



Bulletin



From: Commander, Naval Security and Investigative Command
Subj: Bulletin

In my tenure as Commander I have come to recognize our need for enhancing communications between the headquarters and field offices of our command. We can satisfy this need and increase our effectiveness in serving the Navy by selectively publishing information of significant importance to members of the Naval Security and Investigative Command and the Naval Investigative Service. This Bulletin is intended for use by all hands. Periodically, as the need arises, I will submit information in this format.

RAdm. Cathal L. Flynn



PROTECTIVE SERVICE DETAIL FOR THE CNO

NIS Special Agents assigned to a protective service detail for the Chief of Naval Operations during "Operation Mount-Up" leave the heliport at the Pentagon after taking Admiral James D. Watkins to an awaiting helicopter.

Spring 1987

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Naval Security
and
Investigative Command
Washington, D.C. 20388-5000

As a Navy Special Warfare officer I am occasionally asked about the SEALs and special operations. When that happens, I sometimes get the impression that what people are really looking for is some complex, secret formula for success.

The truth is that there is no secret formula. Instead, the success of special operations is based on a notion that can benefit all of us in almost any field of endeavor.

The key to special operations is the notion that people through planning, applied intelligence, teamwork and daring can accomplish extraordinary things, even against a much larger force.

That notion has a great deal to do with the value of people. Navy Special Warfare is very people-oriented because the equipment is quite secondary to what is in people's minds and hearts.

It has a lot to do with the idea of personal excellence that has always been in the Navy, and is now being reinforced. Personal excellence isn't the possession of some special groups. It belongs to all of us who serve the Department of the Navy.

That is why former CNO, Admiral James D. Watkins, and our present CNO, Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost have put so much emphasis on personal excellence and that is why it is so important to all of us in the Naval Security and Investigative Command.

We have been tasked with a vital mission, to protect the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps from threats posed by criminals, terrorists and hostile intelligence services. We, in effect, help defend the defenders of our country.

That is why we have no minor players in NSIC. Every sailor, marine, special agent, security specialist, adjudicator and staff member of this command has an essential job to do. To do it, we must be at our own personal best.

Personal excellence and teamwork, not equipment or numbers, will determine how successful we in NSIC will be in carrying out our mission.

I commend all of you for your outstanding efforts. It's a pleasure to work with you.

Cathal L. "Irish" Flynn

U. S. NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



These first two months as the Director have been busy ones for me, but the opportunity to visit each of the ten Regions and to talk with almost all SAC's has been especially valuable to me as I work to chart our way through the next year. I released a GEN on 21 February 1987 which outlines many of my views, my long-held perceptions and beliefs, and my plans for the future. I hope that every member of the Service has taken the time to read that document and to reflect on where we are and where we are going. We are a first class law enforcement and counterintelligence agency and I have every intention of keeping it so and building on our long history of excellence and accomplishment.

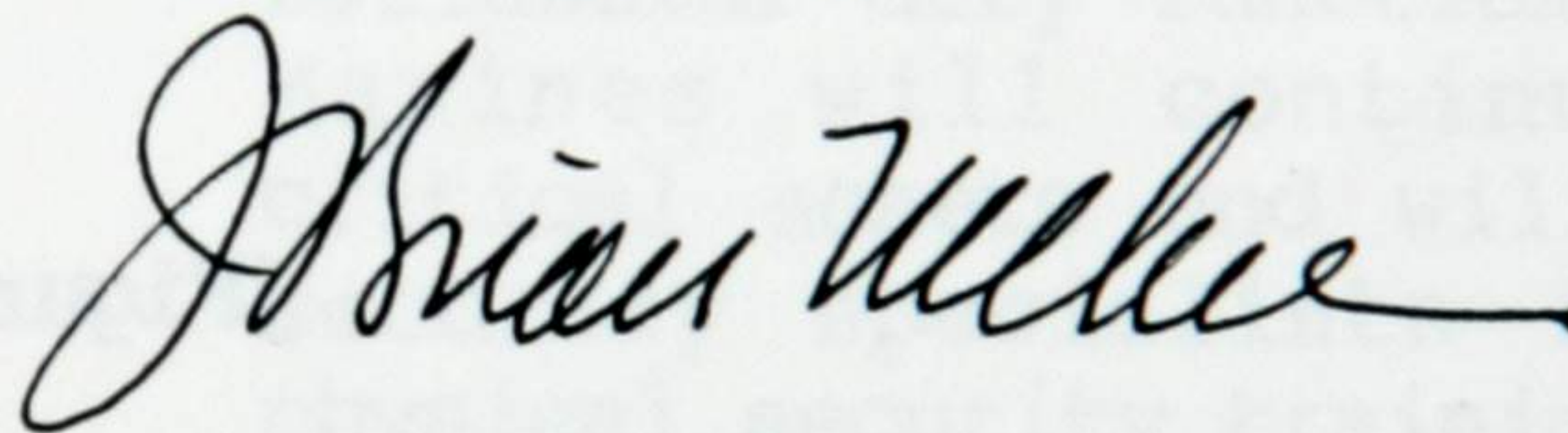
I'd like to take this opportunity, however, to talk about measuring our effectiveness. I hate to use the old terminology of quality versus quantity, but that's what it comes down to. For years we have measured our "worth" and our accomplishments by the numbers of cases opened, closed and pending at the end of the month. By now you've seen my thoughts on the subject. We can't continue this practice as it gives everyone - especially you and I - a false view of ourselves as an agency. We do some very excellent work as evidenced by our recent accomplishments in multiple espionage investigations, technology transfer operations, undercover "sting" operations, narcotics suppression operations, major procurement fraud indictments, counterintelligence collection operations, numerous homicide investigations and the like. There is a perception, however, that the majority of these successes are the product of a small number of our agents - the real go-getters in the organization. Well done to every one of them - a meaningful challenge to the rest of you!

Directors Powers, McCullah and myself are working on a new type of reporting of "productivity" which will allow us to measure the all-important factors of the Service, each office and hopefully each special agent by such factors as arrests and convictions, fines and penalties, recoveries versus losses, resolution rates, in-contact operations versus total number of operations, the productivity of a CW (how many cases does he or she produce) instead of how many sources you have, the number of contact reports coming out of "collectors" briefings rather than just the number of briefings given and to how many people, etc.

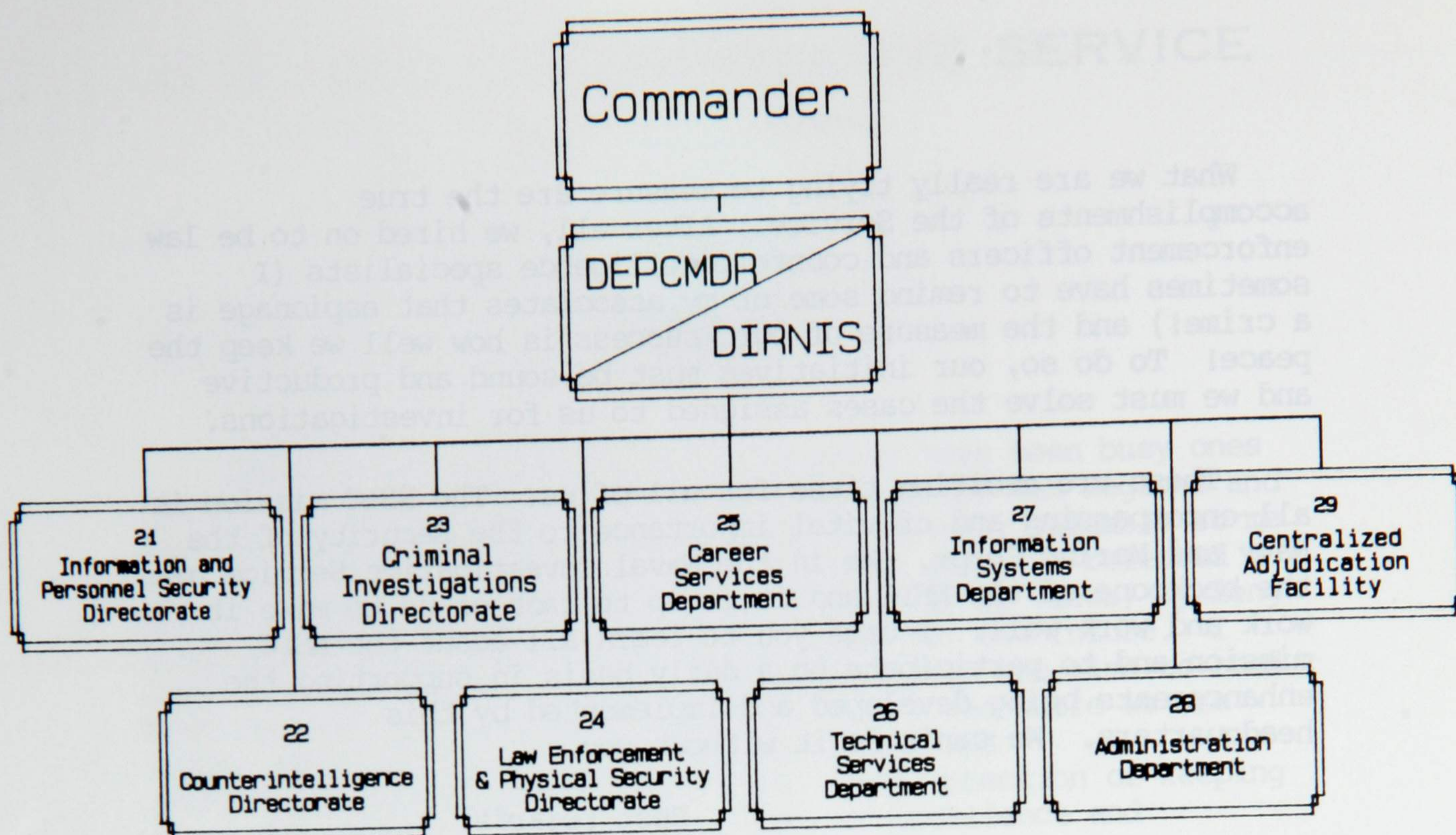
What we are really trying to measure are the true accomplishments of the Service. After all, we hired on to be law enforcement officers and counterintelligence specialists (I sometimes have to remind some of my associates that espionage is a crime!) and the measure of our success is how well we keep the peace! To do so, our initiatives must be sound and productive and we must solve the cases assigned to us for investigations.

These are exciting times for all of us. The NSIC mission is all-encompassing and of vital importance to the security of the Navy and Marine Corps. We in the Naval Investigative Service are the backbone of the NSIC and it is up to each of us to make it work and work well. I urge you to learn all about the NSIC mission and to participate on a daily basis in supporting the enhancements being developed and implemented by this headquarters. We can't do it without you.

Best regards,



J. BRIAN MCKEE
Director



(Figure 1)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NSIC

Quite a few things have happened since the last time correspondence of this nature went out to the field from headquarters.

Some directorates have been added (See Figure 1), and with them additional missions. There is the new name: the Naval Security and Investigative Command. The size of the NIS Special Agent Corps has doubled, and, of course, there are a lot of new names and faces.

What follows hopefully will update some of you "veterans" and will inform the newcomers about what has evolved into one of the fastest growing commands in the Navy.

Echelon II Status

To begin with, let's go back to 1982, when NIS was upgraded to an Echelon II command.

Three important things resulted from this. First, NIS was taken out from

under the Naval Intelligence Command. Second, as a result of that, it was given control over its own budget. And third, the Director of NIS began reporting directly to the Chief of Naval Operations.

Code 24

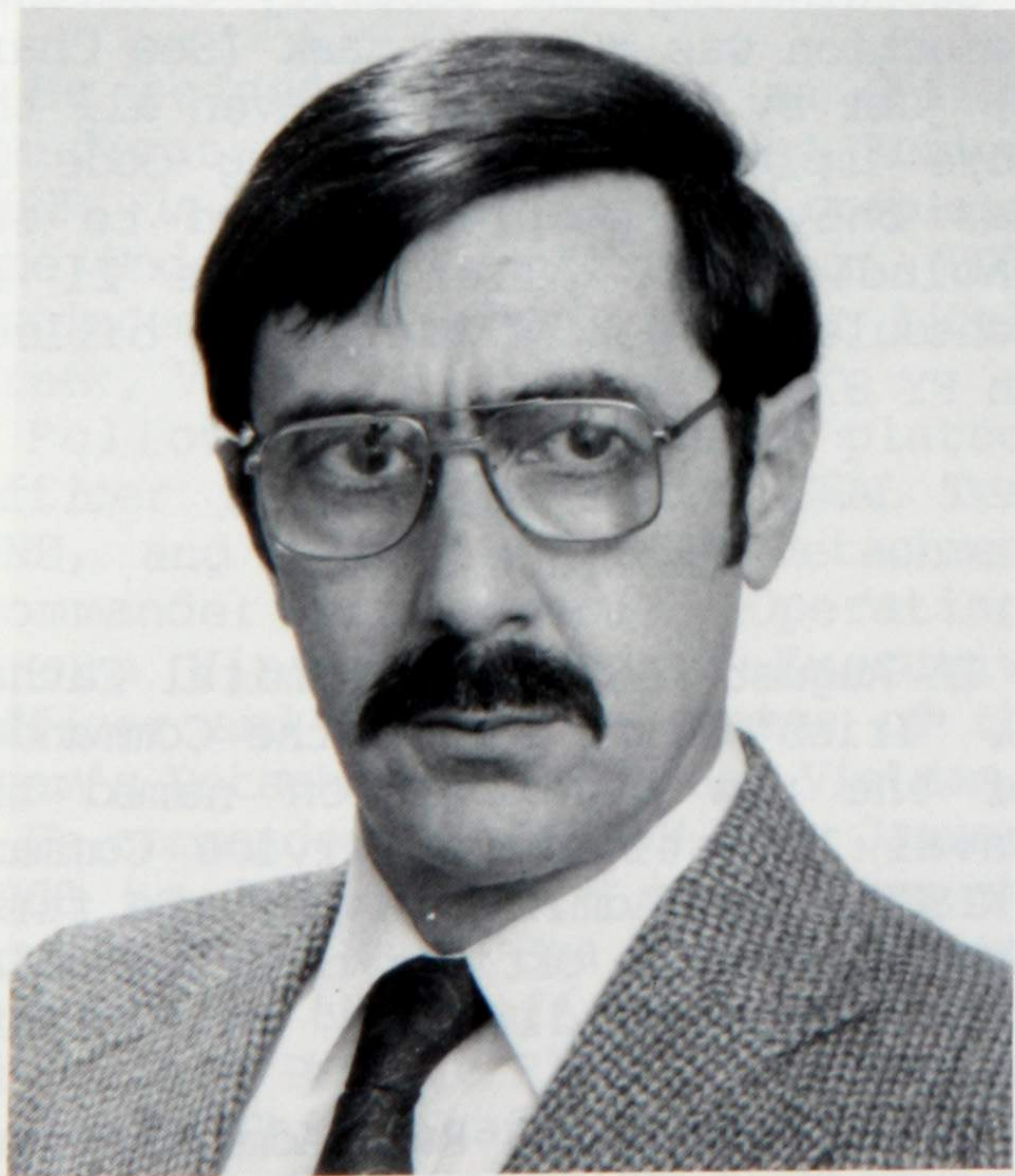
On 3 January 1983, the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate (Code 24) was established to function as CNO's manager in those two areas. Code 24 is responsible for developing Navy Law Enforcement and Physical Security (LEPS) policy. In addition, it manages the Navy's Master-at-Arms rating, the Navy Crime Prevention Program and the Military Working Dog Program; and it maintains two LEPS Teams, two Mobile Training Teams and an Assessment Team.

