

North Dakota State University in Fargo, N.D., on an Army ROTC Scholarship. He graduated in 1970 and three days later was in the U.S. Army.

He attended U.S. Army Armored Officer's School and Airborne Ranger School, then served a tour of duty in Germany with the 14th Armored Cavalry.

After a year and a half in armor, he transferred to his primary MOS, counterintelligence. He served with the 66th Military Intelligence Group and was later transferred to the DIS office in Los Angeles, where he served three years as an agent. He resigned his commission as a captain in 1977 to become a civilian agent assigned to the DIS office in Saginaw, Michigan.

In late 1978, he was transferred to

the Personnel Investigations Center (PIC) in Baltimore, Maryland. From 1979 until Jan. 1980, he was assigned to the protective service detail for then-National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brezinski. After that, he served at DIS Headquarters in the policy section until 1981, when he took over as SAC of the Andrews AFB DIS office, which handled a major portion of Maryland.

In early 1983, he became Chief of the Investigations Division for the PIC, and served there until Late 1985, when he went to OSD Security Policy. He came to NSIC as the new head of Code 29 in February 1988.

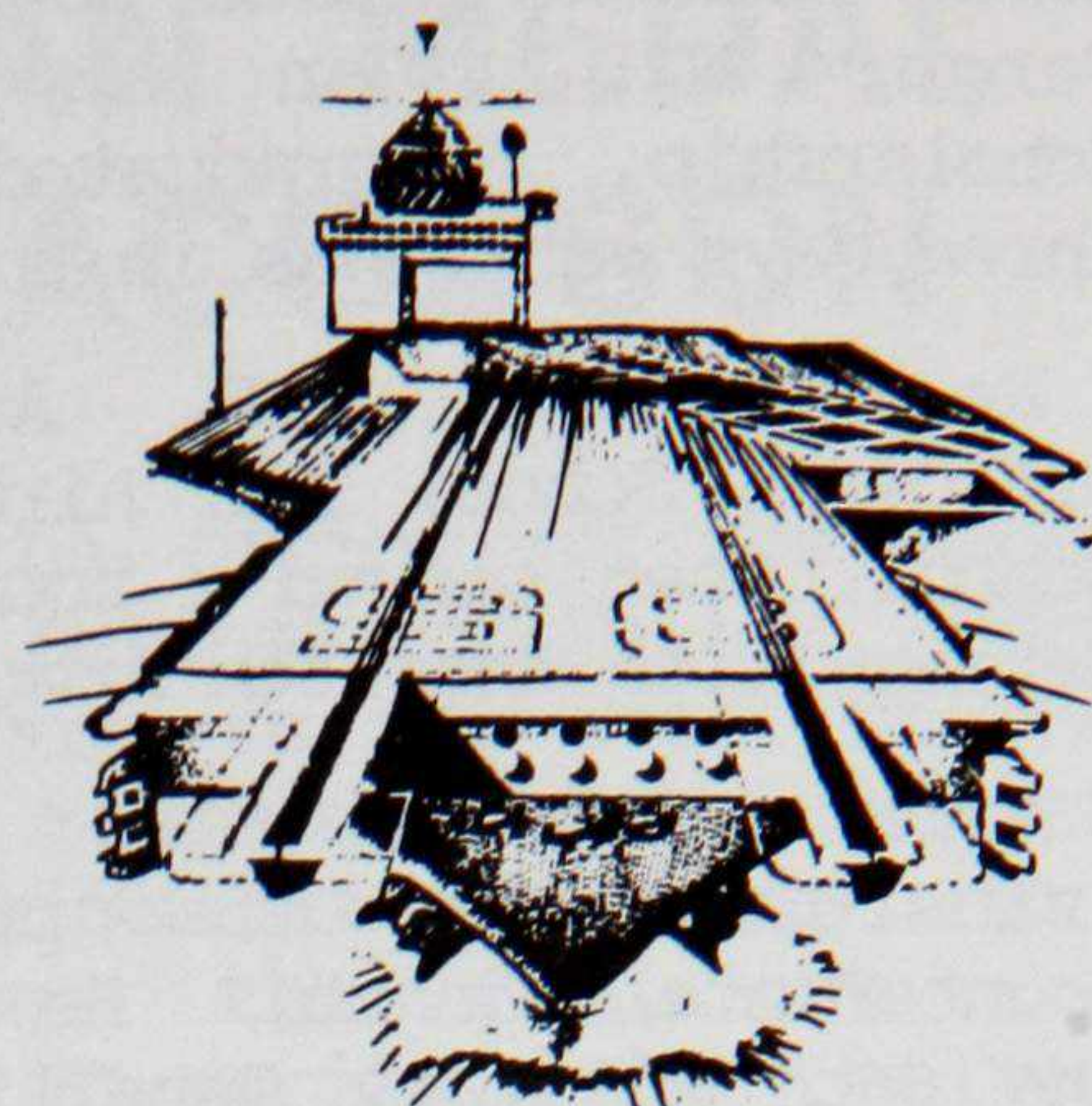
Mr. Jacoson is married. He and his wife Jackie have two children, Heather, age six, and Scott, age four.

