE 21

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By Gary M. Comerford  
NISCOM Public Affairs Officer

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A participant in the Women's Executive Leadership Program (WELP) spent 60 days at NISCOM during the summer to observe management practices in the Information and Personnel Security Department (Code 21).

Ms. Nancy V. Everitt is one of more than 300 people in WELP, which is sponsored by the Office of Personnel Management. The intent of the program is to improve students management skills through a series of workshops and assignments or details at other government agencies.

"I'm a security specialist and I wanted to do a detail with the people who make the policy," Ms. Everitt said, explaining why she chose NISCOM's Code 21. "It has been a wonderful experience."

Ms. Everitt has worked for the U.S. Government for 25 years, spending 22 with the Department of the Navy. Ms. Everitt is currently employed as a security specialist at the Naval Coastal Systems Center in Panama, Florida.

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***"I'm a security specialist and I wanted to do a detail with the people who make the policy."***

**Ms. Nancy Everitt**

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She began the WELP course with a one-week orientation held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. "It's far enough out of Washington so that you won't be interrupted," she said. "They teach you team building and stress management."

From there she attended Total Quality Leadership (TQL) training at the Crosby Management College in Atlanta, Georgia. After that, she returned to her job until the next WELP seminar, which was held in Hagerstown, Maryland.

"They had various consultants come in to speak," Ms. Everitt said, referring to the one-week course in Hagerstown. "We took the Myers-Briggs test -- a personality indicator that shows you where your strengths and weaknesses are likely to be."



**MS. EVERITT AND MR. BROWN**

From there she came to NISCOM's Code 21, where her performance has been very impressive, according to Mr. Mike Brown, Head of Security Plans and Special Programs.

"Since she arrived, Nancy has been a great benefit to us in reviewing Executive Branch and DoD (Department of Defense) programs involving information security and personnel security policies and procedures," Brown said. "She has gone on some minor details to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Policy to assist in their revision of DoD security regulations."

"Nancy was additionally detailed to the Naval Air Systems Command to work with their security people, and to the Executive Officer for the Cruise Missile Program to help develop their foreign military sales policies. Having Nancy with us has been fantastic. Her capabilities are unsurpassed."

Following her detail at NISCOM's Code 21, Ms. Everitt returned to Hagerstown for a two-week seminar, and then went on to another 30-day detail at another agency. Before she completes the course, she will also conduct three executive interviews, including one with a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES). At least one of those interviews must be with a female executive. The course will be wrapped up with a series of Congressional briefings.



# WELCOME ABOARD

## **COL. LOHMAN IS STAFF ASSISTANT TO COMNISCOM, LT.CMDR. (SEL) GELLES IS STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST**

Col. Charles M. Lohman, USMC, assumed duty as the Executive Assistant to Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Commander NISCOM, this past summer, while Lt.Cmdr. (Select) Michael G. Gelles reported aboard in September as the Staff Clinical Psychologist.

Col. Lohman was commissioned as a second lieutenant on June 5, 1968 and designated as an infantry officer. While a lieutenant, he served as a rifle platoon commander, company executive officer, and company commander with 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines in the Republic of Vietnam. Subsequently, he was ordered to the Landing Force Training Command Pacific as an instructor.

As a captain, he was assigned to the faculty of the U.S. Naval Academy, served as a Battalion Logistics Officer with the 9th Marines, and commanded a rifle company with the 1st Marines.

While a major, he served as Operations Officer and Executive Officer of the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, prior to a tour of duty with the Personnel Management Division at Headquarters Marine Corps.

Following promotion to lieutenant colonel, he worked as southwest Asia Plans Officer at I Marine Amphibious Force and as G-3 Operations at 1st Marine Division, prior to assuming command of 1st Battalion, 7th Marines. Transferred to Twentynine Palms, he directed the Combined Arms Exercise Program for a year.

After promotion to colonel, he was assigned as G-3 of the 7th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB). During this period, he deployed to Saudi Arabia and served as G-3 of Marine forces for Desert Shield and as Deputy G-3 for Desert Storm.

Col. Lohman earned a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Naval Academy, a master of science degree in personnel management from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, and a master of arts degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College. He is an honor graduate of the Basic School at Quantico, Virginia, an honor graduate of the Marine Corps

Command and Staff College, and a distinguished graduate of the Naval War College. His personal decorations include two awards of the Bronze Star with Combat "V," two awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Col. Lohman replaces Capt. Robin Jones, JAGC, USN, who has returned to duty as an appellate judge.

Lt.Cmdr. (Select) Gelles was born and reared in northern New Jersey. He received a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Delaware in 1981, and Yeshiva University in New York, where he received his masters degree in psychology in 1984 and his doctorate degree in psychology in 1987. He has done post-doctoral training at the Washington School of Psychiatry in Washington, D.C.,

He is a licensed psychologist in New York and Maryland, and is a special consultant to the Naval Security Group.