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LEPS Teams assist Naval commands in identifying their level of compliance with LEPS requirements. Mobile Training Teams provide LEPS training and awareness briefings, and other special training, to Naval personnel and their dependents. The Assessment Team identifies the most efficient means of upgrading physical security for critical Navy assets such as ships, piers, aircraft and flight lines.

The first Director of Code 24 was Special Agent J. Brian McKee, now Director of NIS. S/A McKee held that position (in addition to being the RDO of NISRO New York) until the Fall of 1985, when Mr. Jim O'Hara was appointed as the Director of Code 24.

Mr. O'Hara holds an B. A. degree in Political Science from the University of Rhode Island and an M.S. degree in Public Administration from Southern Illinois University. He joined the U.S. Army in 1966 and served with the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) in Vietnam from 1967 through 1969.



Mr. Jim O'Hara

From 1969 through 1971, Mr. O'Hara was assigned to the Department of the Army staff, first developing security policy and later serving on the board of inquiry into the My Lai incident. Following that tour of duty he was assigned to the 902nd Military Intelligence Group responsible for conducting physical and technical

security inspections of sensitive facilities Army-wide. He remained in that assignment until early 1975, when he resigned his Army commission and accepted an assignment with the Naval Security Group Command, serving in various positions through 1980, including that of Head, Physical Security Branch.

During 1981 and 1982, Mr. O'Hara was the Navy Nuclear Weapons and Arms, Ammunitions and Explosives Physical Security Program Manager. He came to this command in 1982 and has since served in several management positions in the physical security policy development and oversight arena.

Code 24, under Mr. O'Hara's guidance, played a key role in the recent reorganization of the Naval Security Force. Under that reorganization, sailors will be trained for security duty as a collateral duty function. Meanwhile, Marines will continue to guard critical assets and will assist Navy security specialists in conducting physical security training.

In addition, Code 24 played a major role in NSIC assuming sponsorship for the Navy Master-at-Arms Program in September 1986.

ATAC

The 23 October 1983 bombing of the Marine Barracks in Beirut, which claimed 241 lives, brought about another change in the organization. Within two months after that incident, the Navy Anti-Terrorism Alert Center (ATAC) was created as a 24-hour-a-day terrorism analysis and indications and warning center for direct support of Navy and Marine Corps assets worldwide.

The ATAC has since greatly expanded the role of all-source analysis and fusion in the anti-terrorism and counterintelligence fields.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the Navy ATAC produced 1,029 assessments and warning reports to Department of the Navy assets.

It was set up by Commander Jerry Agee, who recently retired after 21

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years of service. The new officer in charge of the ATAC is Commander Steve Sisa, a 1972 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Commander Sisa's previous duty station was the Navy Operational Intelligence Center in Washington, D.C.

Code 21

The revelations of the Walker-Whitworth espionage case resulted in another addition to the organization. In October 1985, the Information and Personnel Security Directorate (Code 21) was transferred from the DNI's office to NSIC.

Code 21 is responsible for the Navy's Information Security Program, classification guidance, security review, technical transfer security, industrial security, the Personnel Security Program, security awareness, security manager training and the Personnel Reliability Program.

The Director of Code 21 is Mr. Bob Allen, a graduate of Stanford University and a former Navy officer who spent seven years on active duty. He served three years at sea onboard an aircraft carrier, followed by two years at the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and two years in the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). In 1967, he took a civilian position with the Navy Security Policy Office. He became the head of that office in 1983 and later participated in the Stillwell Commission.

"During the last year our major efforts have been the coordination of the one-time top to bottom security inspection ordered by the Secretary of Defense," Mr. Allen said. "It has been completed and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy."

"We also coordinated the security clearance reduction effort (See Figure 2), issued new Department of the Navy procedures for the Personnel Reliability Program, and worked with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other DoD components to develop and strengthen DoD Security Policy which will be reflected in a forthcoming revision to the Department of the Navy Information and Personnel



Mr. Bob Allen

Security Regulation (OPNAVINST 5510.1)."

Coordinating the security clearance reduction was a major task (See Chart 2) just by itself and is even all the more impressive, considering Code 21 has only 12 people assigned to it, including Mr. Allen. Code 21 is scheduled to get 10 additional billets in FY 87.

The Front Office

In August 1985, Rear Admiral Cathal L. "Irish" Flynn became the Commander of the new organization named the Naval Investigative Service Command (NISC). Rear Admiral Flynn, the first Special Warfare officer to attain flag rank, reports directly to CNO and SECNAV.

At the same time, Rear Admiral Flynn assumed command, Colonel George M. Connell, USMC, became the Deputy Commander of NISC and Special Agent Jack "I" Guedalia became the first civilian Director of NIS.

Rear Admiral Flynn was born in Dublin, and attended school in Ireland, France and Spain. He was graduated from Trinity College with degrees in arts and engineering.

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SECURITY CLEARANCE REDUCTION

These figures include Navy, Marine Corps and civilian personnel.

LEVEL	10 JUN 85	1 SEP 85	1 JUL 86	%
TS	143,172	105,323	88,500	38%
SECRET	642,742	420,801	366,000	43%
CONF.	189,805	157,257	158,800	16%
TOTAL	975,719	683,381	613,300	37%

The percent reduction is from 10 JUN 85 to 1 JUL 86. The reason for the increase in the 1 JUL 86 figures for confidential is downgrading of clearances.

(FIGURE 2)

He joined the Navy as an Officer Candidate, was commissioned Ensign, USNR, in June 1960, and then completed the Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) Replacement Training Course in Little Creek, Va.

Following service as a platoon officer in UDT ELEVEN and SEAL Team ONE, and a tour as SEAL detachment commander with Special Operations Group Vietnam, he was Executive Officer and Officer in Charge of the Team's Detachment in Nha Be, Vietnam.

He commanded UDT TWELVE from January 1968 to July 1969 and had subsequent tours at the Naval Sea Systems Command and was on the staff of Commander In Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet.

He was Chief Staff Officer of Naval Special Warfare Group ONE from 1977 to 1979, and was assigned to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs for two years prior to commanding Naval Special Warfare Group ONE from 1981 to October 1983. He served in the Joint Special Operations Command from March 1984 to August 1985.

Rear Admiral Flynn is a graduate of the Naval War College's command and staff course and of the National War

College. He has an MA in East Asian Studies from American University in Washington, D.C.



Rear Admiral Cathal L. Flynn, USN

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Colonel Connell is a 1964 graduate of St. Bonaventure University, where he earned a BA in English. Following graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps and after initial training, served in Vietnam for 19 months as a rifle platoon leader and rifle company commander. While he was there he was wounded and decorated for bravery three times.

Following Vietnam, he had a broad variety of assignments, ranging from duty aboard and aircraft carrier to a tour at the U.S. Army Special Forces School. During this period he commanded four different Marine units and served as operations officer for four infantry battalions and regiments.

Since 1976, Colonel Connell has served as a Soviet Specialist including duty in the Federal Republic of Germany and as Naval Attache in the Soviet Union. Prior to his most recent assignment, he was a Marine Corps representative on the National Intelligence Council, where he participated in the development of National Intelligence Estimates.

Colonel Connell is a graduate of the National War College, and has advanced degrees in Political Science and International Relations.

S/A Guedalia retired in June 1986. He joined the Office of Naval Intelligence, the predecessor of NIS, in 1957, following a tour of duty as a Surface Warfare Officer. Initially, he was assigned to the Los Angeles Resident Agency. During his NIS career he 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.

Upon his retirement from NIS he was awarded the Senior Civilian Service Medal. Mr. Guedalia now lives in Charleston, S.C., where he owns his own business.

S/A Victor J. Palmucci served as Acting Director of NIS until December 1986, when S/A J. Brian McKee became the Director. Mr. Palmucci retired on 3 January 1987, after 24 years of

service. He joined NIS in 1963 and during his career served as the Deputy Director, the Executive Assistant to the Director, the Inspector General, and as the Assistant Director for Counterintelligence.

He was awarded the Senior Civilian Service Medal upon his retirement and now resides in Vienna, Va.



Mr. Victor J. Palmucci

S/A McKee is a native of Malone, New York, and a 1961 graduate of Cornell University. He entered on duty with NIS in 1962 as a special agent in the New York City Resident Agency. Following additional posting as the Resident Agent at Albany, New York, he served a five-year tour at the NIS Resident Agency in Naples, Italy. During this tour of duty, he was trained and certified as a Department of Defense Polygraph Examiner.

From 1971 to 1974, S/A McKee served as the Special Agent-in-Charge of the NIS Resident Agency, Washington, D.C. Following a similar tour as the Special Agent-in-Charge at Camp Pendleton, California, he was reassigned in 1975 as the Special Agent-in-Charge at New York City. He

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was transferred in 1979 to NIS Headquarters, where he served tours of duty as the Senior Staff Assistant to the Director, the Assistant Director for Administration, and finally as the first Assistant Director for Law Enforcement and Physical Security.

He was reassigned in 1984 as the Regional Director for Operations, NISRO New York, and in December 1986 was selected for Senior Executive Service rank and duty as the second civilian Director of NIS.

NSIC and NIS

In November 1985 the organization changed its name again to the Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC). This was done for two reasons. One was to avoid confusion with another command using the same acronym, the Naval Intelligence Support Center. Ironically, the Naval Intelligence Support Center is located just a few blocks away from NSIC HQ.

The other was to better reflect the security aspects of the Command's mission, specifically in the area of Codes 21 and 24.

NIS is now an element of NSIC. The acronym NIS now refers only to the Special Agent Corps, to the traditional NIS missions of counterintelligence and criminal investigations, and to the Career Services Department (Code 25).

Code 29

In the Spring of 1986, another directorate was added, the Central Adjudications Facility (Code 29). It is currently adjudicating the eligibility of Department of the Navy civilian personnel for collateral (non-SCI) security clearances and service and critical sensitive positions. Plans are underway to provide similar functions for uniformed personnel.

The Director of Code 29 is Captain George Jackson, USN. Captain Jackson was born in Mesa, Arizona and reared in Salinas, California. He attended California schools and has an associate degree from Hartnell College and a bachelor's degree from the

University of Redlands.

He entered the Navy in October 1954, attended Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I., and was commissioned as an Ensign in March 1955. Following a tour of duty at the Naval Communications Station, Guam, he entered Naval Intelligence School and subsequently changed designators from line to intelligence.

Since then he has served in a variety of intelligence billets, including tours as Commanding Officer, Research and Operations Detachment, USNS Valdez (T-AG-169) deployed to African waters, and Commanding Officer, Naval Facility, Danang, RVN. He served two tours of duty on CINCPACFLT Staff; was Deputy Commander, NAVSECGRUHQ; Director Armed Forces Courier Service; and was a staff member of the DoD Security Review (Stillwell) Commission.

Captain Jackson retired in February 1986, but was recalled to active duty on 1 July 1986 to become Director of the Central Adjudication Facility.

Captain Jackson is a distinguished graduate of the Naval War College (July 1969) and attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1970. He has an MA in Social Sciences from San Diego State College and an MS in International Affairs from George Washington University.

Codes 26 & 27

In the July 1986, the Information Systems Department (Code 27) was formed. Code 27 is responsible for telecommunications, automated data processing (ADP), and computer systems, including access to the NCIC (National Crime Information Computer), NLETS (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System), and the DCII (Defense Central Index of Investigations). These functions were formerly part of the Technical Services Department (Code 26). Technical Services continues to be responsible for technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM), the polygraph program and radio communications.

The Assistant Director for Information Systems is Jerry T. Oney,

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who worked in computer management at the Naval Intelligence Support Command prior to coming to NSIC in October 1986 as the head of Code 27. After serving a tour of duty in the Army, Mr. Oney attended Ohio State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in management operations and personnel testing in 1964. He also attended the University of Missouri, where he studied computer programming, and American University in Killeen, Texas, where he later earned a masters in computer science. In 1966, Mr. Oney went to work for the

Department of the Army and was involved in testing and evaluating computer controlled weapons systems. In 1979, Mr. Oney left the U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency to join the ADP Project Management Office in the Naval Intelligence Command.

The Assistant Director for Technical Services is S/A Bud Aldridge. Prior to taking over Code 26, S/A Aldridge was the Deputy Director, Criminal Investigations Directorate.

REORGAINZATION RAISES QUESTIONS

Recent decisions to disestablish NISRO New Orleans (08) and to create NISRO Capital Region (20) has generated a lot of questions from the field.

One of the most knowledgeable persons on that topic is Special Agent Claude Rollins, who has been closely involved with the reorganization since its inception. During the planning stages, he was the Executive Assistant to the Director of NIS and was responsible for many of the administrative details involved in the reorganization. Now he is Regional Director for Operations for NISRO Capital Region (20).

One of the first questions is "How did it start?"

"Most of it originated out of the Executive Planning Council, which is part of NSIC: 2001," S/A Rollins said, referring to the Command's long range planning program. "The purpose was to take an overall look at the organization, and then to find a better way to do business at less cost.

"It was first discussed at the initial meeting of the EPC in July. That's when we began to take a look at the reorganization of the command for the enhancement of efficiency and operations."

But why disestablish NISRO New Orleans?

"The decision to disestablish NISRO New Orleans was based on basically two

things," S/A Rollins said. "First, the functions of NISRO New Orleans could be easily absorbed by adjacent NISROs without an increase in their personnel allowances. And second, these adjacent NISROs are where most of the senior commanders reside who have cognizance over the bases located in 08."

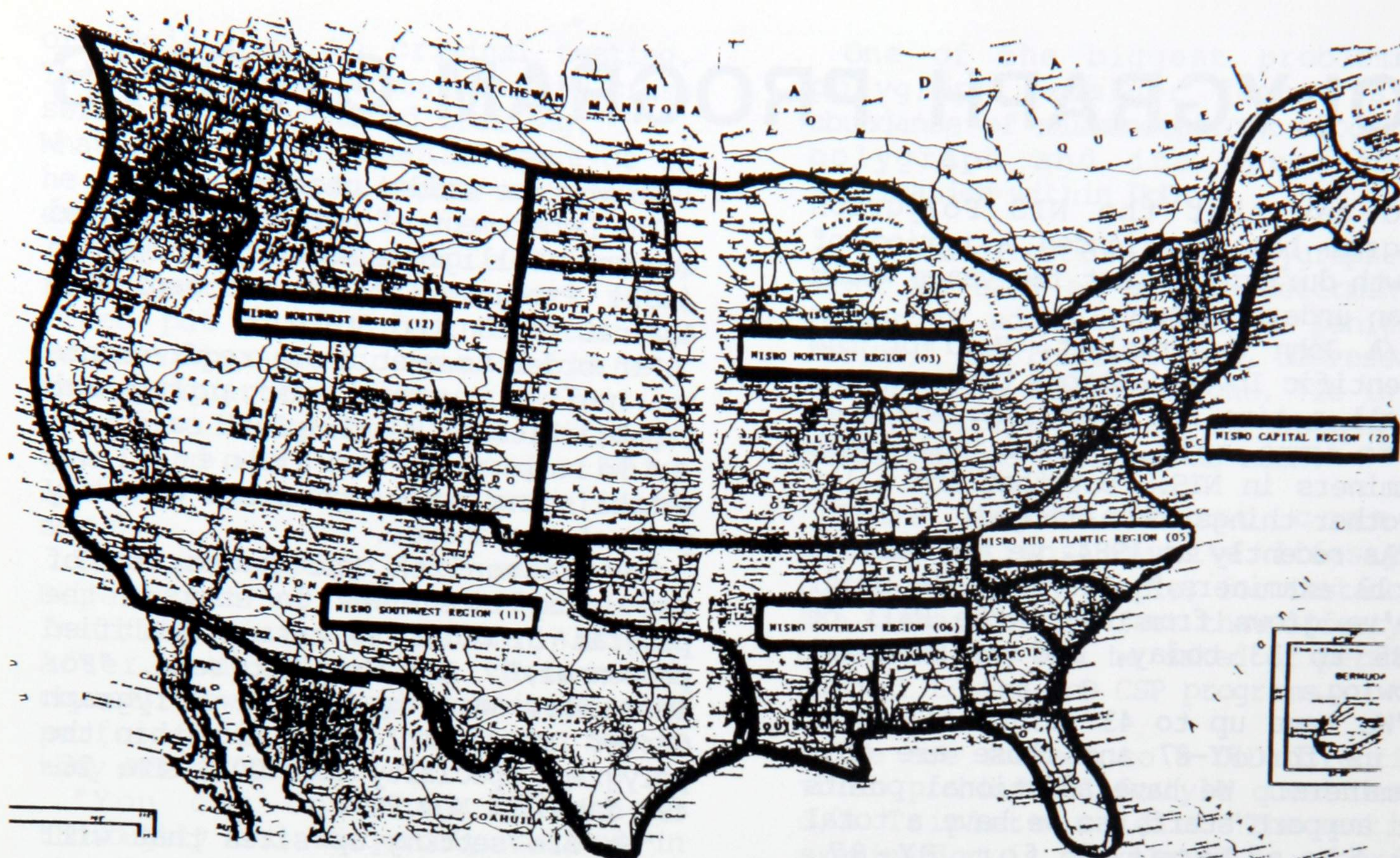
How soon will all this take place?