NIS Plank Owners' List

In keeping with time-honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the the "Plank Owners List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of length of servcice. The "Plank Owners" as of 30 September 1988 are listed below:

NAME	DUSTA	NIS DATE
1. Kuehl, Winston	11HQ	23 AUG 59
2. Naylor, Joseph F.	0026	16 MAR 61
3. Brannon, Thomas E.	60HQ	05 MAR 62
4. Black, Verner Gene	06MP	27 AUG 62
5. Jett, Charles D.	12AL	28 AUG 62
6. McKee, J. Brian	0002	01 SEP 62
7. Reilly, Peter	000Y	02 SEP 62
8. Tatum, Allan ID.	81HQ	24 SEP 62
9. Carl, John W. , Jr.	12WH	10 OCT 62
10. Skinner, Larry V.	11LB	15 OCT 62
11. Seehorn, Frederick R.	0024	07 JAN 63
12. McCullah, Lanne E.	0022	15 APR 63
13. Olson, John V.	12MA	27 MAY 63
14. Usrey, Dennis E.	05HQ	17 JUN 63
15. Stovall, Harry J.	11ET	29 JUL 63
16. McBride, Daniel IA.	83SU	09 SEP 63
17. Musante, Paul V.	06RL	01 OCT 63
18. Childs, Richard E.	0028	18 NOV 63
19. Brant, Joseph W.	06CS	04 JAN 64
20. Powers, Robert J.	0023	20 JAN 64
21. Davis, James R.	12LM	30 MAR 64
22. Merritt, Carl J.	0026	13 APR 64
23. Orme, Robert T.	83HQ	25 MAY 64
24. Houghton, Michael M.	0027	15 JUN 64
25. O'Neil, James M.	06CF	31 AUG 64

SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT



SA SCHANZ MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

By SA William E. Blow
Code 25F

Special Agent Harry Schanz died tragically aboard the USS Saratoga (CV-60) on October 29, 1972.

Almost sixteen years have passed since his untimely death. How many NIS personnel remember Harry Schanz? How many NIS personnel even know who he was?

It is appropriate to take some time out of our busy work schedules filled with due dates, deadlines, etc., to talk and to think about Harry Schanz—to remember a fellow agent who made the supreme sacrifice for his country.

The facts of his death are straight forward and almost unremarkable if they weren't so tragic. The Commanding Officer of the USS Saratoga, Captain J.R. Sanderson, sent a naval message on October 7, 1972 requesting the services of a NIS Special Agent to "pursue new leads" to a previous category 7N investigation.

Harry Schanz, assigned to NISRA Yokosuka, was sent TAD to the Saratoga in October 1972. He messaged back from the ship on October 15, 1972, "Agent Afloat Schanz sends. SA Schanz on board the USS Saratoga, 0800, 15 October 1972."

It is noteworthy that a few of the

aircraft carriers already had Special Agents assigned aboard on a temporary basis. Harry, however, was the first Special Agent to serve afloat the USS Saratoga. The length of his assignment had not been established when he left Yokosuka to go aboard the ship.

October 29, 1972 dawned bright and clear aboard the USS Saratoga. She was anchored off shore in Singapore harbor. To the East over an expanse of approximately two miles of water lay the city of Singapore, hauntingly silhouetted in the morning sun. This was destined to be no ordinary day for the USS Saratoga.