Lt.Cmdr. (Select) Gelles did his internship at the Naval Medical Command, National Capital Region, Bethesda, Maryland, and was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Camp Pendleton, California, where he served as a staff psychologist; Head, Department of Mental Health, Marine Corps Base Brig; Chief Psychologist of the Department of Psychiatry; and Director of Psychological Services for the Outpatient Clinic.

Following that tour he returned to the National Naval Medical Hospital at Bethesda, where he served as Head of the Division of Medical Psychology; Head of Inpatient Psychological Liaison; and Chairman, Department of Psychology, a Naval Dental School, National Naval Dental Center.

Lt.Cmdr. (Select) Gelles, who played football in high school and college, is an avid rugby player and has played on various teams for the past 12 years. He and his wife, Heather, have one son, Bryan. They live in Germantown, Maryland.

Lt.Cmdr. (Select) Gelles replaces Cmdr. Thomas Mountz, who is now at the Marine Security Guard Battalion at Quantico.





**CHILDREN IN PORTSMOUTH, NH, WAIT IN LINE TO BE FINGERPRINTED**

## **IDENT-A-KID PROGRAM IS A BIG SUCCESS**

The "Ident-A-Kid" Program continues to be one of the Naval Investigative Service Command's most popular crime prevention efforts.

On June 5, 1991 Special Agents from NISRA Alameda conducted an "Ident-A-Kid" Program for the George P. Miller Elementary School, which serves dependent children at NAS Alameda, California.

Special Agent Caroline Shires organized the program, and with help from Special Agents Mike Bruggerman, Robert Braatz, Darren Geary and Kimberly Kelley, more than 200 children were fingerprinted and provided with "Ident-A-Kid" booklets. A special guest appearance by the crime prevention dog McGruff made the affair a "howling success."

The NAS Alameda Base Security personnel assisted in the event, which is the latest in a series of events.

On November 27, 1990, for instance, Special Agents from NISRA Alameda and NISRU San Francisco fingerprinted approximately 125 children and provided them with "Ident-A-Kid" booklets. The program was put on for the Parents and Teachers Association of the Treasure Island School at Naval Station Treasure Island, California.

"Most of the fingerprint ink where it was supposed to go and a presentation and information concerning the Naval Investigative Service was given for those waiting to be fingerprinted," said Special Agent Byron Taylor, Regional Director of the NIS Northeast Region.

The program has been promoted throughout NISCOM.

Far from the "Gold Coast" of California, NISRA Portsmouth has been actively pursuing its "Ident-A-Kid" Program in New Hampshire.

When the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard held its "Child Abuse Prevention Month" in April, NIS Special Agents were on hand to fingerprint youngsters and instruct them on personal safety.

"We passed out the 'Ident-A-Kid' booklets and fingerprinted approximately 112 children," Special Agent-in-Charge Donald W. Johnson said.

The "Ident-A-Kid" Program was created by NISCOM's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Department, which also produces the "Ident-A-Kid" booklet.





## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Special Agent Mike Bruggerman (top left) and Special Agent Henry Roney (top right) fingerprint children as part of the "Ident-A-Kid" Program. At right, Special Agent Delores Caponera appears to make being fingerprinted fun. Below, youngsters display their NISCOM "Ident-A-Kid" booklets.





# NISCOM

## BULLETIN BOARD



**REAR ADM. WILLIAMS CONGRATULATES SPECIAL AGENT JENSEN**

(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)

## AGENT RECEIVES MEDAL FOR HER ROLE IN PRECEDENT-SETTING HOMICIDE CONVICTION

Special Agent Joanne M. Jensen, has been presented with the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Medal for her outstanding performance in the investigation into the March 1989 disappearance of Capt. Shirley Russell, USMC.

Although Capt. Russell's whereabouts remain unknown, her husband, Robert P. Russell, was convicted of her murder in Federal Court on May 3, 1991. It was the first Federal homicide case successfully prosecuted without a body in modern history, although some state courts have tried murder cases without a body.

Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM, presented the award to Jensen in a ceremony held at NISCOM HQ.

"Special Agent Jensen doggedly pursued this unique

investigation for over a two year period of time. The effort expended and results obtained were clearly exceptional," according to the citation, which was signed by Rear Adm. Williams.

Jensen also received a letter from FBI Director William Sessions. In that letter, Director Sessions told Jensen, "You can be extremely proud of the role you played, which led to this precedent-setting conviction in a Federal homicide case of the victim's husband based solely on circumstantial evidence."

A joint homicide investigation by NISRA Quantico and the Washington Field Office of the FBI was initiated on March 8, 1989, after Capt. Russell failed to report to work at the Quantico Marine Corps.



## AGENT THWARTS SUICIDE ATTEMPT

On January 30, 1991, at about 0300, Special Agent F. A. "Sally" Wilson responded to a telephone call reporting that a person was threatening suicide aboard the Naval Submarine Base at Ballast Point, San Diego, California.

Wilson gave appropriate instructions, recommending command action prior to terminating the telephone call and responding to the Base. Upon arrival she found a Petty Officer on a narrow ledge, six floors up the stairwell of a barracks; a fall would have meant certain death.