"NISRO New Orleans will be officially disestablished on 30 SEP 87, which is the end of the fiscal year," S/A Rollins said. "First SECNAV has to approve the reorganization. Once we get that, we will begin to draw down. It should be emphasized that we are moving forward with the planning phase, but no actions will be taken pending SECNAV's approval."

"Once we get SECNAV's approval, we will move rapidly to shift the responsibilities, operations and administration to other NISROs, with the exception of maintenance and service contracts for cars, copy machines and things like that," S/A Rollins said. "All that is done on a fiscal year basis and you can't cancel contracts in the middle of the fiscal year, without wreaking havoc.

"Those contracts will remain in effect and someone will be there to monitor them. That means 08 will continue to have a UIC (Unit Identification Code) and will continue be a command. So from that

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standpoint, it will continue to exist. But as far as being an operational office, those functions will be transferred to other NISROs as soon as possible after we get SECNAV's approval."

Why was NISRO Capital Region created?

"The decision to create NISRO National Capital Region was based primarily on the fact that it is difficult for NISRO Norfolk to effectively manage the many sensitive investigations that take place in the Washington area and to support these people up here administratively," S/A Rollins explained.

"NISRO Norfolk already has its own plate full just trying to service CINCLANT," S/A Rollins continued, "and it was felt that a NISRO or Washington field office on scene could better support the people here from the standpoint of management of cases and administrative support."

How big is NISRO Capital Region going to be?

"It will consist of three special agents and seven civilians," S/A Rollins said. "That may change in the future, but that's what we've essentially planned."

Why change the names of the remaining NISROs?

"The idea behind that was to reflect what areas the NISROs really do serve," S/A Rollins said. "For instance, if I'm the commanding officer at Cecil Field in Florida and I need to communicate with a higher authority than the local SAC, the name NISRO Charleston could be misleading if I didn't know that much about the organization. The name NISRO Charleston could be interpreted as meaning it is the investigative unit servicing Navy facilities in the city of Charleston, South Carolina."

"But if you change it to NISRO Southeast Region, every CO in the Southeast would know what area it serves," S/A Rollins explained. "We had to look for a title that more adequately describes what that office does. To say NISRO Charleston isn't a true description, when it has offices in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, part of Tennessee and the Bahamas."

"We are still working on the exact wording of the title, but the Region part will definitely be used."

POLYGRAPH PROGRAM GROWS

To say that the NIS Polygraph Program has experienced a period of growth during the past few years would be an understatement.

S/A John W. Triplett, Head of the Scientific Investigations Division, can recall a time not that long ago when there were only a dozen polygraph examiners in NIS. But that and a lot of other things have changed.

"As recently as 1984, we had only 12 or 13 examiners," S/A Triplett said. "We've grown from 13 in the Fall of 1985 to 33 today, and we're still growing."

"We have up to 43 points allocated to us for FY-87 and those are only examiners. We have additional points for support staff, so we have a total of 51 allocated for FY-87. Commensurate with our growth, we expect 10 additional examiners and two additional support personnel for the next five years."

So why the sudden change?

The Department of Defense instituted Counterintelligence Security Polygraph (CSP) Programs to thwart espionage against the United State.

"In order to meet those requirements we had to expand our polygraph capabilities," S/A Triplett said.

Adding more examiners and establishing polygraph sites was only part of the answer.

"We recognized the necessity of providing incentives to stay in the program in order to retain qualified personnel," S/A Triplett said. "For instance, we now have a Polygraph Career Development Program within the polygraph specialty (See 0026 GEN: 26-494 dated 24 NOV 86)."

"We are setting up sites that will enable each of the examiners to give a portion of their time to CSP and part

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S/A Debbie Baughman is a polygraph examiner for NIS

of their time to criminal testing. This will ensure cross training/cross servicing and enhanced training."

What does an NIS Special Agent do if he or she wants to become a polygraph examiner?

"Wait until we send out a GEN asking for volunteers," S/A Triplett said. "Then put in for it. If your RDO recommends you, your name will be sent to headquarters where a selection board will be held and the most qualified will be selected. We're looking for seven examiners right now."

Those selected will be sent to the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. After completing the three-month course, new polygraph examiners must perform additional training before they are certified.

"You can come out of school thoroughly and adequately trained in theory and in clinical application," S/A Triplett said. "Real life situations, however, are a new ball game to an examiner. That predicates the requirement of a six-month internship under a senior examiner. If they successfully complete their internship, then they are certified by their respective agencies."

One of the biggest problems a polygraph examiner faces is an abundance of misconceptions about the polygraph and its operational application within DoD.

"By DoD direction, the polygraph can never be used as a sole determining factor in administrative or punitive action," S/A Triplett said, addressing one of those misconceptions. "It is an investigative tool. It should be perceived and utilized as such."

Some of the most common misconceptions involve lifestyle questions. Many people, for instance, are unaware of the fact that lifestyle questions may not be asked of persons subject to the DoD CSP programs.

"We are subject to a DoD directive which prohibits lifestyle questions," S/A Triplett said. "The entire examination is correlated to security issues, such as involvement in espionage, any knowledge of persons involved in espionage, unauthorized contacts with representatives of hostile countries, unauthorized disclosure of classified information, and things of that nature. There are no lifestyle questions in CSP examinations."

POLYGRAPH CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

GS-9

Promotion to GS-9 will be commensurate with the Guidelines set forth in NIS-1, Chapter 13 (1303).

GS-11

Promotion to GS-11 will be commensurate with at least one year's acceptable service at the GS-9 grade level, recommendation for advancement by Head, Scientific Investigations Division, NSIC, endorsement by the Assistant Director, Technical Services, NSIC, and submission to the Assistant Director, Career Services, NSIC. Each nomination for the advancement will include a brief description and evaluation of the examiner's experience, noteworthy achievements, and developments within the polygraph specialty.

GS-12

Promotion to GS-12 Polygraph Examiner positions will be commensurate with satisfactory completion of six months NIS polygraph duties, one year in grade as a GS-11, recommendation for advancement by the Head, Scientific Investigations Division, NSIC, endorsement by the Assistant Director, Technical Services, NSIC, and submission to the Assistant Director, Career Services, NSIC.

GS-13

Promotion to GS-13 Senior Polygraph Examiner positions will be commensurate with the completion of the following requirements:

- A) Eight (8) years continuous service as an NIS Special Agent.
- B) Five (5) years continuous service as an NIS Polygraph Examiner.
- C) Four (4) years continuous service as an NIS GS-12 Polygraph Examiner.
- D) Achieve no less than a level (4) rating in the performance section of the performance narrative (PN) for the two years preceding promotion to GS-13.
- E) Recommendation for advancement by the Head, Scientific Investigations Division, NSIC; endorsement by the Assistant Director, Technical Services, NSIC; and submission to the Assistant Director, Career Services, NSIC.

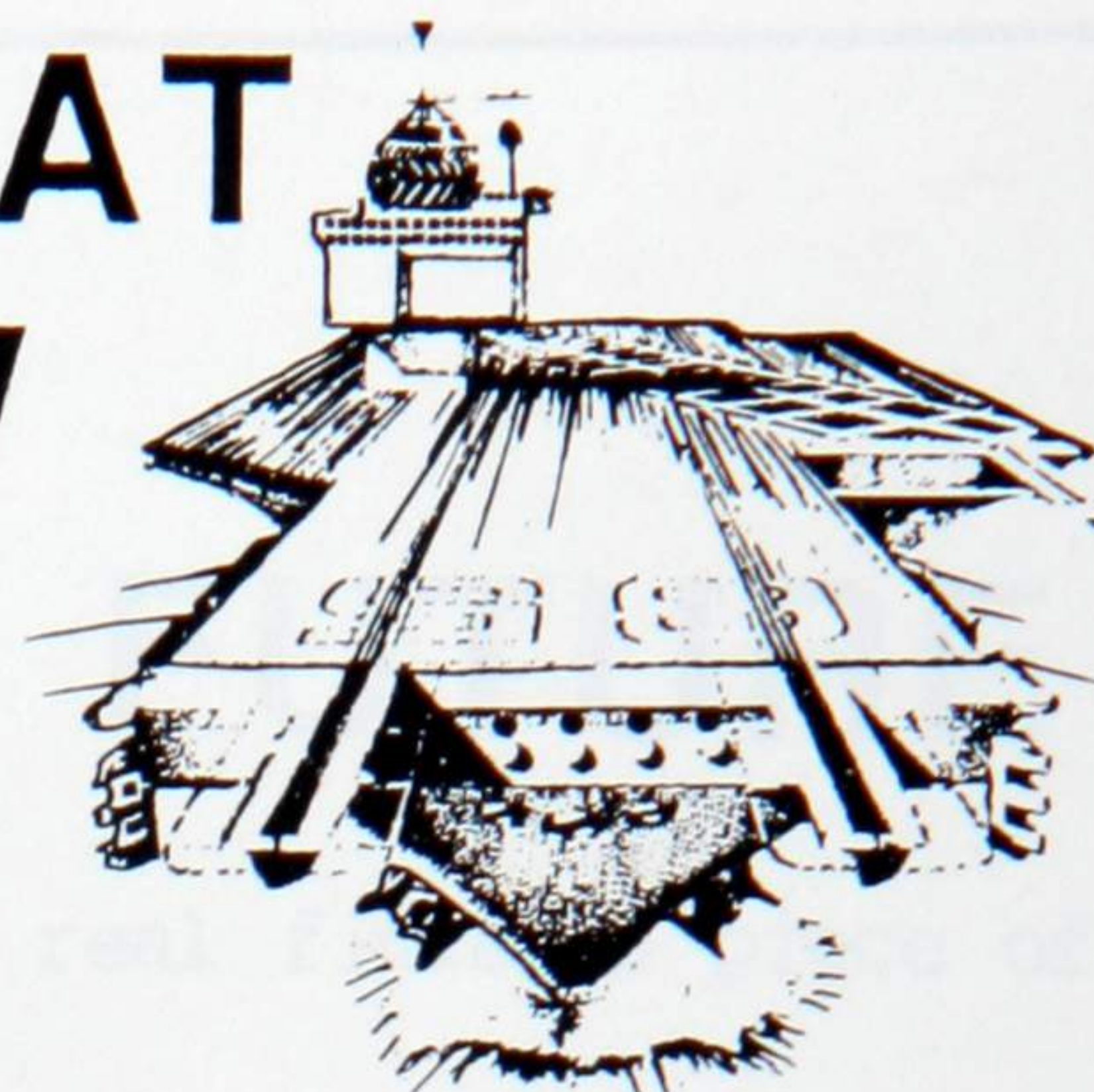
(The above was taken from 0026 GEN: 26-494 dated 24 NOV 86.)

NIS Plank Owners' List

In keeping with time-honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the "Plank Owners List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of service. The "Plank Owners" as of 12 March 1987 are listed below.

NAME	DUSTA	NIS DATE
1. Kuehl, Winston	11HQ	23 AUG 59
2. King, Laurence P.	03GL	9 NOV 59
3. Naylor, Joseph F.	0026	16 MAR 61
4. Barrows, Robert J.	80HN	13 JUL 61
5. Brannon, Thomas E.	60HQ	5 MAR 62
6. Butler, Lawrence W.	03BN	1 JUN 62
7. Aldridge, Goethe W.	0026	11 JUN 62
8. Black, Verner Gene	06MP	27 AUG 62
9. Jett, Charles D.	12AL	28 AUG 62
10. McKee, J. Brian	0002	1 SEP 62
11. Reilly, Peter	000Y	2 SEP 62
12. Beene, Joe F.	000J	8 SEP 62
13. Tatum, Allan D.	81HQ	24 SEP 62
14. Anthony, Kenneth W.	0025	8 OCT 62
15. Carl, John W., Jr.	12WH	10 OCT 62
16. Skinner, Larry V.	11LB	15 OCT 62
17. Seehorn, Frederick R.	0024	7 JAN 63
18. McCullah, Lanny E.	0022	15 APR 63
19. Perrin, Anthony W.	11PE	20 MAY 63
20. Olson, John V.	12MA	27 MAY 63
21. Williams, Thomas C.	0026	3 JUN 63
22. Usrey, Dennis E.	05HQ	17 JUN 63
23. Stovall, Harry J.	11ET	29 JUL 63
24. McBride, Daniel A.	83SU	9 SEP 63
25. Musante, Paul V.	06RL	1 OCT 63

SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT PROGRAM HAS A NEW MANAGER



If you ask S/A Tom Fischer about the Special Agent Afloat Program, you won't get a sales pitch — you'll get facts.

To S/A Fischer, who was appointed as the first NIS Special Agent Afloat Program Manager in August 1986, being a Special Agent Afloat (SAA) isn't just another assignment — it is a challenge and an opportunity.

"Being an SAA is undoubtedly one of the most demanding assignments a journeyman Special Agent will perform," S/A Fischer said. "An SAA must possess good judgement, professional competency, tact, confidence and flexibility, and have the ability to function independently in making decisions and interfacing with senior Navy Officers."

"An SAA will most likely have more individual impact on senior command personnel — from a representational standpoint — than an agent in any other journeyman assignment," he continued. "Clearly then, an agent who successfully completes an SAA assignment will be recognized accordingly. Illustrative of this point is the fact that roughly 55% of the agents who have successfully served as an SAA and who satisfied other promotional eligibility criteria in terms of performance and seniority, have been promoted to GM-13 and above."

"Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that many of the qualities sought in an SAA are fundamentally the same as those sought in a supervisor," S/A Fischer said. "Performance is the key. If an agent can perform independently afloat and accomplish the mission of an SAA he or she has established himself or herself as a competitor and a potential leader."

Before coming to NIS 10 years ago,

S/A Fischer spent more than 10 years with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD). Part of that time he spent on the Tactical Squad. He worked his way through the University of Baltimore during off-duty hours and was a Detective Sergeant when he left the BPD to join NIS.