In approximately eight hours the world would change dramatically and tragically for two young enlisted sailors and Special Agent Harry Schanz.

The formal Navy investigation recorded the somber details that fateful day. At approximately 1230 hours, October 29, 1972, FN Edgar Montes, Messenger of the Watch for number Two Main Machinery Room (#2MMR) began to change the filter in the Navy Distillate Fuel Oil (NDFO) #2 Alpha boiler duplex strainer located in #2MMR.

By the book he shifted the duplex strainer from aft to forward, closed the equalizer valve, opened the vents on the filter to be changed, waited

(Continued)

approximately two minutes to insure it was draining properly, and then went to boiler repair to pick up a new filter bag and gasket.

While Montes was enroute, a Class Bravo flash fire broke out in #2MMR. A vent valve bushing in the Duplex Strainer failed discharging fuel oil into the port side bilges and over hot steam lines which produced fire and heavy, acrid, black smoke.

The fuel oil flowed to the starboard side of the ship between #2 Alpha boiler and the forward bulkhead, frame 141, due to the list and trim of the ship. Following the discharge of fuel oil and subsequent fire the overpressure opened an air tight balanced door (2-143-2) filling the port second deck passageway with dense, black smoke.

At 1242 the port fire party was called away. By 1244 hours the ship had gone to General Quarters (GQ) and material condition Zebra was ordered set in the vicinity of the fire. GQ was announced over the IMC (ship's intercom) three separate times.

The fire which lasted only about five minutes, was fought aggressively, quickly, and tenaciously by ship's personnel. When the fire had been contained search parties, sent into the affected areas, discovered the grisly and tragic aftermath of the fire.

The body of IMSN Gary Lynn Weller was found in the passageway outside door 2-141-8-L while the body of AA Robert Michael Norris was discovered inside doorway 2-146-6-Q (typewriter repair) a short distance away. A search of the compartments in the affected area revealed the tragic story in compartment 2-141-12-L (wardroom head and shower).

The body of Harry Schanz was found lying face down on the compartment deck. (Schanz' stateroom, 2-154-10-L, was located a short distance from the head.) The three bodies were transported to the ship's medical facility. The death certificates of each man listed the cause of death as hypoxia, cardiac arrest caused by smoke inhalation.

It was noted during the formal investigation there were no speakers for the IMC in the wardroom head with the nearest speaker located

approximately 40 to 50 feet away. Tests of the IMC on November 4 and 6, 1972 disclosed announcements over the IMC were barely audible but not discernable in the wardroom head. Tests demonstrated ringing of the ship's bell was recognizable in the head. The formal investigative report made no mention of the presence or absence of a breathing apparatus in the head.



SA HARRY SCHANZ

A memorial service honoring the deceased was held aboard the USS Saratoga on November 4, 1972. Harry's body was transported to Yokosuka, Japan. A memorial service was held in the base chapel at Yokosuka to commemorate Harry's death, subsequent to which the body was flown to Chicago, Il., and ultimately laid to rest in Northern Illinois.

One tries to find magical, mystical, and enlightened words which would properly eulogize and honor a fellow agent. No such words come forth. Rather, we see a man who became a hero solely by doing his duty day after day as best he could each day of his life.

As noted above Harry was born June 28, 1936, in Illinois and attended grade and high schools like most young men from the midwest. He enlisted in the Coast Guard after high school graduation in 1954 and served with the Coast Guard until his honorable

(Continued)

discharge as an E-4 in July 1958. He subsequently entered Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated with a BA degree in languages in 1962.

Harry applied for a position as Special Agent with the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), (later to be known as NIS) in 1963 and was hired on 05 August of the same year. His first duty assignment was NISRA Chicago (disestablished in 1972). He remained there until February 1964 at which time he transferred to NISRA Milwaukee (also disestablished in 1972). He remained at Milwaukee for eight years developing his skills both as a criminal investigator and a major producer of security background investigations.

Harry wanted more and in 1972 he was transferred to NISRA Yokosuka, Japan. Previously, Harry had volunteered for overseas offices in Guam, Japan, and Scotland, but had not been selected for any of those offices.

At the time of his death Harry was a Lt. (j.g.) in the Naval Reserve. He left behind a wife, Sarah, and four daughters, Marie, Dorothy, Wilma, and Catherine.