The victim was being counselled by a Medical Technician and a Chaplain, so Wilson proceeded to conduct interviews and determined the victim was despondent over the Navy's failure to send him to a school "promised" on reenlistment.

Wilson evaluated the discourse between the victim and his counselors and it did not appear to be going well. So, she arranged to take over the challenge of dealing with the situation.

The victim was in such a precarious position, any attempt to directly overpower him could have been fatal to both the victim and any would be rescuer. Over the next few hours Wilson skilled negotiation techniques enabled her to



**SA WILSON**

establish much better rapport with the victim.

Shortly after 0600 the victim's girlfriend arrived and through a subterfuge orchestrated by Wilson, the victim positioned himself to hug his girlfriend. When he did, Wilson grabbed his wrist, pulled him partially to safety and restrained him until assistance arrived moments later.

## NISPAC HONORS TWO EMPLOYEES

The Naval Investigative Service Area Command Pacific and the Naval Investigative Service Middle Pacific Region took great pleasure in participating in its' first ever Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board's Federal Employee Of The Year Awards Program held at the Sheraton Waikiki.

This marked the thirty-fifth year that nominees from within the Federal community as well as those in the private sector were being recognized for their contributions to the Federal mission. Certificates of merit were presented to select Federal employees while those in the private sector were honored with Citizen Of The Year certificates.

Nominations were solicited from all of the offices on-island and earning the honor of representing the Middle Pacific Region at this year's award banquet were two very deserving employees: Mrs. Sallie M. Fukuhara, Federal Employee Of The Year, Clerical and Assistant; and Mrs. Nora K. Ishii, Federal Employee Of The Year, Professional, Administrative and Technical.



## AWARDS BANQUET IN HAWAII

Shown in the picture at left are: (standing) Capt. E.A. Fessler, Ms. Maureen Barnhart, Ms. Kathleen Antonio, (seated) Special Agent Paul Sparks, and Mrs. Sallie M. Fukahara, the Federal Employee of the Year, Clerical and Assistant. Shown in the photo at right are: (standing) Ms. Dora Inouye, Ms. Kris Higa, Mr. Alfredo Tagab, Ms. Judy Philson, (seated) Special Agent Philip Comes, and Mrs. Nora K. Ishill, Federal Employee of the Year, Professional, Administrative and Technical.



At this year's Federal Awards week banquet, certificates of merit were presented to both of our outstanding employees in recognition/appreciation of their devotion to duty and exemplary performance.

## MWD SPECIALISTS RECEIVE AWARDS

On May 24, 1991, MACM(SW) Donna L. Caddis and MAC Patricia A. Gough were awarded Navy Achievement Medals for spearheading the Navy's first-ever local course to train explosive detector dogs.

MACM(SW) Caddis and MAC Gough are Military Working Dog (MWD) Specialists assigned to the Law Enforcement and Physical Security (LEPS) Assistance Team in Norfolk, VA. The LEPS Assistance Team in Norfolk is a component of NISCOM's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Department.

This was a particularly significant event since available MWD resources have dwindled in past years and requirements have increased.

As a result of this endeavor, nine MWD's were certified as explosive detector dogs, doubling the Atlantic Fleet's explosive dog inventory and saving the Navy over \$13,000.

These quality MWDs were immediately assigned to the Fleet Anti-Terrorist Support Team (FAST) Atlantic in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and for Presidential support requirements.

## FT AMADOR GETS COMMENDATION

NISRA Fort Amador was among the units which received the Navy Unit Commendation. Gen. George A. Joulán, Commander In Chief, U.S. Southern Command, made the presentation on May 8, 1991 to members of the U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command, which includes Fort Amador.

Accepting the award for NISRA Fort Amador was lead secretary Maria Richley, who along with Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge Mike Gneckow and Intelligence Operations Specialist Herman Figueroa were the only remaining members of the contingent who were stationed there at the time of the invasion.

Others, who have since been transferred, include former Special Agent-in-Charge Chuck Briant, Special Agent Rick Yell, Special Agent Jim McDougall, Special Agent Ted Fahy, and secretary Aileen Cavazos.

## ADJUDICATOR COMPLETES COURSE

Mr. William D. Wrigley, a senior adjudicator with NISCOM's Central Adjudication Facility (CAF), has successfully completed the Naval War College's non-resident seminar course titled, "National Security Decision Making."

The course was conducted after normal duty hours and

involved nearly 300 hours of study and seminar participation. The non-resident program is defined as professional military education.

## INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVE CAPTURED

The Naval Investigative Service Command helped apprehend one of "America's Most Wanted" after tips from viewers in Europe identified a murder suspect wanted in Glendale, California.

John Barrett Hawkins was arrested in Cannigione August 1, after viewer in the Netherlands recognized his photograph on a broadcast of the "Oprah Winfrey Show."

The show, broadcast on July 14, featured some of the most elusive fugitives and profiles from the Fox Network show, "America's Most Wanted."



**SA HOGAN**

Hawkins is charged with the 1988 murder of John Ellis Greene as part of a \$2.5 million life insurance scam. Two other suspects already were arrested in California. Hawkins had been profiled three times on "America's Most Wanted."