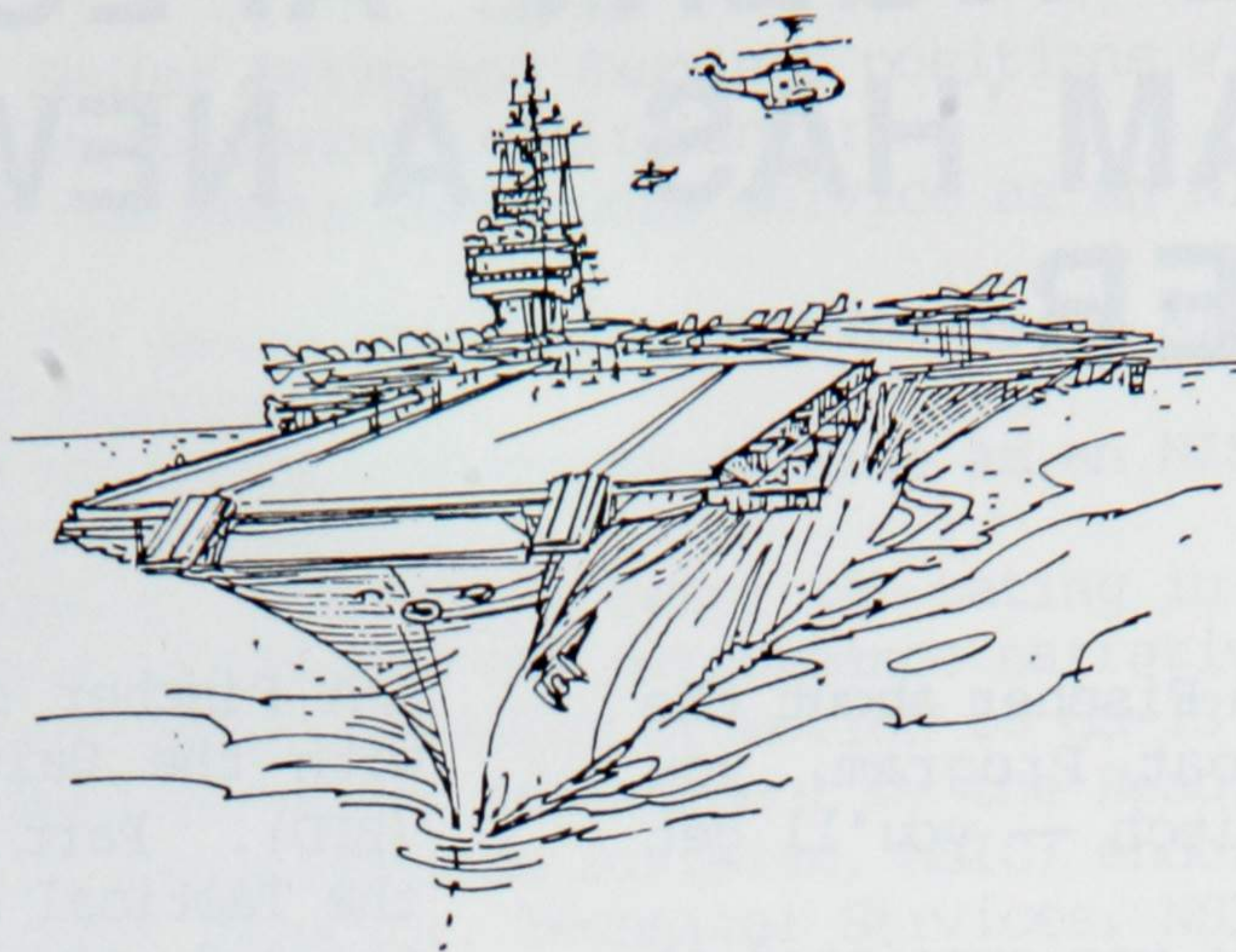
He served as an SAA and holds the record for extended sea duty by a Special Agent Afloat. While serving onboard the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69) from January 1980 to January 1981, S/A Fischer was on deployment for 252 days, with 247 days actually at sea and 153 of them consecutive days at sea. Counting work-up cruises, he only spent about 50 days of 1980 on land. The rest of the year he was at sea.

The bottom line is that he knows what it is like to be a cop and he knows what it is like to be afloat.

"One of the worst things about being afloat is the family separation," said S/A Fischer, who is married and has three grown children. "It's a demanding job and it's not for everybody. SAA candidates must be performers and willing to accept increased responsibility. That's why we look for competitors."

"One of our primary objectives is to identify and select agents who fall into that category and ultimately recognize them for the increased responsibility they've undertaken, and to see that they are justly compensated according to their performance in terms of career opportunities and financial entitlements."

Agents interested in finding out more about the Special Agent Afloat Program should contact S/A Tom Fischer (Code 000C), NSICHQ or call (AV) 293-3750.



CURRENT SPECIAL AGENTS AFLOAT

USS NIMITZ (CVN-68)	S/A Mike Dorsey S/A Rick Jordan
USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63)	S/A Vern McCarver S/A Tim Minor S/A Earl Fenner (effective MAR 87)
USS CARL VINSON (CVN-70)	S/A Kyle Fach S/A Nick Cheremeta
USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CV-67)	S/A Dick Allen S/A Scott Campbell
USS AMERICA (CV-66)	S/A Gene Fish
USS CORAL SEA (CV-43)	S/A Mike Chapman
USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN-69)	S/A Steve Keough
USS FORRESTAL (CV-59)	S/A Wayne Mixon
USS SARATOGA (CV-60)	S/A Steve Freshley
USS RANGER (CV-61)	S/A Ron Bolden
USS CONSTELLATION (CV-64)	S/A Des Wieland
USS ENTERPRISE (CVN-65)	S/A John Cody
USS LEXINGTON (ATV-16)	S/A Keith Clark
USS MIDWAY (CV-41)	S/A Don Hatcher
USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN-71)	S/A Steve Simpson
USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC-19)	S/A John McColgan

NSIC: 2001

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) is engaged in a management study entitled "NSIC: 2001", which will define the mission and chart the course of the organization for the coming years.

"NSIC: 2001 is an attempt to control our own destiny," said Mr. Larry Springer, Special Assistant for Long Range Planning at NSIC. "It is an attempt to find out where we should belong in the Navy scheme of things."

"What we are trying to do is determine what kind of responsibilities we will have five, 10 or 15 years from now and to engineer the buildup of NSIC to match where we think we need to be in that time frame," Mr. Springer said. "It's a planning scheme to forecast the resources and all the other ingredients into a plan of action that will get us to where we think we need to be."

Mr. Springer said NSIC: 2001 is patterned after the plan used by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

"In fact, we had the man who developed DEA's system, Tom McWeeney, come over to NSIC to explain it," Mr. Springer said. "Mr. McWeeney talked to our top managers, or what we call our Executive Planning Council (EPC), which consists of a couple of commanding officers and a couple of RDOs and nearly every department head at headquarters."

So far, two three-day planning conferences have been held at the Xerox Corporation Training Center in Leesburg, Va. The first was in July 1986 and the second was in October.

"We now have a draft plan which is nearly complete," Mr. Springer said.

"We are waiting for a Plan of Action and Milestones to be incorporated into the plan. The deadline for that is April 15. So by mid-June we should

have our first real finished piece of work.

"Every year we are going to go through another cycle of redeveloping and adding to it so we are constantly moving and updating it."

Although the concept has been around for years, the practice of long range planning is relatively new.

"DEA put its plan into effect in December 1985, so we're not really that far behind them," Mr. Springer said. "As a matter of fact, ours is a little different because we've tailored it to fit this organization. We're probably one of the very few federal agencies, law enforcement or otherwise, that has successfully come this far in implementing a command-wide plan. If it continues like this, we should have a very good product that just about anybody from any level in the organization can participate in."

Mr. Springer said that NSIC: 2001 will facilitate input from the bottom up.

"If someone in the organization has an idea they think the Command should consider, they should forward it to the EPC through the proper channels," Mr. Springer said. "The EPC will look at it and if they think it is vital to this organization going forward, they will incorporate it into the plan and it will become an action item, which comes from the top down. Whoever generates ideas may later see them coming from the top down in the form of policy, action and taskers."

Springer said some action already has been taken and some others are under consideration.

"We are considering an alternative double track career program for agents, similar to the FBI's in which one track is management and the other is top-level street agent," Mr. Springer said.

(continued)

Mr. Springer is a 1971 graduate of the University of Virginia and is currently working on his MBA. He spent 11 years as a member of the State Department, seven as a management analyst and supervisor, and the last four as a foreign service officer.

While serving as a foreign service officer, Mr. Springer was stationed in Chad in 1980 during the civil war in that country, and was caught between

warring factions before he was evacuated. Mr. Springer returned to Chad in 1982 to help rebuild the American Embassy. He left the State Department in 1983 and joined the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) as a management analyst. He stayed in that position until March of 1985, when he came to this Command.

NIS SPECIAL AGENT CORPS BACK OVER 1,000

In September 1986, the Naval Investigative Service Special Agent Corps went over the 1,000 mark.

NIS went over the 1,000 mark only once prior to this, in 1969. It stayed at that level for only a brief period and was followed by a period of sharp decline.

In 1972 the number of NIS Special Agents had dropped to 848, and in the fall of that year, 436 were transferred to the newly formed Defense Investigative Service (DIS).

Two years later, the NIS Special Agent Corps was up to 536, and stayed at that level until 1980, when the current buildup began. By the end of FY-86, there were 1,030 NIS Special Agents onboard. That number is expected to increase to 1,150 by 1 October 1987.

The agents who joined NIS during the past year are listed below. Welcome aboard.



NAME

LOCATION

Abelar, Hector A.
Ahlberg, Marita C.
Alig, Mark A.
Ashcroft, Kevin M.
Baker, Randall D.
Ballard, Timothy L.
Baranowski, Stanley B.
Barfield, Natasha
Barone, Gregory A.
Bartels, Clyde M.
Battle, Clyde M.
Baughman, Mark R.

05CE
05NF
05NS
06PI
06LE
11PH
06LE
12SE
12MA
06PF
06LE
06LE

Bieler, Robert A.
Boyle, Kevin F.
Brown, Reed M.
Browning, Donna M.
Burnett, John C.
Call, Patricia M.
Campbell, James B.
Castellano, Philip
Chong, Michael Y.
Clayton, Patrick
Clifford, Robert F.
Colon, Cesar

11PE
05NF
03GL
05CE
06CS
05DC
08MT
11PE
12MF
03SL
11NC
06CP

(continued)

Compton, David T.	05NF
Cooley, Cynthia L.	06CP
Danbara, Torri K.	12BG
Dela Cruz, Joseph D.	80MI
Deminne, Norbert F.	11ND
Demuth, Shaunn M.	05LC
Dervin, James E.	06LE
Donahue, Dennis J.	05NF
Dzakovic, John B.	03GL
Esbensshade, Thomas	05PR
Eversman, Michael	06CP
Feeney, Kathryn A.	12AL
Field, Cynthia L.	06CP
Fithen, Michael K.	12BR
Folkman, Christopher	06CP
Frizell, David P.	05DC
Gaoutte, Mark J.	11PE
Geyer, Mrtha A.	12AL
Giles, David M.	11PE
Gneckow, Michael J.	12LM
Gobin, Wanda	05DC
Gomez, Gary M.	12AL
Gothe, James T.	11PH
Graham, John E.	11ND
Gribben, Thomas J.	05DC
Hallinan, Elizabeth D.	03NY
Harmon, Frank E.	05NF
Hatch, Abram C.	11ET
Hayes, Robert V.	03NY
Hendrickson, Virginia	05NF
Henry, David W.	05DC
Hentges, Joel B.	05NF
Herr, Tannis L.	06CS
Highsmith, Teresa D.	06MP
Howell, Bradley R.	11CC
Hudock, Jospeh M.	05NF
Hughes, Peter S.	06MP
Husler, Timoth E.	11PE
Hutchinson, Steven D.	03PP
Irizarry-Rodriguez M.	06RL
James, Luddrick M.	06CS
Jenkins, Robert A.	06CS
Johnston, Donald D.	12BG
Jordan, Steven L.	12SF
Katchelein, Mark A.	11PE
Karis, Garielle N.	03BN
Keeter, Kerry G.	11LB
Kennedy, Joe D.	05QV
Kocina, Douglas B.	12BR
Kuhrt, JoAnn B.	12BR
Lambe, Frederick E.	12BG
Lane, Marguerite M.	11NC
Lee, Adrian G.	06NR
Liptak, Marie G.	05PV
Mack, Gregory	03GL
MacNeill, Catherine A.	11BD
MacPhee, Brian P.	05NF



Marsh, John T.	11ET
Masciale, Joseph M.	05DE
Matanich, Carla D.	12WH
McCaffery, James E.	05DC
McCreary, Paul C.	12WH
McNight, Robert M.	12LM
Mebs, Richard M.	80HN
Minnich, Richard A.	11MM
Moller, Janet S.	11PE
Morrow, Cindy S.	12BG
Morton, Tammi M.	11LB
Nakasone, Burt	80HN
Negrete, Jeffrey D.	11LB
Nies, Margaret A.	12BR
Nimmo, Paul B.	12MF
Norman, Robert C.	11ND
Nugent, Charlene M.	12AL
Oates, Thomas R.	11PL
O'Donnell, Frank K.	11ND
O'Gara, Christopher J.	03NP
Parker, Karroll K.	12SF
Pelkey, David D.	03PP
Peluso, Steven T.	03NY
Perkins, James R.	11MM
Peters, James G.	05NF
Peterson, Roland J.	11CC
Piersanti, Pamela A.	05NF
Polk, James A.	11ND
Porter, Terry L.	11NI
Reeves, Timothy W.	06PF
Relyea, Michael J.	06PF
Richards, Brian A.	03BN
Richardson, Harry D.	11CC
Rivera, Roberto	06LE
Rogers, James K.	12SF
Scavo, Darlene M.	11PE
Schriebinger, Stephen R.	03GL
Smith, Deborah A.	03NL
Soucy, Frank J.	03NP
Stoddard, William M.	06JX
Strasser, Valerie M.	06CS
Sulcer, Jo Ann	06NR
Sweeney, Edmond B.	12SF
Tackett, James	11ND
Toeys, Kevin E.	06MP
Tanton, William D.	12MA
Truesdale, David N.	08MT
Warner, Richard T.	06JX
Wezain, Edward K.	06PF
Williams, Kathleen G.	12MF
Wilson, John A.	05DC
Winslow, Debra G.	11PH
Woods, Sharon E.	11NI
Young, Harrill L.	05NF
Wysocki, Bruce S.	03NY
Zotto, John C.	11CK



S/A John Michaud observes Marine Commandant General P.X. Kelley on the firing line.

MARINES, NIS HAVE COMMON BONDS

It's not unusual to find an emblem or some other item of Marine Corps memorabilia in Naval Investigative Service (NIS) office spaces.

Quite a few NIS Special Agents served in the Corps. As a matter of fact, it was a Marine who helped get the Navy into the investigation business in the first place.

He was the late General John Henry Russell, Jr., the Sixteenth Commandant of the Marine Corps who served in that position from 1934 to 1936. His picture is displayed at the NIS training facility at NSICHQ.

Underneath his picture is a card which reads: "During the period 1913-1917, then Col. John H. Russell was

the single individual most responsible for establishing investigations as part of the Office of Naval Intelligence."

Years later, in 1966, the Navy's investigative arm changed its name from ONI to NIS. In 1985, NIS became an element of the Naval Security and Investigative Command. Yet even through years of change, the Marine Corps influence remains.

Retired S/A George Mulligan, the former Deputy Director of Career Services for NIS, is a good example. He served in the Marine Corps from 1952 and 1955, and stayed in the Marine Corps Reserve.