Harry Schanz will not be forgotten by the men and women who knew him nor by the people who are reading about him for the first time. He is very much a part of the Naval Investigative Service. His life and ultimately his death are a vivid lesson to us of devotion to duty, total sacrifice, and loyalty to his country.

USS ENTERPRISE IS SCHEDULED FOR WESTPAC, SOUTH AMERICAN CRUISES

The USS Enterprise (CVN-65), the first nuclear powered aircraft carrier, is scheduled to deploy twice in 1989 and 1990.

The first deployment will be a WESTPAC cruise lasting approximately six months.

The second, which is expected to last approximately three months, will be a cruise around the continent of South America. During this cruise, the USS Enterprise will stop at many ports of call along the way. It will eventually end up in Norfolk, Virginia, for an extended stay in the shipyards.

This presents a very unusual opportunity for NIS special agents to visit many interesting ports in the Southern Hemisphere.

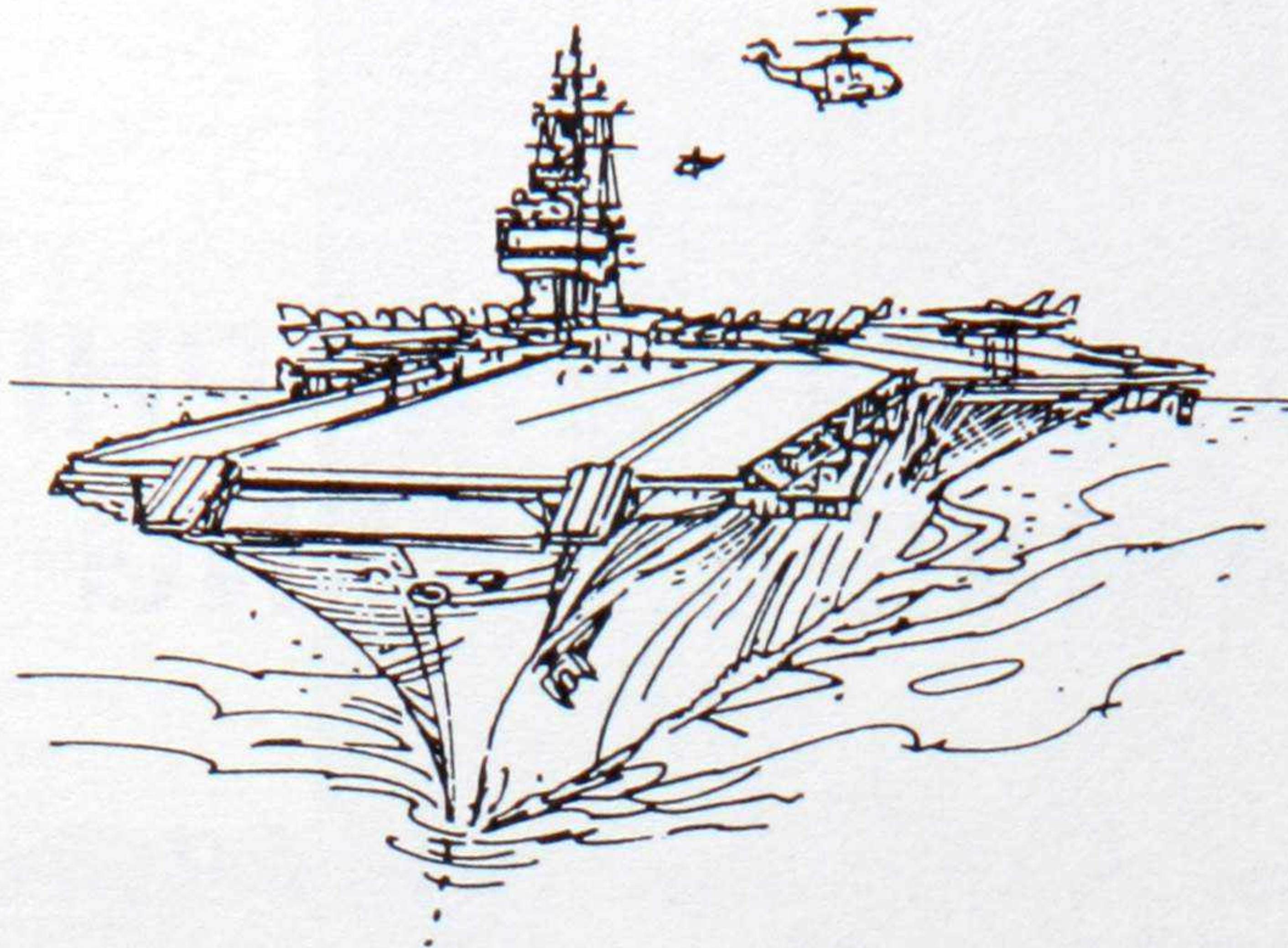
Those special agents who are interested in serving aboard the USS Enterprise during the period of these two deployments should submit a letter to NISCOMHQ (Attention: Code 25), via their respective RDO and SAC expressing their interest in this assignment.