Ten days after the caller from the Netherlands notified authorities, another caller told police Hawkins was on a catamaran on his way to Italy.

The Glendale, California, Police then called Rod Miller, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Naval Investigative Service Regional Fraud Office in Los Angeles and asked for assistance in apprehending Hawkins. "We notified our office in LaMaddalena and provided the agent there with all the information we had at that time," Miller said.

John Andrew "Andy" Hogan, the NIS Special Agent assigned to the U.S. Naval Support Office in LaMaddalena, notified the Carabinieri, the Italian police, and they began to look for the boat.

"At that particular point in time the only thing we knew it was a red catamaran," Hogan said. "We didn't know the name of the boat. We didn't know what flag it was under."

A few days later, Hogan spotted the boat on the southeastern part of the island.

"I walked to the end of the pier and there was a person on the boat who matched the description of Hawkins," Hogan said.

Hawkins left the boat before Special Agent Hogan could notify the Carabinieri, so Special Agent Hogan set up a surveillance. When Hawkins returned three hours later, Special Agent Hogan summoned the Carabinieri, who took Hawkins into custody.

Hawkins is the 163rd fugitive to be caught as a result of the show since its debut in February 1988, and only the second to be caught outside of the U.S., Canada or Mexico.



# ILLWIND NETS RECORD RECOVERY

On September 6, 1991, UNISYS Corporation pled guilty in Federal Court to eight felony counts involving procurement fraud and agreed to pay \$190 million to the U.S. Government.

The largest component of the agreement - approximately \$163 million - involves the Illwind investigation, which was initiated by Naval Investigative Service in September 1986, and is being investigated jointly with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the Defense Criminal Investigative Service.

According to a release issued by the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, Kenneth E. Melson, UNISYS pled guilty to eight felony counts before Judge Claude M. Hilton of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria. UNISYS entered guilty pleas on its own behalf and on behalf of its predecessor, Sperry Corporation, from which UNISYS was formed in November 1986, when Sperry merged with Borroughs Corporation.

As part of its plea agreement, UNISYS agreed to pay to the U.S. the maximum criminal fine of \$500,000 per count for a total of \$4 million. In addition, UNISYS agreed to pay \$159 millions in forfeitures, criminal restitution, civil claims and claims for costs of investigation and prosecution. UNISYS also agreed to settle three additional civil and criminal matters.

The total settlement of \$190 million is the largest sum ever recovered by the Government in a Defense procurement fraud case, and raised to over \$210 million the total fines, penalties and civil recoveries resulting from the Illwind investigation. The plea marked the 51st conviction in the ongoing investigation, which includes the conviction of Melvin R. Paisley, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Engineering and Systems. In June, Paisley pled guilty to conspiracy to defraud the government and was subsequently sentenced to four years confinement and a \$50,000 fine.

Congratulations to all participating Special Agents.

## MT. NIITAKA AGENTS HONORED

Special Agents Scott E. Jacobs, Larry H. Swink and John Oglesby were recently honored by the Federal Bar Association for their work on a major fraud investigation.

In its third Annual Salute to Law Enforcement, held October 13 in Washington, D.C., the three were cited for their work on "Mount Niitaka," an undercover investigation conducted by NISRA Yokosuka.

As a result of the investigation, approximately 140 Japanese construction companies were implicated in bidrigging. The U.S. Justice Department's Civil and Anti-Trust Division negotiated settlements with 133 of the companies, collecting more than \$34 million. In addition, the Japanese Fair Trade Commission levied \$2.2 million in fines.

Jacobs is currently the Special Agent-in-Charge of the NIS Regional Fraud Unit in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Swink is the Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge of the NIS Regional Fraud Unit in San Francisco, California. Oglesby is assigned to NISRA New Orleans, Louisiana.

## NORFOLK NLSO SELECTS TOP AGENT

Special Agent Ken Knudsen was selected earlier in the year as the Naval Legal Service Office Norfolk's "NIS Special Agent of the Year."

The award is presented annually to a Special Agent in the Hampton Roads, VA, area, whose professionalism, diligence, and cooperation with the NLSO Trial Counsel Department are of particular note.

Working out of NISRA Little Creek, Special Agent Knudsen was involved in a number of successful narcotics investigations. His efforts led to the apprehension and subsequent conviction of individuals suspected of selling illegal drugs aboard U.S. Navy vessels and installations. In one of those investigations, three individuals convicted at courts-martial of distributing LSD aboard a Navy vessel received sentences.

On his endorsement letter to Special Agent Knudsen, the Regional Director of NIS Mid-Atlantic Region, Special Agent Claude B. Rollins, commented, "Many awards are received by NIS employees, but this one is especially significant, in that it was awarded by those that must take our product and prosecute the offense in a court of law."

## AGENTS ACTIVE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

In an effort to improve the quality of service to area commands and local communities, NISRA Lemoore has been very active in the Kings County, California, Peace Officer's Association.