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"Just look at this place," Mr. Mulligan said as he got ready to move out of his office last year.

Next to the NIS emblem on the wall near his desk was the Marine Corps emblem. On his desk was a brass bulldog wearing a campaign hat.

"I got that at the Marine Corps Ball at Iwakuni, Japan, in 1980," Mr. Mulligan said. "I was the SAC (Special Agent-in-Charge) out there from 1978 to 1981."

There are a lot of former Marines in NIS and just about all of them seem to have offices with a distinct red and gold tint.

"We draw more than our share from the Marine Corps," Mr. Mulligan said. "I don't know exactly how many we have, but it's a lot. You can tick off the names easily."

"There's Vic Palmucci (the recently retired Acting Director of NIS), Bob Orme (RDO, NISRO Philippines), John Michaud (SAC, NISRA Jacksonville), John D'Avanzo (SAC, NISRA Washington, D.C.), and Bob Sotack (SAC, NISRA Philadelphia)."

"Debbie Baughman, our first female civilian Special Agent, is a former Marine officer. She's now one of our polygraph examiners."

S/A Bud Aldridge, Assistant Director for Technical Services, is a former Marine Captain. He was assigned to MAG-11, 1st MAW in Atsugi, Japan, in 1957, when he had his first contact with the organization now known as NIS.

"It involved the theft of government property," S/A Aldridge said. "I was very impressed with the way the agents handled themselves and the investigation. That's what piqued my interest. I later wrote to ONI and ended up applying."

It was just what he had been looking for. Although he had decided to get out of the Marine Corps, he still wanted a challenge in a disciplined, demanding environment. NIS not only offered him that, but also an opportunity to maintain a close working relationship with the Marine Corps. During his career, S/A Aldridge has served as SAC at NISRA Camp Pendleton and NISRA Camp Lejeune.

As the Deputy Director of NSIC, Colonel George M. Connell, USMC, has a

big influence on NIS. When someone has a question about the reorganization of the Naval Security Force, they are directed to Colonel Joseph Lloyd, USMC, who is part of NSIC's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate. When NIS Special Agents have a question about legal matters, one of the people they call on is Maj. Jack Cohn, USMC, who is assigned to the Office of the Staff Assistant for Legislative and Judicial Affairs, NSIC HQ.

There are Marines stationed in other areas of NSIC and NIS, including some assigned to Counterintelligence, where they work side-by-side with civilian NIS Special Agents.

Another thing NIS and the Marine Corps have in common is selectivity.

"We're very much like the Marine Corps as far as being selective goes," S/A Mulligan said, pointing to another Leatherneck memento that hung in his office.

It was a faded poster showing a stern-faced D.I. eyeball to eyeball with a young recruit. The caption read: "We don't promise you a rose garden."

"We don't either," S/A Mulligan said as he continued packing. "It's not easy being an NIS Special Agent. But there's a sense of pride and accomplishment in being selected and in being part of the NIS Special Agent Corps."

It's a sense of pride and accomplishment many want, but few enjoy. For example, during a recent six-month period, NIS received more than 1,000 applications from persons applying for agent status. Only 111 made it through the first phase, involving screening and interviews at the local level. Out of that number, only 53 made it through the second screening phase, and out of that only 41 were actually hired.

"After that it starts to get tough," Mr. Mulligan said with a grin. "I guess that's why we have so many former Marines in NIS. It's a pretty select group and not just anyone can join."



SECNAV ORDERS RESTRUCTURING OF NAVAL SECURITY FORCES

On 20 January 1987 an ALNAV was issued directing the restructuring of the Navy's security forces in order to strengthen its ability to deter, detect and defeat terrorist attacks against service members.

Since the Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) formulated the restructuring plan and is responsible for seeing to it that it is carried out, it is important that all members of the Command have some understanding of this major evolution.

The following answers were obtained from NSIC's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate, which is responsible for the reorganization.

How soon will the reorganization of the Naval Security Force (NSF) begin at the fleet level?

The reorganization of the NSF is currently underway.

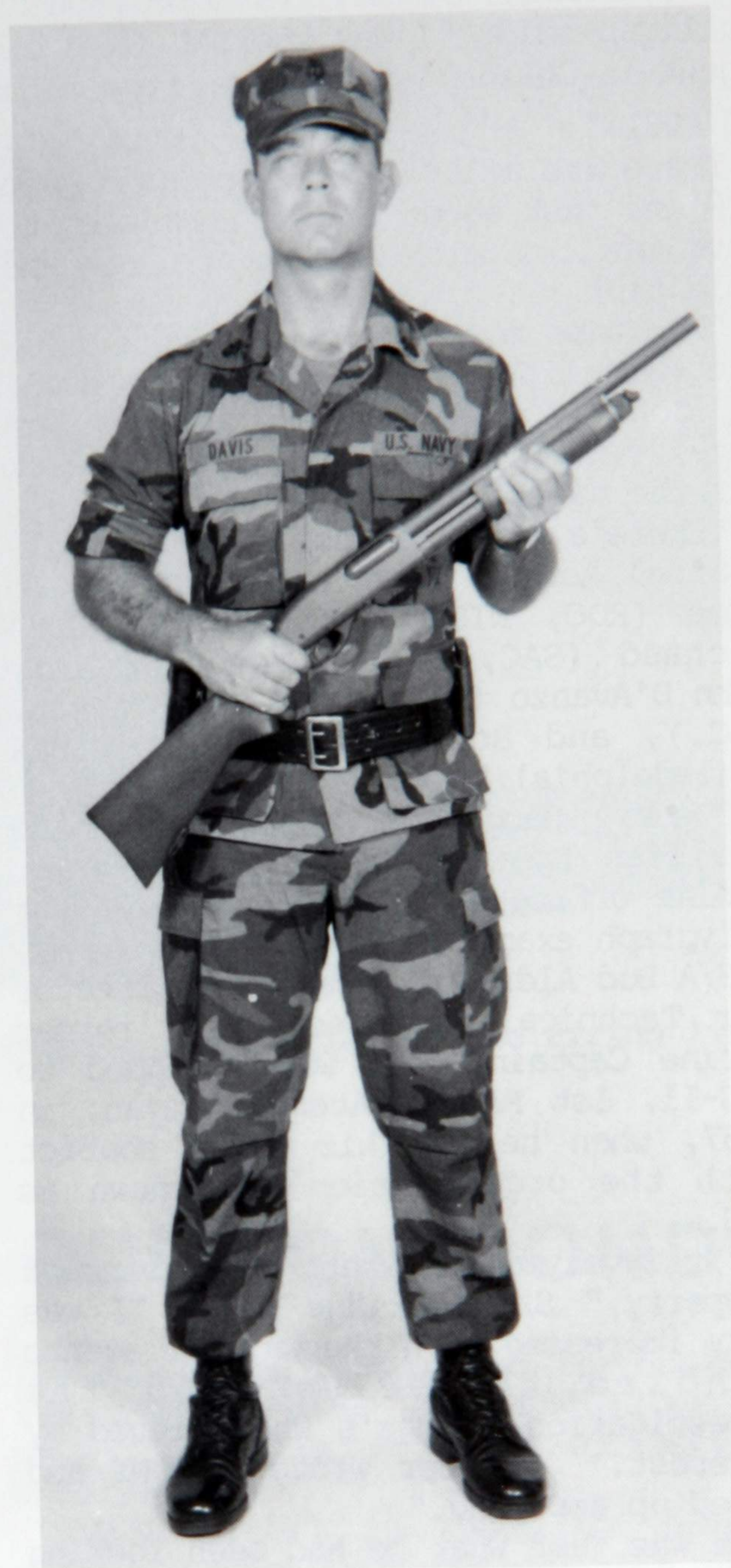
Certain of the procedural actions have already been taken. Some of the first sailors who will replace Marines should be coming onboard in the April-May time frame. Sometime this summer some of the Marines will arrive at certain installations where they will commence training members of the NSF and Auxiliary Security Force (ASF) in anti-terrorism, weapons and tactics.

What is the NSF?

The NSF consists of people who are assigned full time to the security force. This includes the Master-at-Arms rating (MA), sailors from other ratings (primarily sea-intensive ratings) and civilian security guards. NSF also includes members (ASF).

How many people will be in the NSF and ASF?

The NSF consists of approximately 1,700 MAs, 5,100 sailors from other ratings, and 6,300 civilian security guards. We are currently sizing the ASF, but the number may approach 15,000.



Sailor in Battle Dress Uniform

How soon will the new weapons training be introduced in recruit training?

We are currently working out that issue with the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) and we

(continued)

expect to meet with CNET soon, so we don't have a specific date yet on when weapons training will commence. Implementation strategy is currently being developed.

What type of training will be provided to the members of the NSF and the ASF?

Master-at-Arms personnel attend a rate conversion course when they enter the master-at-arms rating. That is currently done at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. The course is 10 weeks.

The sailors from other ratings will go to a four-week course at the Naval Security Guard School at Lakehurst, N.J., prior to being assigned to a duty station. The course includes firearms training. They will qualify with a .45 and a .38, and they will FAM fire with a 12 guage shotgun.

The ASF will be trained by Marine cadres that will be sent to at least 80 installations. The Marines will provide mobile training teams to small bases that do not have Marine cadres.

Who will be in the ASF?

Permanently assigned, primarily non-deploying personnel from host and tenant activities will be in the ASF. They will come from no specific rating. Their mission will be to perform security duties with regular security personnel. For instance, they may be assigned to accompany regular security personnel in a patrol car. In some cases they will be required to carry weapons. The number of times a month they may be required to stand watch will be up to the discretion of the commanding officer.

What type of gear will they be issued?

They will be issued utility uniforms. They will be either the utility greens or camouflaged battle dress uniforms (BDUs). That will be up to the discretion of the local commander. They may be armed with a .38 or .45 or 12 guage shotgun, and may wear helmets and flak jackets in some locations.

Why dress them in utility uniforms?

A military person in a battle dress uniform has a certain deterrent effect. Also, in the event of a terrorist incident, such uniforms will facilitate repsonse.

Will there be some new Navy Enlisted Classification Codes (NECs) and Navy Officer Billet Codes (NOBCs)? If so, please describe them.

We are working on an officer accession program for physical security officer in the restricted line community.

We intend on taking the MA rating and breaking it into three separate NECs. One would be a law enforcement specialist. One would be a physical security specialist. The other would be a military investigator.

We have created a Navy Security Guard NEC 9545. Anyone who graduates from the Naval Security Guard School at Lakehurst receives a 9545 NEC.

Will the new Naval Security Training Center at Lackland AFB be involved in the training of the NSF?

The Naval Security Training Center at Lackland AFB, Lackland, Texas, is expected to commence operations on 1 JAN 1990. It will assume training for active duty personnel. The auxiliary personnel will continue to be trained by Marines.

Master-At-Arms

The master-at-arms rating is by no means a modern innovation. Naval records show that these "sheriffs of the sea" were keeping order as early as the reign of Charles I of England. At the time, they were charged with keeping swords, pistols, carbines and muskets in good working order as well as ensuring that the bandoliers were filled with fresh powder before combat.

Besides being chiefs of

police at sea, the sea corporals, as they were called in the British navy, had to be qualified in close order fighting under arms and be able to train seamen in hand-to-hand combat. In the days of sail, the MAAs were truly "master at arms." The master-at-arms in the U.S. Navy can trace the beginning of the rate to the Union Navy of the Civil War.



LEGAL

KEY STATUTES PASSED BY 99TH CONGRESS SUMMARIZED

By S/A Judy Schevtchuk
Code 00J

Federal law enforcement was not ignored by the 99th Congress which adjourned in December 1986.

In this and subsequent articles, statutes of interest to NIS will be summarized. Some of these statutes have not been assigned a U.S. Code designation, so retrieval will be difficult. Citations are provided where available.

Military Justice Amendments of 1986, PL 99-661

* The burden of proof on mental responsibility has been shifted to the accused and a new option of "not guilty only by reason of lack of mental responsibility" was added.

* Court-martial and Article 15 (NJP) jurisdiction was extended to drilling reservists (SELRES) during weekend drill periods, or on other short active duty periods. A reservist may now be involuntarily ordered to active duty for an Article 32, a trial or an NJP for criminal acts committed while on active duty.

* The statute of limitations has been amended. There is now no statute of limitations for a) unauthorized absence or missing movement in time of war, or b) any offense punishable by death (e.g. mutiny, espionage, murder, rape). All other offenses must be preferred within five (5) years (formerly two (2) years) to permit trial by court-martial. Periods of UA are excluded in computing the period of limitations. This change applies to all offenses committed after 14 NOV 86.

Anti-Kickback Act of 1986, PL 99-634

* Established criminal and civil penalties for subcontractors who have paid fees, kickbacks, or given gifts or gratuities under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost reimbursable contract with the U.S. Government employees who solicit, accept or attempt to accept any kickback are also liable.

* Former military officers and civilian employees of DoD may not accept compensation, including employment, with defense contractors for two (2) years from the date of discharge. Application of the statute is complicated and agency ethics officials are required to provide advisory opinions. Civil penalties are authorized for both the employee and the contractor.

* Persons convicted of fraud or any felony arising from a defense contract are prohibited from working in a management or supervisory capacity or serving on a board of directors of a defense contractor for at least one year from the date of conviction. Defense contractors are subject to criminal penalties of up to \$500,000 for knowing violations.

* A new procedure "civil investigative demands" may be issued by the Attorney General in false claims cases to acquire documents and obtain information orally or through interrogations. PL 99-562, Section 3733.

* An administrative remedy has been created to reimburse federal agencies

(continued)

victimized by false, fictitious and fraudulent claims and statements while conducting any federal program. Criminal and civil penalties were established. PL 99-509, Section 6101.

Freedom of Information Act

* The law enforcement exemption from disclosure was expanded to include "information" in addition to "records" and to protect the life or physical safety of "any individual" vice only law enforcement personnel.

* Authority was granted for agencies to reply that "no records exist" when the subject of an investigation seeks criminal investigative records about himself and the subject doesn't know a case is pending and confirming it (e.g. by sending a "case pending letter") could interfere with enforcement proceedings. The same "no records exist" reply is authorized when a third party requests an informant's records by name or personal identifier unless the informant's status as an informant has been officially confirmed. The FBI may use the "no records exist" reply for foreign intelligence, counterintelligence or international terrorism records provided the records are also classified. PL 99-570.

Money Laundering Control Act of 1986, PL 99-570

* Conducting a financial transaction knowing the property involved represents the proceeds of an unlawful activity is now subject to 20 years, a fine of \$500,000 (or twice the value of the property involved), or both. Transportation of monetary instruments or funds across international borders is a separate violation. Extraterritorial jurisdiction exists if the conduct is by a U.S. citizen or if the conduct is by a non-U.S. citizen and partially occurs in the U.S., and the transaction amount exceeds \$10,000. This amends 18 U.S. Code 1956.

* The civil forfeiture statute, 18

U.S. Code Section 981 was amended to specifically authorize the transfer of seized property to "any other federal agency" or any state or local law enforcement agency which "participated directly", or "appropriate foreign country." PL 99-570.

Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, PL 99-508

Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 2510 was extensively amended and will be the subject of a future change to NIS-3, Chapter 36. In summary, the Act:

* Establishes a civil cause of action against persons who illegally engage in wire, oral or electronic interception.

* Increases the number of DOJ officials who can approve applications for court orders for interception.

* Adds additional criminal offenses to the list of crimes for which nonconsensual interceptions are authorized as an investigative technique (e.g., hostage taking, threatening federal officers, mail fraud).

* Allows disclosure of stored electronic communications to the government (e.g., phone records), only if the government obtains a subpoena, court order or search warrant. No customer notice is required.