Special Agent Robert Crosson was elected earlier in the year as the 1991 President of the Kings County Peace Officer's Association, but was unable to attend his installation because he was temporarily assigned to NISRA Bahrain during Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Upon his return from the Persian Gulf, Crosson presided over the Association's annual dinner honoring the Peace Officer and Citizen of the Year.

Special Agent Joseph Dela Cruz is the association's



Sergeant-at-Arms, and former Special Agent-in-Charge Dan Simas and Special Agent James Davis served on the Associations Board of Directors. Simas and Davis were instrumental in instituting a scholarship program for graduating high school seniors whose parents are members of the Association.



### AWARDS CEREMONY

Shown in the photo above from left to right are: Special Agent-in-Charge Tom Clark, Special Agent Dan Smith, Detective Don Miller of the San Bernadino Sheriff's Department, and Detective Sergeant Mike Tuttle of the San Bernadino Sheriff's Department.

### CITY PRAISES NARCOTICS OFFICERS

Special Agent Dan Smith of NISRA Twentynine Palms, California, was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation from the Mayor and City Council of Twentynine

Palms for his work in a joint narcotics operation. Receiving a similar award was Detective Don Miller from the San Bernadino Sheriff's Department.

The joint operation targeted narcotics dealers in the city of Twentynine Palms who were selling to Marines from the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. On 19 April 1991, a total of 24 suspects were arrested as a direct result of this operation.

### YEOMAN LAUDED FOR EXTRA EFFORT

YN2 Tayloria M. Cearnel received a Letter of Commendation from Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., JAG, USN, Commander NISCOM, who praised her for her efforts will assigned to the NIS Capital Region from January 7 through March 25, 1991.

During that period, Petty Officer Cearnel was assigned to assist the operational coordinator in establishing a countersurveillance command post (CP) along with the prerequisite administrative requirements for the individual surveillance teams.

When the teams were scaled down to one, Petty Officer Cearnel not only ran the CP, but also willingly gave many hours of her off-duty time, including weekends, to ensure that the sole remaining operative team functioned administratively without a flaw.

Rear Adm. Williams closed the letter by saying, "Your professionalism and enthusiastic support for this endeavor deserves my commendation for your fine service in support of Operation Desert Storm."



### HISTORIC SIGNING

Earlier in the year, the Department of the Navy Central Adjudication Facility (DON CAF) accepted responsibility for adjudication clearances for the U.S. Coast Guard. In the photo above, DON CAF Assistant Director Dan Jacobson, at left, looks on as Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., USN, Commander NISCOM, and Capt. William B. Steinbach, USCG, Investigations and Security Division Chief, sign the historic memorandum of understanding.





# RETIRED RING-IN

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE  
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

## RETIRED NIS DIRECTOR CONCLUDES 43-YEAR RESERVE CAREER

Retired Special Agent Jack "I" Guedalia retired from the Naval Reserve in September, with 43 years service. At the time of his retirement, Guedalia was a captain and held the honorary title of "Golden Falcon," the most senior intelligence officer in the Naval Reserve.

During the retirement ceremony, Guedalia was presented with a letter from Rear Adm. Duvall M. (Mac) Williams, Commander NISCOM, praising him for his service to the Navy and his country.

Following a tour of duty as a surface warfare officer, Guedalia joined the Office of Naval Intelligence, the predecessor of NIS, in 1957. He was initially assigned to the ONI office in Los Angeles.

During his NIS career, Guedalia served in a wide variety of assignments and had tours as Regional Director for Operations in the Philippines, Japan, Boston, Charleston (twice), San Francisco and Hawaii. He was appointed Director of NIS in 1985, a position which has since be redesignated as Deputy Commander NISCOM. Upon his retirement from NIS in 1986, he was awarded the Senior Civilian Service Medal.

Guedalia and his wife Carole live in Charleston, S.C., where he is now a county magistrate.



**MR. GUEDALIA**

## ***AGENTS RETIRED SINCE NOVEMBER 1990***

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LAST OFFICE</u>	<u>DATE RETIRED</u>
Toler, Charles Darryl	FLETC	05 NOV 90
Biggs, Joel Wayne	60TJ	30 NOV 90
McKenna, Joseph Edward	80HN	01 DEC 90
Greene, John Brian	0026	02 JUN 91
Seehorn, Frederick Reed	0024	22 FEB 91
Gluba, Blair M.	0001	03 MAY 91



# RESERVES

## RESERVE FCI COURSE HELD AT NISCOM HQ

The Foreign Counterintelligence Course at NISCOM, Washington Naval Shipyard, Washington, DC, June 2-14 1991, was presented by NISCOMHQ to thirty (30) naval reserve intelligence officers from throughout the United States. This FCI course was coordinated by CDR(Sel) William Minneci, NISRO 1779, and briefed by NISCOMHQ staff and special agents.

Topics taught included espionage investigation, prosecution, legal oversight, counterintelligence, federal statutes, UCMJ articles, and industrial security. Reservists' occupations included assistant federal prosecutors, customs and DEA agents, police officers, attorneys, and DOD civilian intelligence analysts.