* Without court approval the government can require service providers to create "backup copies" of the contents of future communications. Customer notice is required unless the subpoena, search warrant or court order directs a delay in such notice. Customer is entitled to challenge the government's order upon receipt of notice.



KUDOS

NISRO Philippines gets commendation

Congratulations are in order for NISRO Philippines, which recently received the Navy Unit Commendation for meritorious service performed in 1986. The Secretary of the Navy has approved this award for those civilian U.S. citizen employees of the Navy Department who served with NISRO Philippines during the period of the award.

On 10 January 1987, a combat pistol course competition was held in the "Tufa Pit" Firing Range involving U.S. and Italian law enforcement and security agencies. The NISRA Naples team of S/As Michael Chastain, Caroline Kisthardt, and John Heinselman won first place. A second NISRA Naples team composed of S/As Ray Carman, Brook Heider, and Louie Selzer also participated in the competition. S/As Heinselman and Kisthardt finished third and fourth respectively in the individual scoring.

On 17 November 1986, NISRA Newport, R.I., reported that a suspect pleaded guilty in a case involving arson at the Naval War College library which resulted in \$500,000 damage. The suspect was sentenced to 10 months confinement at hard labor, a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and forfeiture of pay and allowances. S/As M.R. Lawrence, R.W. Bennefield, S.C. Spears, M.D. Clookie and N.B. Pilling are to be commended on an excellent investigation.

On 18 October 1986, S/A George E. Hood, Jr., NISRA Pearl Harbor, set a world record in the jump rope with a time of 13 hours, 12 minutes and 11 seconds at the Nuanna YMCA in Honolulu.

He averaged 132 turns a minute, totalling over 104,540 revolutions. Guinness' standards allowed him one fault per hour, but he only committed seven of his allotted 13. He was allowed a five-minute break at the end of each hour. S/A Hood's record will appear in the 1988 edition of Guinness Book of Records.

On 17 September 1986, NISRA Jacksonville reported the results of a highly successful joint undercover narcotics operation which resulted in the arrest of eight civilian and military narcotics traffickers and the seizure of \$11,650.00 in illicit narcotics. The following participated in that operation and are to be commended: S/As J.R. Michaud, M.T. Whidden, R.D. Keller, C.L. Bankston, T.J. Carruth, L.K. Worthington and P.J. Martin.

On 10 September 1986, a contract research chemist working at the Naval Research Lab in Washington, D.C., was arrested by Special Agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and NIS for distribution of methamphetamine and the attempted manufacture of a "designer" drug. Undercover technical assistance and undercover purchases valued at approximately \$75,000 to \$80,000 enabled the agencies to support the case. The suspect pleaded guilty on 25 November 1986 and received a 15-year prison sentence and a \$125,000 fine. NIS Special Agents Mark Fallon, Jack Tuckish and Jack Marine are to be commended for their contributions.

(continued)



On 26 August 1986, in a ceremony at NISRO Japan, Master Labor Contract employee Sohichi Kimura was presented with a Certificate of Award and Notice of Cash Payment by Captain H.C. Lawrence Smith, Commanding Officer. Mr. Kimura is the Budget Analyst for NISRO Japan and has the responsibility for maintaining the accounting system and its related budget information for NISRO Japan and its seven outlying offices located in Japan, Okinawa and Korea. He was recognized for his outstanding contribution to the mission of NISRO Japan and for his unfailing efforts in maintaining the bookkeeping that keeps NISRO Japan well ahead of its budget planning and execution. Mr. Kimura has been employed by the Navy since 1966 and has worked for the NIS in Japan for the past 18 years.

On 19 August 1986, NISRA San Francisco reported a successful and innovative undercover "Reverse Sting" narcotics operation. As a result of this undercover operation, twelve individuals were identified and apprehended for use, possession and/or transfer of marijuana, narcotics and dangerous drugs. S/A R.A. Wood is to be commended for his work in this operation.

On 12 August 1986, NISRA Yokosuka reported a highly successful and innovative decoy operation targeting individuals involved in strong armed

robberies off base in Yokosuka, Japan. The operation resulted in the apprehension of four military personnel after they robbed an NIS decoy of \$50.00. This operation resolved a series of robberies in the Honcho area of Yokosuka. The following participated in that operation and are to be commended: S/As W.R. Eade, D.L. Hatcher, R.T. Warner, V.H. McPherson, L.H. Swink, J.E. Jacobs, A.J. Zgainer.

In August 1986, NISRA Memphis sponsored a rape awareness seminar aboard NAS Memphis. This is an example of how criminal investigators can contribute positively to their community instead of merely responding to the community's negative aspects. The following participated in that seminar and are to be commended: S/As E.G. Armstrong and D.W. Swindle.

On 24 July 1986, NISRA Brunswick reported a highly successful joint undercover narcotics suppression operation, which resulted in the issuance of fifteen arrest warrants for civilian narcotics traffickers, the recovery of \$3,520 in illicit narcotics, and the seizure of one vehicle valued at \$8,600. The following participated in that operation and are to be commended: S/As W.J. Sullivan, J.E. Sullivan and M.V. Politi.

On 21 July 1986, NISRA Whidbey Island reported the results of a highly successful joint undercover narcotics suppression operation which resulted in the issuance of 25 arrest warrants for civilian and military narcotics traffickers, the seizure of five vehicles, the recovery of \$1,630.00 in cash and \$8,313.00 in illicit narcotics. The following participated in that operation and are to be commended: S/As J.H. Bamel, K.S. Highfield and R.P. Larsen.

(continued)

On 20 July 1986, NIS made its presence known in the Captain's Cup 10K Relay Race at Yokusuka Naval base by placing fourth. Congratulations to L. Smith, L. Swink, M. Dorsey, T. Zgainer and K. Tausch.

On 17 July 1986, NISRA Great Lakes initiated an investigation into two suspicious fires in Navy housing at NTC Great Lakes. The fires damaged and destroyed government property valued at \$139,000 and personal property valued at \$208,935. A 16-year-old boy was identified as a suspect. Prior to polygraph examination he confessed and was subsequently convicted and sentenced by local juvenile judicial authorities. The efforts of the following are worthy of recognition: S/As J. Linder, R. Ball, A. Billington, R. Brown, J. Cox, T. Danahey, B. Dzakovic, R. Jordan, L. King, G. Mack, F. Maietta and D. Valinski.

On 30 June 1986, a multiple homicide suspect confessed to murders which were committed on 24 August 1981 at Camp Lejeune, N.C. The suspect, who was a juvenile at the time of the incident, was identified shortly after the murders. After persistent efforts, NISRA Camp Lejeune and NISRA Seattle successfully resolved the case. The Special Agents involved in the case are to be commended, especially the Special Agents at NISRA Camp Lejeune who initially worked on the case and Special Agents S.D. Freeman and J. Dill, IV, who participated in the interview of the suspect.

On 28 February 1986 a General Court-Martial found Commander Donal M. Billig, the former chief heart surgeon at Bethesda Naval Hospital, guilty on two counts of involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of two patients and negligent homicide in the death of another in 1984, and on 19 counts of

dereliction of duty. He was sentenced to four years in prison. As a result of the investigation two other senior Navy officers were forced to retire, while three others received letters of censure. another, who was a recruiting supervisor, was convicted by a General Court-Martial, reduced one grade in rank and fined. The following participated in that investigation and are to be commended: S/As Jerry Nance, Chuck Johnson, Dan Robb, Don Herschberger and John Day.

In February 1986, S/A Carl Douglas Ringer was awarded the National Intelligence Medal of Achievement in Ceremonies held at CIA Headquarters. S/A Ringer was the case agent on "Operation Showdown", which was conducted jointly with the FBI. "Operation Showdown" utilized a civilian double agent, Bill Tanner, and led to the November 1983 arrest of East German physicist Alfred Zehe on espionage charges. Zehe was convicted and later traded along with three other Communist Bloc agents for 25 persons held in East German and Polish jails. Two other NIS Special Agents made major contributions to "Operation Showdown". They are S/As Ron Olive and Keith Hitt.

On 18 February 1986, an eight-member General Court Martial sentenced a third class petty officer was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his division officer. The victim was stabbed to death while the ship was underway from Bermuda to Nova Scotia. NISRO New York responded with a team of S/As from four NISRAs. Within a few days, the case was solved and a suspect was in custody. Those S/As who worked on the case are to be commended. The investigative team consisted of: S/As Kent Walker, Dale Laing, Doug Gallant, Beverly Hack, Paul Jordan, Leon Drezek, Mark Clookie, Mike Lawrence and Reserve Agent Pete Pasciucco.

RETIRED

AGENTS RETIRED IN 1986

NAME	LAST OFFICE	DATE RETIRED
Bedway, George	0022	1-3-86
Crossman, Gordon W.	06LE	1-3-86
Larson, Donald A.	11ND	1-3-86
Deal, Arthur K.	06LE	1-3-86
Andersen, Peter J.	11NT	1-3-86
Wells, Chester E.	03GL	2-24-86
Miller, Leland M.	05NF	3-29-86
Salmon, Ronald W.	05FS	3-29-86
Alig, Ronald N.	05QV	3-29-86
Sweeney, Daniel J.	83HQ	4-30-86
Bright, Ronald E.	12BG	5-31-86
Mulligan, George D.	0025	6-3-86
Guedalia, Jack I.	0002	6-3-86
Wardman, Richard	0028	8-1-86
Dell, Jimmie L.	03HQ	8-2-86
Lasher, David L.	06HQ	8-2-86
Curley, Philip J.	05AN	8-2-86
Barker, Lionel A.	60HQ	9-30-86
Edmonds, Frank J.	06JX	9-30-86
Given, Bruce W.	0026	10-3-86
Mount, Ronald L.	80HN	11-2-86
Glaspell, Archie B.	08KV	11-8-86
Rende, Robert K.	08HQ	11-21-86
Traser, Francis R.	11CK	12-3-86
Spigener, Laney S.	08HQ	12-31-86
Gillispie, Troy N.	000Y	12-31-86
Logan, Frederick L.	08NR	12-31-86

1987

Elmquist, Roy R.	0023	1-3-87
Hamilton, Lorne R.	11ND	1-3-87
Balson, R.T.	08CC	1-3-87
Palmucci, Victor J.	0002	1-3-87





ASSIGNMENT: CHARLESTON, S.C.

If you like warm weather, outdoor sports, seafood, an easy living style and a place with a sense of history, you'll like Charleston, South Carolina.

Currently, there are 27 NIS Special Agents stationed in the Charleston area, serving both the Charleston Naval Base, located in the North Charleston area, and the Naval Weapons Station, located at Goose Creek, just north of Charleston.

NIS has six agents stationed at the NISRO and 21 at the NISRA. Both are located in the old hospital building at the northern end of the Naval Base. Captain James Ulmer, USN, is the Commanding Officer of NISRO Charleston, while S/A Don Webb is the Regional Director for Operations. S/A Blair Gluba is the SAC of NISRA Charleston.

One of the first things people going to Charleston want to know is what type lifestyle can they expect.

"As a place to live, Charleston is outstanding," said Captain Ulmer, who has lived in Charleston two and a half years. "My wife and I have even thought about retiring here. The only thing that would prevent us from doing that is that most of our family isn't anywhere near Charleston.

"Real estate is reasonable, especially when you compare it to places like Washington, D.C. A house costing \$130,000 to \$140,000 in Charleston would be about \$160,000 to \$190,000 in Washington, D.C."

Low taxes, a good climate, antebellum charm and its proximity to beaches and resort areas have made Charleston a favorite place to retire. Jack "I" Guedalia, the former Director of NIS who retired in June 1986, is now living in Charleston.

"If you like outdoor sports, Charleston is a great place to be," Captain Ulmer continued. "You have good fishing - bass and speckled trout - and good hunting. The weather is so mild that you can be out on the golf course on most days of the year.

"It is hot and humid in the summer, but the winters are very mild compared to places like Washington, D.C. The average daytime temperature in January is 45 or 50. The low at night would be in the mid-30s. We have cold snaps maybe two or three times a year, when it will get down into the 20s. But it is very unusual for it to get down into the teens. They do have thunderstorms in the spring, and if

(continued)

you aren't used to thunder and lightning, it will scare the heck out of you."

What type of work can an NIS Special Agent expect to be involved in if he or she is sent to Charleston?

"Charleston is a large industrial area and we have the shipyard there. So as you'd expect, we do a lot of fraud investigations," Captain Ulmer said. "We have a joint task force with the FBI and we expect to have some big cases breaking soon."

The joint NIS-FBI fraud task force has already had some successes, including the recent conviction of five individuals, who were found guilty in U.S. District Court on several counts of conspiracy and filing false claims and statements to the government. The men were convicted of using inside information to get Navy Housing contracts. By bribing civilian employees of the federal government, they got paid as much as \$800,000 for work that was never done.

"We also do some good FCI ops in Charleston," Captain Ulmer said, pointing out that "Operation Showdown" began in Charleston.

Operation Showdown began in the early 1980s and utilized a civilian employee of the Navy, Bill Tanner, as a double agent.

The joint NIS-FBI operation lasted almost three years, involved the double agent making seven trips to Mexico and one to East Berlin, and culminated with the arrest of an East German physicist Alfred Zehe, who was working as an agent of the East German Intelligence Service (EGIS).

Zehe was later convicted of espionage but was traded along with three other Communist bloc agents for 25 prisoners held in East German and Polish jails. It was touted in the media as the biggest swap of its kind since the beginning of the Cold War.

Another obvious question those going to Charleston often ask is about the local crime problem.

S/A Wayne Goldstein knows a lot about Charleston and specifically about its crime problems. He is a 1975 graduate of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, and was a sergeant with the Charleston City Police prior to joining NIS five

years ago. His brother is still with the Charleston City Police. S/A Goldstein recently came to headquarters after a tour in Sigonella.

"There are some impoverished areas in the inner city and along with that goes a certain amount of street crime," S/A Goldstein said. "But I wouldn't say that there is any more crime there than in any other city of its size. On the whole, Charleston is a very good place to live. I don't think the question of crime should have any effect whatsoever on a person's decision to live there."

"It's a great place to live and I desperately would like a tour of duty there. The economy is such that a GS-9, a GS-11 or a GS-12 can purchase a reasonably nice home in a nice area and bring up a family in a comfortable environment."

S/A Goldstein is also a good person to ask about what there is to see and do in Charleston.



Historic home in Charleston

"It's a really big tourist attraction," S/A Goldstein said. "The beaches are clean and there are a lot of free beaches there. There is a lot of history in Charleston. It played a big part in the Civil War. In fact, Citadel Cadets were the first ones to fire on Ft. Sumter."

"Charleston has what is probably one of the largest and well-preserved collections of ante-bellum homes you will find anywhere. They have a lot of quaint inns and homes which offer 'bed and breakfast'."

Special Agents and their spouses who plan to visit Charleston in

(continued)

anticipation of a move there may wish to go the 'bed and breakfast route' for a day or so instead of staying at a motel. "Bed and breakfast" offers you the opportunity to stay in some of the old homes in a room or rooms lavishly furnished with antiques reminiscent of pre-Civil War Charleston. Most of these homes are located within walking distance of historic sites such as the old slave market on Market Street and the historic Battery, where, as Charlestonians often say, "the Ashley and Cooper Rivers meet to form the Atlantic Ocean." The cost per day begins at around \$80. Agents considering this may want to contact their sponsor in Charleston for a referral and should make sure that the "bed and breakfast" homes they are considering are registered with the historical society.

Another big attraction is the cuisine.