Students in attendance were LT D.S. Franklin, LT K.E. Schaeffer, LT M.D. Peck, LT W.M. Woodruff (NISRO 2310, Houston, TX); LT J.B. Letten, LT W.W. Goodey, LT C.A. Mehurin, LT W.E. May, LT R.I. Meleton (NISRO 2162, New Orleans, LA); LT M. Graham (NISRO 2210, Corpus Christi, TX); LT D.J. Brannen, LCDR J.C. Beal, LT F.G. Iervolino, LT B.R. McGuire, LT D.A. Chiaro (NISRO 0602, New York, NY), LCDR J.A. Buck, LT P.C. Reid, LCDR K.K. Kreizter, LT D.C. McCullough, LT L.S. Martin, (NISRO 2794, San Diego, CA) LT J.J. Parker, LCDR P.M. Shandley, LT J.W. Strehle (NISRO 0502, Groton CT; LCDR K.A. Chadbourne, NISRO 0166,



### RESERVE AGENTS

Reserve Agents display their new credentials. From left to right are Lt. Wallace W. Goody, II, Lt. Kenneth E. Schaeffer, and Lt. William M. Woodruff. At right is Lt. Cmdr. William A. Cira (TAR), the NISCOM Reserve Liaison Officer. The presentations were made by Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Commander NISCOM, in a ceremony held during the Reserve FCI course.

Washington, DC); LT W.S. Palmer (NISRO 1407, Charleston, SC); LT M.R. Reuss (NISRO 0166, Washington, DC); LT B.L. Kenyon (NISRO 0893, Willow Grove, PA); LCDR F.J. Giblin (80HQ NISROPAC, Hawaii); CDR C.F. Carnes (NISCOMHQ 0166, Washington, DC).



### A VISIT FROM "THE GENERAL"

Reserve Agents Bob Howe, at left, and Dan Little and Mike Shelby, at right, pose with Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, USA, Commander U.S. Central Command. The three Reserve Agents were assigned to a Protective Service Detail for Gen. Schwarzkopf during his visit to Bahrain.



# ***Reservists Activated for Desert Shield/Desert Storm***

<u>NAME</u>	<u>UNIT</u>
Lt. Daniel S. Butler	NISRO 2210 Newport, RI
Lt.Cmdr. Harold F. Cannon, Jr.	NISRO 1407 Charleston, SC
Lt.Cmdr. Rick Clabby	NISRO 2794 San Diego, CA
Cmdr. William C. Clifford	NISRO 0602 New York, NY
Lt.j.g. Cliff R. Cone	NISRO 2687 San Francisco, CA
Cmdr. Philip P. Cooper	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Lt. Ernest W. Cox	NISRO 2182 New Orleans, LA
Lt. Henry S. Domeracki	NISRO 2210 Corpus Christi, TX
Lt. Richard A. Flipppo	NISRO 1407 Charleston, SC
Lt.Cmdr. David C. Gaddis	NISRO 2422 Seattle, WA
YN3 Mary M. Garcia	NISRO 2210 Corpus Christi, TX
Lt.Cmdr. Kenneth J. Gerstner	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
YN2 Ann J.M. Haas	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Lt.Cmdr. Michael J. Haubner	NISRO 2794 San Diego, CA
Lt. Michael O. Hawkins	NISRO 1407 Charleston, SC
Lt.Cmdr. Roger L. Hoover	NISRO 2794 San Diego, CA
Lt.Cmdr. Charlton T. Howard, III	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Cmdr. Robert E. Howe	NISRO 0201 Newport, RI
YN2 Sharon L. Hunter	NISRO 2687 San Francisco, CA
Lt. Frank G. Iervolino	NISRO 0602 New York, NY
Lt.j.g. Mark Jones	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Cmdr. Thomas M. Kellerhals	NISRO 1407 Charleston, SC
Lt.Cmdr. Lee R. Lance	NISRO 2210 Corpus Christi, TX
Lt. Stephen W. Lehman	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Lt. Drew F. Lieb	NISRO 0893 Philadelphia, PA
Lt. Daniel K. Little	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Cmdr. John Lohmeyer	NISCOM 0166 Washington, DC
Lt. Daniel S. McDevitt	DEFINTEROG 0372 Glenview, IL
YNC Linda J. McFall	FIRSTPAC 0919 San Diego, CA
Lt. Darrell R. Meador	NISRO 1779 Memphis, TN
Lt. Antonio Mejico	NISRO 2819 Long Beach, CA
Lt.Cmdr. Daniel P. Miller	NISRO 0893 Philadelphia, PA
Lt. Thomas G. Neal	NISRO 2010 Pensacola, FL
Lt.Cmdr. James S. Osborne	NISRO 2819 Long Beach, CA
Lt.Cmdr. Alan E. Pease	NISRO 0502 Groton, CT
Lt.Cmdr. Stephen W. Pope	NISRO 0301 Portsmouth, NH
Lt. Joesph A. Porto	NISRO 2210 Corpus Christi, TX
Lt.Cmdr. William H. Roof	NISRO 2819 Long Beach, CA
Lt.Cmdr. Frank S. Root	NISRO 2794 San Diego, CA
Lt. William R. Seidenstein	NISRO 0602 New York, NY
Lt.Cmdr. Patrick J. Sayne	NISRO 2794 San Diego, CA
Lt.j.g. Michael T. Shelby	NISRO 2210 Corpus Christi, TX
YN1 Bob Talyor	NISRO 0893 Philadelphia, PA
Lt. Richard K. Vandop	FIRSTEURLANT 1472 Glenview, IL
Cmdr. Joseph G. Wizda	NISRO 0893 Philadelphia, PA





# CONFERENCES HELD IN KINGS BAY, SAN DIEGO

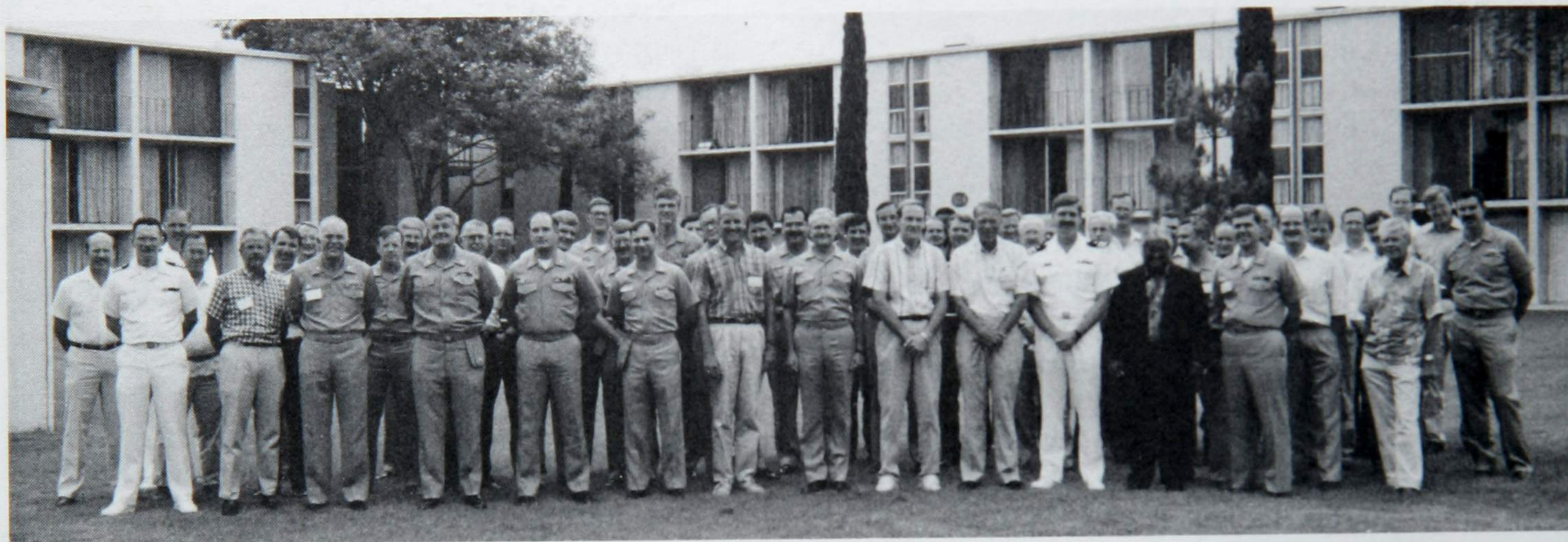
NISCOM held Reserve Management meetings this past summer at Kings Bay, Georgia, and San Diego, California. Both were attended by Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., Commander NISCOM, and by Special Agent Charles R. Lannom, Deputy Commander NISCOM.

The purpose of the meetings was to bring the leadership of NIS Reserve units together with the Area Commanders, Regional Directors and Special Agents-in-Charge. Issues discussed included administrative procedures, utilization

of reserves, training methods and the co-utilization of facilities and equipment.

The first meeting was held in July at the Naval Submarine Base in Kings Bay, Georgia. It was hosted by NIS Southeast Region and coordinated by Special Agent Jim Linder.

The second meeting took place at Naval Training Center San Diego, California. It was hosted by NIS Southwest Region and coordinated by Special Agent Al Sipe.



## MEETING IN SAN DIEGO

Rear Adm. Duvall M. Williams, Jr., NISCOM Commander, poses for a group shot during the Reserve Management Conference in San Diego. Others attending the conference included Special Agent Charles R. Lannom, NISCOM Deputy Commander; Special Agent Dennis Usrey, Regional Director of NIS Southwest Region; and Special Agent Byron Taylor, Regional Director of NIS Northwest Region.

## NISCOM HAS NEW RESERVE COORDINATOR

Lt.Cmdr. Bill Cira (TAR) replaced Cmdr. Stanely Brooks (TAR) as the NISCOM Reserve Coordinator during the summer.

Lt.Cmdr. Cira is from Evergreen Park, Illinois. He is a graduate of Illinois State University and received his commission from the Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island.