"Take every opportunity to go to the fine restaurants in Charleston," S/A Goldstein said. "And ask around, because some of the best restaurants you might not necessarily find prominently displayed in the phone book. But they'll have the finest seafood bar none you will ever find."

"One of my favorite restaurants was just over the Charleston County line in Walterboro County. I drove by it for years and never realized that it was the place people were always telling me about. From the outside, you would never know it is one of the finest seafood restaurants in the area, but they always have a line there on Saturday night."

"You always have to wait at least an hour, but everyone stands in line, has a beer and makes friends with everyone else. It's a family restaurant, run by a mother and father, whose children wait on tables. They make you feel like you are eating in their kitchen. Their seafood platter included shrimp, oysters, scallops, fish fillets, french fries, cole slaw...I'm talking about fresh seafood caught that day. I'm talking about good food in sumptuous quantities. For ten or twelve dollars you can have a feast."

Of course if you live there, you don't have to go out to have a good time. Cooking in isn't a bad deal



The Charleston Battery

either. For instance, medium shrimp, heads off, was available recently for \$2.95 to \$3.95 a pound. Or, if you prefer, you can have an oyster roast of your own.

Other attractions include the Spoleto Arts Festival in late May, a variety of college sports and a Class A minor league baseball team.

In terms of education, Charleston has a number of institutions of higher learning, including The Citadel, The College of Charleston, the Medical University of South Carolina, Trident Technical College and Baptist College.

Last but not least, NISRO Charleston does have a Naval Reserve unit, NISRO 1407.

"We have a very active Naval Reserve unit which has been very helpful in fraud investigations, threat assessments, facility profiles and records checks," Captain Ulmer said. "This provides them with meaningful work and keeps them current on NIS investigative techniques, and allows our full-time Special Agents to concentrate on the more critical investigations."

Many of the Charleston reservists bring with them skills which are very helpful to NIS.

"Mike Hawkins, Paul Gibson and Jack Williams are lawyers," Captain Ulmer said. "We have a former NIS Agent, Dick Flippo (who now works for the U.S. Department of Energy at a nuclear power plant in South Carolina), and an insurance broker, Henry Lowndes."

Overall, a tour of duty in Charleston can be pleasant, yet challenging. It's definitely the type of place you can get used to.

RESERVES

NSIC RESERVE UNIT IS ESTABLISHED

On 17 January 1987, the Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) conducted official ceremonies marking the establishment of its newest Naval Reserve support unit, NR NSIC 0166.

The new unit consists of 29 officers and eight enlisted personnel, and supports directly the Navy Anti-terrorist Alert Center (ATAC). The reason for its establishment is the high priority the Department of the Navy and NSIC have placed on anti-terrorism.

On 1 November 1986, the Department of the Navy directed the Commander Naval Reserve Force to commission the Navy's first intelligence unit dedicated solely to supporting its program efforts against terrorism.

NR NSIC 0166 will augment the existing capabilities now found within NSIC's ATAC. Unit personnel will eventually assume independent watchstanding duties after a period of training. The unit has structured a nine-month professional qualification and development program, which will be mandatory for all hands prior to assuming watchstanding duties.

The unit's Commanding Officer is Captain (select) Tommy Payne, a program manager in civilian industry who resides in Rockville, Maryland. Captain Payne is a Naval Academy graduate (Class of '66) and former Naval Aviator who served in Vietnam. His last major duty assignment was as executive officer of a large Naval Reserve Intelligence Unit in the Washington area.

Commander David Fitzgerald is the unit's Executive Officer. Commander Fitzgerald is the president of a Washington-based public affairs corporation and lives in Alexandria, Virginia. Commander Fitzgerald served

on active duty as a member of the U.S. Navy SEALs and is a former Naval attache. He was among the last Americans to leave the U.S. Embassy in Cambodia in 1975, as that country was falling to the Communists.

Following the initial indoctrination and training of its basic cadre of officers and enlisted personnel, the NR NSIC 0166 anticipates expanded growth.

RESERVES PROVIDE MANPOWER SOURCE

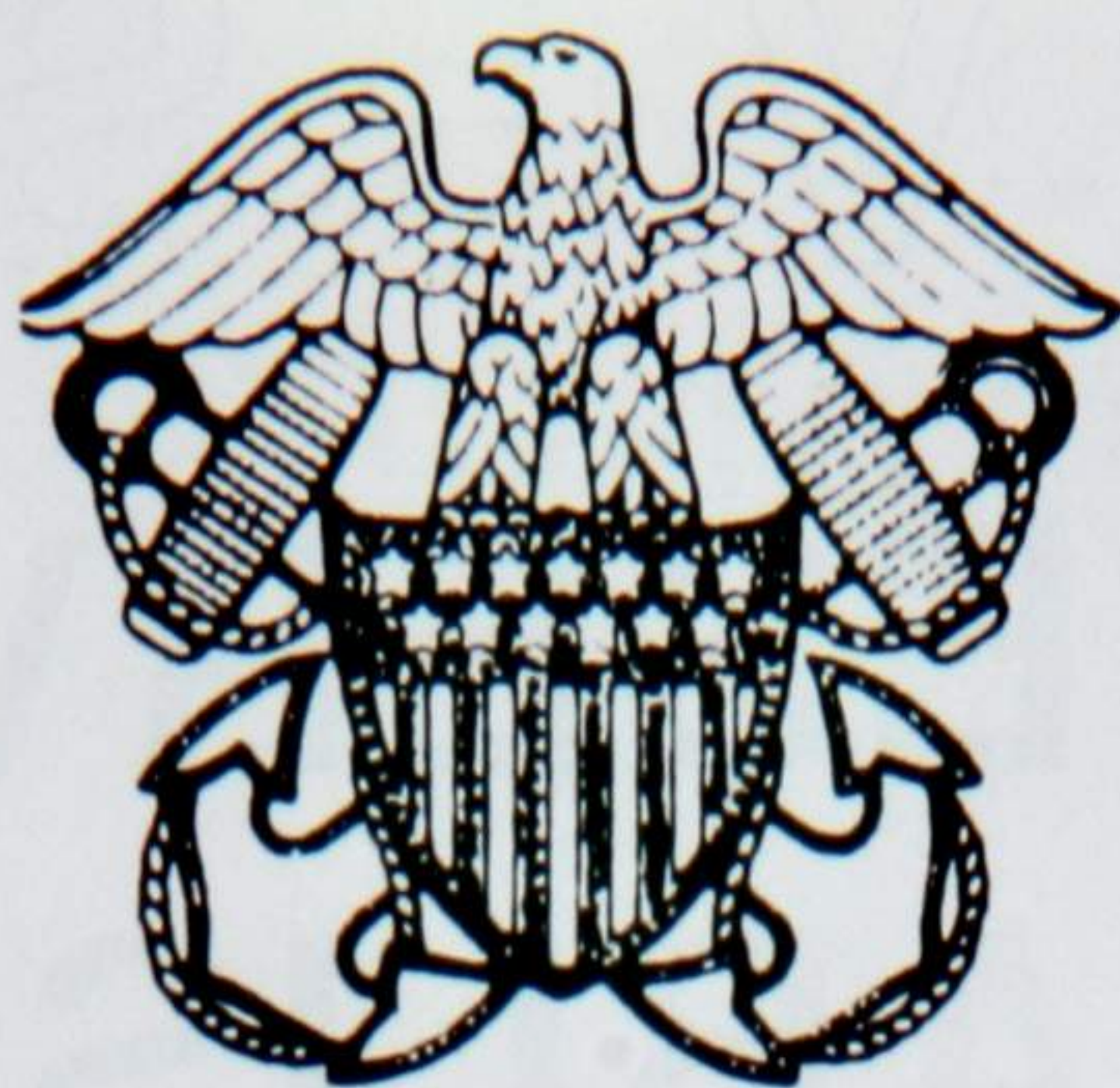
There are 20 NSIC and NIS Naval Reserve units with more than 300 drilling reservists serving in them.

Some of these reservists are attorneys, engineers, college professors, law enforcement officers and computer experts with the type of expertise that is often needed by NSIC and NIS.

For example, credentialed Naval Reserve NIS Agents have been used in fraud investigations and protective service details. During the past year, a major payroll centralization study was done for NIS by a reservist on two weeks training duty, saving the command thousands of dollars.

If you are a Special Agent-in-Charge and think you may have use for the services of a reservist on two weeks active duty for training, contact CAPT Chuck McClain, the NSIC Reserve Program Manager (Code OOR), at AV 293-3130.

On the next page is a list of Naval Reservists who have received NIS Agent credentials.



RESERVE NIS AGENTS

Adler, S.E.	CDR	Lawrence, W.A.	LCDR
Banwell, A.J.	LCDR	Lebell, L.C.	CDR
Barron, L.E.	CDR	Liptak, J.R.	LCDR
Barton, R.W.	LCDR	Lohmeyer, J.O.	CDR
Benton, D.A.	LCDR	Lowndes, H.H.	CDR
Book, W.H.	ENS	Martinez, R.P.	LT
Branch, L.M.	LT	McCormick, L.E.	LCDR
Brown, R.	CDR	McDevitt, D.S.	ENS
Burchhardt, R.J.	LCDR	McKeon, J.P.	LTJG
Caputo, J.S.	LT	Moffat, J.M.	LT
Carter, Jr.R.	LTJG	Monroe, M.D.	CDR
Casler, W.J.	LCDR	Moody, W.C.	LCDR
Chiuminatto, M.J.	LCDR	Murphy, P.N.	LCDR
Clark, H.S.	LCDR	Murphy, S.J.	LCDR
Cleveland, W.G.	CDR	Paladini, V.C.	LT
Clifford, W.C.	LCDR	Parker, J.J.	LTJG
Comerford, G.M.	LCDR	Pasciucco, P.	LTJG
Connors, W.J.	CAPT	Pease, A.E.	LCDR
Cox, E.W.	ENS	Pelaez, W.R.	CDR
DeMaggio, J.M.	LT	Ready, T.F.	CDR
DeMarco, V.S.	CDR	Remaklus, L.P.	CDR
Drinkhouse, J.R.	LT	Roan, L.C.	CDR
Finney, M.P.	LCDR	Sanford, C.L.	LCDR
Flippo, R.A.	LT	Scully, J.J.	LCDR
Fowler, R.A.	LCDR	Seidenstein, W.R.	LT
Gelman, S.R.	LTJG	Selig, C.D.	LCDR
Gibson, E.P.	LCDR	Sigurdson, R.A.	LT
Gill, S.D.	LCDR	Steadman, B.W.	CWO4
Guevara, J.G.	LT	Stokes, D.L.	LCDR
Haffey, J.J.	LTJG	Stokes, F.T.	CAPT
Haney, W.R.	LCDR	Sundstrom, C.W.	CDR
Hahn, H.W.	LT	Timm, E.H.	CAPT
Hanna, A.T.	CDR	Tyler, D.I.	LCDR
Hawkins, M.O.	LT	Vandop, R.K.	LTJG
Hettinger, D.J.	LCDR	Vincent, R.A.	CDR
Holt, M.S.	CDR	Violante, A.F.	LCDR
Honan, M.P.	CDR	Walsh, J.M.	LT
Howe, R.E.	LCDR	Walsh, O.B.	CAPT
Huss, S.L.	LCDR	Weiner, S.A.	LCDR
Jamison, E.J.	CDR	William, L.R.	CDR
Johnson, C.E.	LCDR	Wing, R.D.	LT
Kane, F.M.	LCDR	Winkler, M.W.	LT
Kniehl, R.F.	LCDR	Wizda, J.G.	LCDR
Konopka, A.P.	CDR	Woglom, G.M.	LCDR
Kramer, D.M.	LCDR	Yates, W.T.	CAPT
Lance, L.R.	LT		

A TALE OF TWO AGENTS OR THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"I ONLY REGRET THAT I
HAVE BUT ONE LIFE
TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY"

Nathan Hale

SEPT. 22, 1776

Age 21



This is a tale about two intelligence agents which demonstrates that often it is not so much what you do but what you say that counts.

The first agent was a young man, dedicated, patriotic and ready to serve his country. Unfortunately, he had little training or experience and was soon caught and hanged as a spy. On the same day the first agent was hanged, the second agent was captured. Fortunately for him, he spoke several languages and was soon released to the custody of an enemy general, who needed him to work as an interpreter in the commissary department.

While serving as a captive, the second agent was credited with inducing a number of the enemy's troops to resign or desert. He was eventually paroled, but stayed behind enemy lines, where he assisted others in his cause.

He was arrested again, this time for being an accomplice to a plot to burn the enemy's fleet and to destroy his warehouses. He was condemned to death for sabotage, but bribed his guard and escaped. This time he fled to safety and spent the remainder of the war raising money for his country's cause.

Now which agent was more effective? Obviously, the second.

However, before the first agent was hanged, he said 14 words that made him famous: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

No one can doubt Nathan Hale's patriotism and bravery, but his effectiveness as an agent is another matter. One CIA publication, Intelligence in the War of Independence, describes him as "probably the best known, but least successful American agent in the War of Independence."

But what about the second agent? Can you name him?

If you can't, don't feel bad. Most people can't.

His name was Haym Salomon, a Jewish immigrant who had been in America only a short time when he took up the cause for independence. Following his exploits as an agent, he became known as one of the financiers of the American Revolution.

It is said that Salomon died in bankruptcy, with his government owing him more than \$700,000 in unpaid loans.

Sometimes it's not what you do, but what you say that people remember.

ANTI-TERRORISM OR COUNTER-TERRORISM?

Caution should be used when using the terms "anti-terrorism" and "counter-terrorism" because they have different meanings.

Anti-terrorism involves defensive actions designed to thwart terrorists. Terrorist briefs, threat assessments, ATAC summaries and the recent steps to

upgrade and expand the Naval Security Force are examples of anti-terrorism.

Counter-terrorism involves offensive actions, such as hostage rescue missions and raids against terrorist training camps.

Be careful not to confuse them.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE DETAILS TAKE TIME, DEDICATION AND PLANNING

During FY-86 the Naval Investigative Service conducted 63 protective service details (PSDs) both in and out of the continental United States, expending a total of 125,201 man hours.

NIS Special Agents protected both senior military officials and foreign dignitaries. Two of the major PSDs were "Operation Mount-Up" and the International Naval Review (INR). Mount-Up followed the confrontation between the U.S. and Libya. The INR took place in July in New York as part of the Statue of Liberty celebration. During the INR, NIS Special Agents protected eight individuals simultaneously without incident.

What these figures don't accurately show, however, is all the hard work and dedication it takes to make a PSD work.

Forget the guns and nature of the threat for a moment. Instead, look at what else is involved such as long days...paperwork...going to bed late...getting up early...more paperwork...tailgating in a high-speed motorcade...drivers who won't yield to flashing red or blue lights...eating fast food on the run...indigestion...paperwork...living out of a suitcase...paperwork...and, of course, planning.

If you think getting your family ready for a vacation trip is hectic, imagine what it must be like to plan a PSD.

Second-guessing becomes second nature and even when you do everything right, something can still go wrong.

It's not easy. It takes dedication, sacrifice and someone special to do it.

OPERATION MOUNT-UP

Photos by Gary Comerford





Tools of the Trade



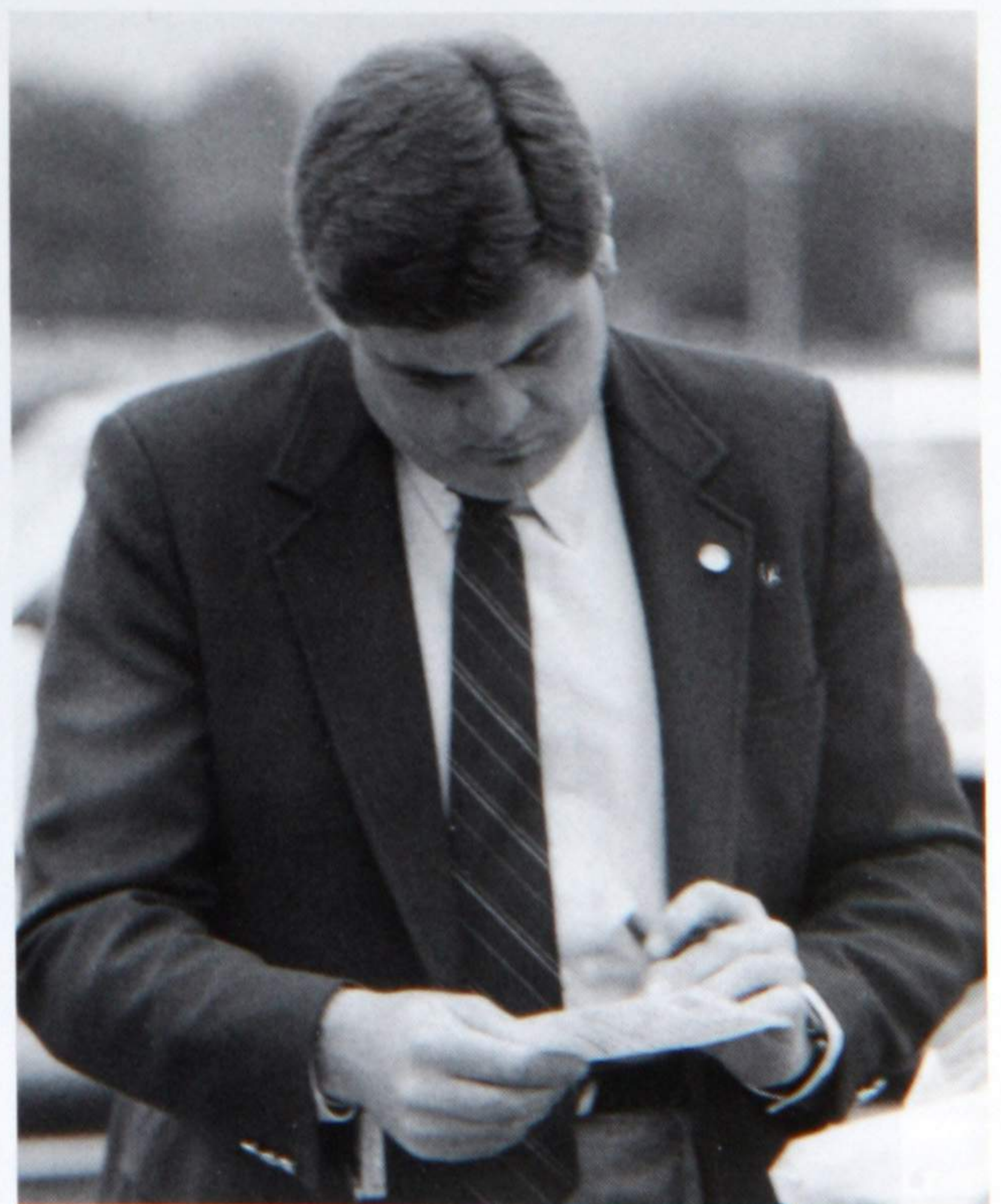


Early morning meeting



Preparing for the motorcade

Keeping up with paperwork





Tailgating...and waiting





NIS Special Agents accompany Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman, Jr.



Then-CNO Admiral James D. Watkins thanks NIS Special Agents who protected him.



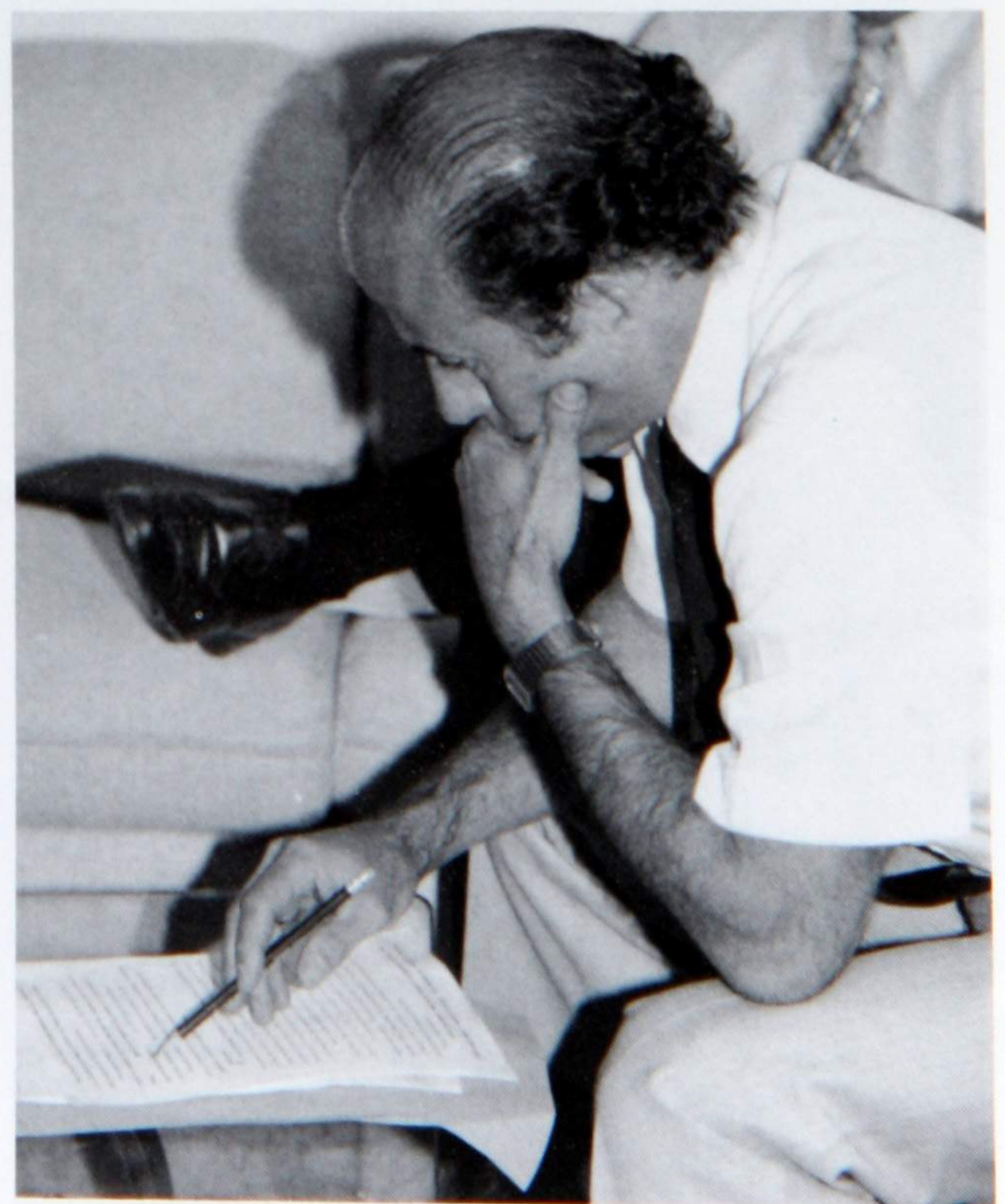
"Very" fast food...NIS PSD style



PSD Planning "Think Tank"



There is no such thing as a short trip on a PSD.

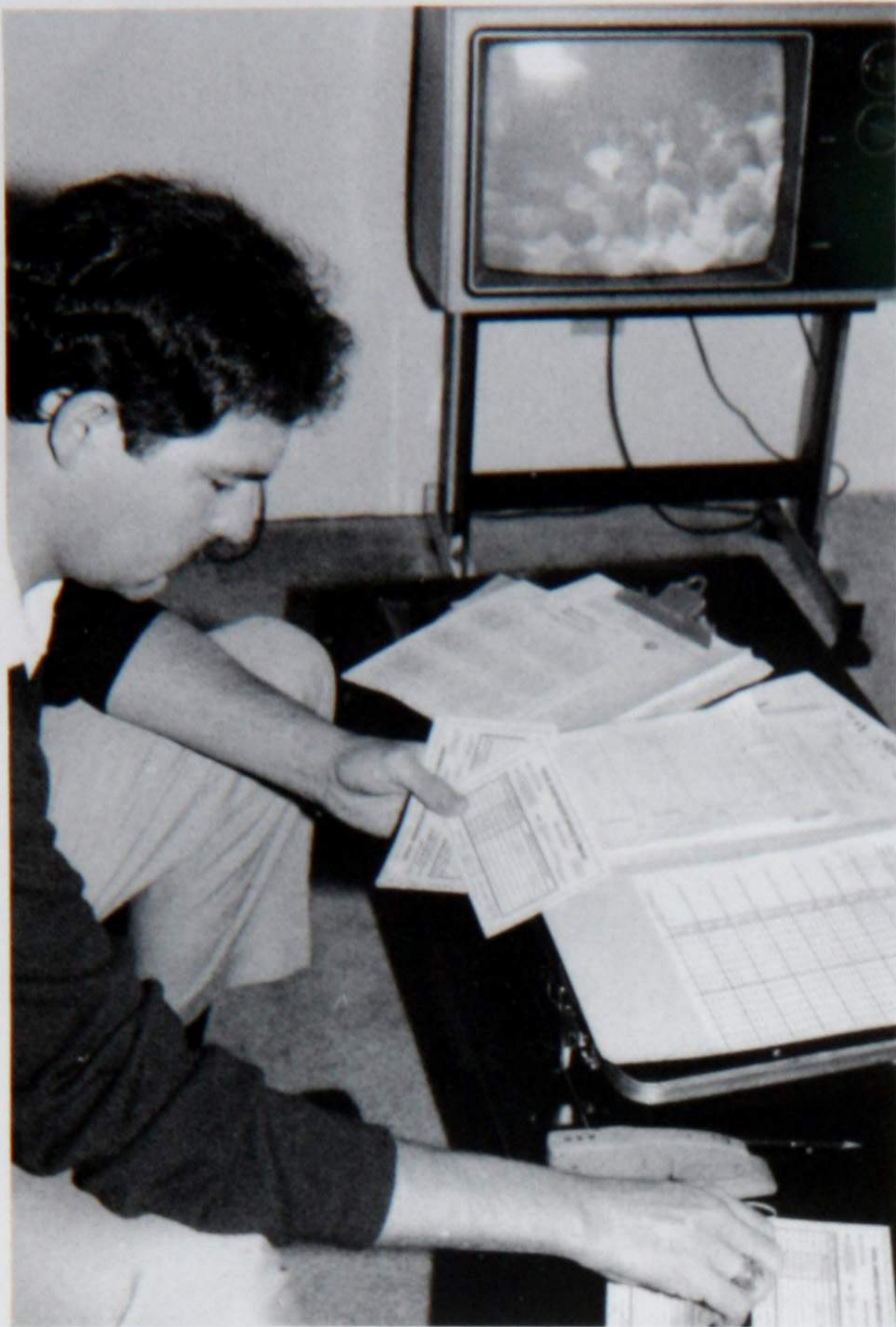




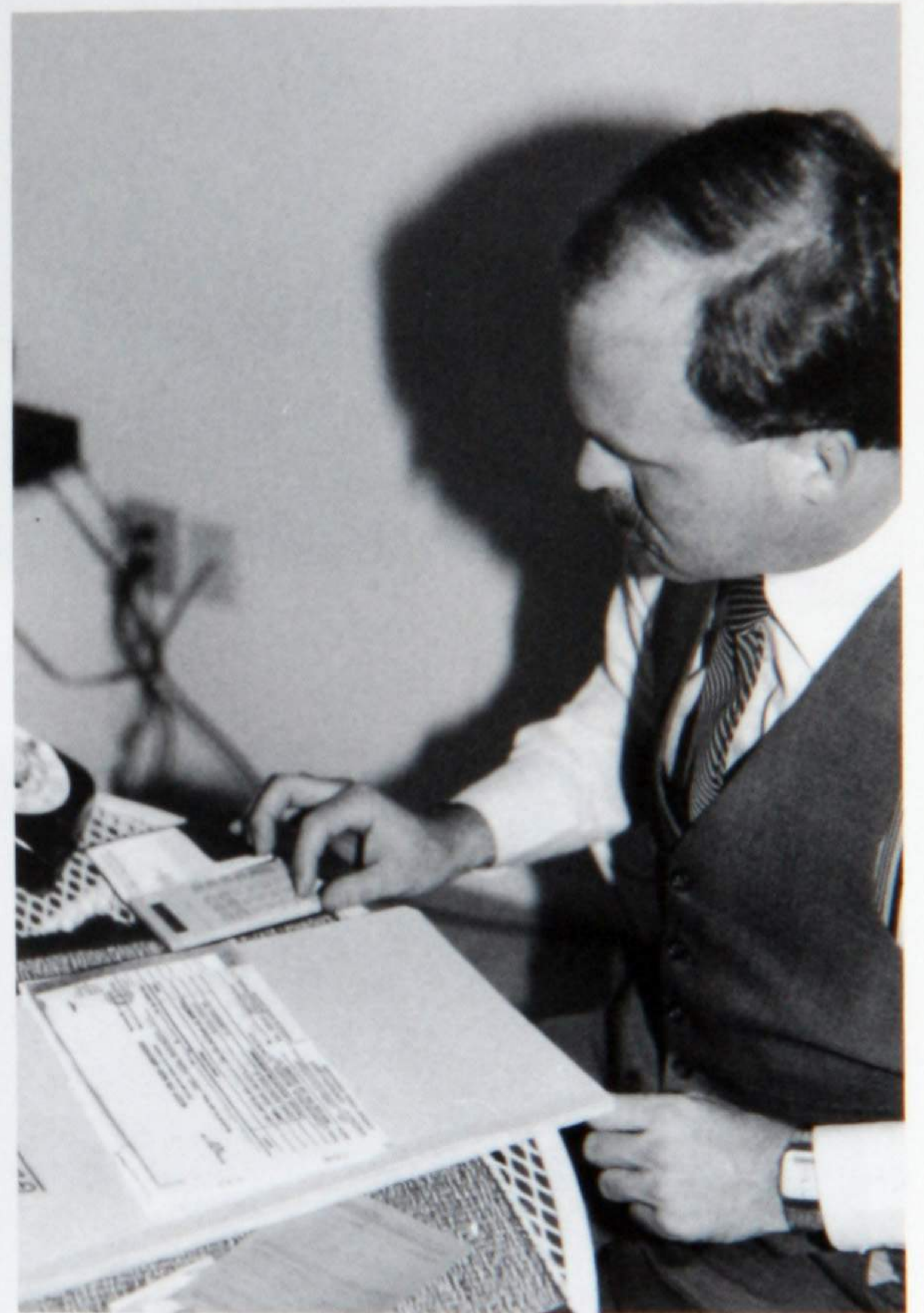
Every step must be thoroughly planned, rehearsed and critiqued.



There is no room for error.



You can stop terrorists and assassins,



but you can't hide from paperwork.

Relaxing with fellow NIS Special Agents



Calling home.

As you may have noticed, the special agents in these pictures were not identified. The reason is that this isn't about just a few agents. This is about all you who have served on PSDs and know what it means to literally travel "in harm's way."

A good description of what it means to be on a PSD can be found on the following page. The words were taken from the old poem "The Laws of the Navy".





*On the strength of one link in the cable
dependeth the might of the chain.*



*Who knows when thou mayest be tested,
so live that thou bearest the strain.*



Taken from "The Laws of the Navy"