Upon finishing the Basic Course at Surface Warfare Officer School in Newport, he served as the 4th Division Officer, B Division Officer and Assistant Damage Control Officer aboard the USS Saratoga (CV-60). From there he was assigned command of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Danville, Illinois.

Lt.Cmdr. Cira was assigned to Washington, D.C.,

in 1982, first as a student at the Defense Intelligence College and then as Assistant Director, Reserve Programs Division, Naval Intelligence Command. During this period, he was temporarily assigned to NISCOM HQ to work in the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center (ATAC). Prior to returning to NISCOM HQ, he was the Reserve Intelligence Programs Officer at Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

Lt.Cmdr. Cira resides in Sunderland, Maryland, with his wife, Teresea, and their children, Andrew and Victoria.

Cmdr. Brooks is now assigned to the Naval Military Personnel Command (NMPC) in Washington, D.C.



# SPORTS

## NIS SHOOTERS MAKE GOOD SHOWING IN HAWAIIAN POLICE PISTOL COMPETITION

Four NIS Special Agents competed in the Ninth Annual State of Hawaii Law Enforcement Pistol Competition August 31 and September 1, hosted by the Kauai Police Department (KPD). It is the premier law enforcement pistol competition in the state.

Special Agents Adam Grossman, Adrian Lee, Jr., and Keith Thomas of NISRA Pearl Harbor, and Special Agent Brad Smith of NISRA Kaneohe were selected from the Island of Oahu after competing locally at the NIS Tournament on August 9.

The event, which has become the

premier law enforcement pistol competition in the state of Hawaii, utilized National Rifle Association (NRA) Police Pistol Competition (PCC) rules, as modified by the KPD, and featured both individual and team competition. Match categories included 4-inch revolver, 2.5-inch revolver, unlimited revolver, and semi-automatic.

The matches were extremely competitive, with members of the NIS team competing in the 4-inch and 2.5-inch revolver matches.

The NIS team placed fifth in the 4-inch and 2.5-inch revolver matches,

while Lee captured second in the 2.5-inch open class individual match, and a third place in the 4-inch revolver individual open class. Of particular interest is the fact that Lee used the NIS issue 2.75 inch Ruger in the 4-inch competition, while other competitors used modified 4-inch revolvers.

More than 100 people from approximately 20 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participated in the Labor Day weekend competition.

### SOFTBALL

## NIS CAPITAL REGION WINS TOURNEY

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By Special Agent Robert H. McKee  
NIS Capital Region

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After an easy opener, NIS National Capital Region (NIS NCR) had to struggle past two tough contenders to win the Annual NISCOM Command Picnic Softball Tournament this past summer.

In the first round of the tournament, held in June at the boys and Girls Club of Clinton, Maryland, NIS NCR coasted by a team from the NISCOM Security Directorate by a score of 20-1.

Deputy Regional Director Lee Coulter, however, was quick to warn

his team not to begin its celebration too early.

"We didn't play well enough defensively in the first game to win against teams like Code 22 (Counterintelligence) and Code 27 (Information Systems)," Coulter told his players.

What followed proved him to be right.

In the semi-final game, Code 22 was leading 7-5 when Special Agent David Hibbs of NISRA Washington, D.C., smashed a three-run homer with one out to win the game for NIS NCR and advance it to the championship game.

In the title game, the Criminal Investigations Department (Code 23) jumped out to a 5-0 lead in the top of

the first, but NIS NCR came back with one run in the bottom of the inning, and chipped away in the second, third and fourth to take a 6-5.

Code 23 added another run late in the game, but NIS NCR tacked on two additional runs to secure an 8-6 victory and the 1991 Annual NISCOM Picnic Softball Championship.

The NIS NCR team consisted of Carmine Marino (coach), Bob McKee (assistant coach), Lee Coulter, Frank Caughman, David Hibbs, Blaine Thomas, Al Reese, Tim Danihey and Eileen Dodge.



# ACTOR VISITS NISCOM



Actor Harrison Ford visited NISCOM HQ in August as part of preparations for the upcoming movie "Patriot Games" based on author Tom Clancy's novel. Ford, who starred in movies such as "Star Wars" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark," will play intelligence analyst Jack Ryan, who has been the hero in other Clancy novels.

Mr. Ford was given a tour of the Navy's Anti-Terrorist Alert Center and briefed by NIS Special Agents on Protective Services. In the photo above, Special Agent Charles R. Lannom, Deputy Commander of NISCOM, presents Mr. Ford with a red NIS instructors hat. At left, Mr. Ford shows off his new souvenir.

Earlier in the summer, Producer Mace Neufeld and Production Designer Joseph C. Nemec III (who designed the set of "Terminator II"), and other members of the movie production crew visited NISCOM to learn about the organization and its mission. Mr. Neufeld said he learned about NIS from author James Grady (who wrote the book which was the basis for the movie "Three Days of the Condor"). Mr. Grady visited NISCOM about a year and a half ago as part of research for his book, "River of Darkness," which was published in October. One of the heroes of Mr. Grady's book is a Marine who serves with NIS before going to the CIA.

*(Photos by Gary M. Comerford)*