Questions for additional information should be directed to the Special Agent Afloat Program Manager, Special Agent William Blow, NISCOMHQ (Code 0025F), Autovan 293-3138/3139.

ENTERPRISE FACTS

The USS Enterprise (CVN-65), shown at right entering the San Francisco Bay, has a displacement of 89,600 tons full load. It is 1,040 feet long. The flight deck is 252 feet wide. It carries crew of 3,350, with another 2,480 in the air wing and 85 aircraft.





Special Agents Afloat *as of* *October 1, 1988*

USS Lexington (AVT-16)

USS Midway (CV-41)

USS Forrestal (CV-59)

USS Saratoga (CV-60)

USS Ranger (CV-61)

USS Independence (CV-62)

USS Constellation (CV-64)

USS Enterprise (CVN-65)

USS America (LCV-66)

USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67)

USS Nimitz (CVN-68)

USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69)

USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)

USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)

USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72)

USS New Jersey (BB-62)

Pamela Piersanti

Mark Andrews

Rich Gamble
Bland Cologne

Cesar Colon

John Marsh

Steve Smith
John Hentges

Matt Butler

Rick McCafferty

Laney Spigener, Jr.

Jim Peters
Jack Moreshi

Dan Swenson
Bob Dowling

Rick Ervin

Rick Jordan
Joe McNaught

Bob McSherry
Stan Baranowski

Wanda Gobin

Bob Johnson

TRAINING

NIS AGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES TAKE EVASIVE DRIVING COURSE

Evasive Driving and Countersurveillance Detection Training was provided to NIS special agents and criminal investigators earlier this year.

The training, provided by Training Department personnel and Bill Scott Raceway, was completed in two sessions. Each session consisted of four days and included lectures and practical exercises on the analysis of terrorist attacks; methods of predicting and avoiding attacks; vehicle dynamics; attack recognition; surveillance detection; and emergency and high-speed breaking.

"The threat in the Philippines is very real and the training provided was applicable," said Special Agent Al Chester, who represented the Training Department during the course. "Our responsibility to provide the agent corps with the best training and equipment is a continuing mandate. Ongoing assessment of NIS training requirements, especially those in high threat areas, is our highest priority."



PREPARING FOR AN AMBUSH

A U.S. Marine posing as a terrorist takes aim from the jungle in the picture above. At left, NIS Special Agents discuss the training evolution.

REALISTIC TRAINING SCENARIO

In the series of pictures at right, "terrorists" take aim at a car occupied by NIS Special Agents. In the second photograph, the brakes are applied and the car begins to go into askid, which causes it to turn as shown in the picture on the bottom. Shown below is one of the Marines who assisted in the training scenario.





ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

MRS. TRUXELL RECEIVES THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Retired Executive Secretary Barbara Swears Truxell was presented with the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal in ceremonies held at Naval Investigative Service Command Headquarters in August.

The award was presented by Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM.

Mrs. Truxell officially retired from the Federal Government on January 2, 1988, with 38 years service. She has been the one and only secretary to the Director/Commander NIS/NSIC since the organization was officially established in February 1966.

She started her career working on the foreign disclosure desk in the Pentagon for the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). Next she worked in OP-922 publishing the Intelligence Summary and then with Security Policy all in ONI. She then transferred to the Naval Counterintelligence Support Center (ONI forerunner of the NIS) and worked out of the service center located on courthouse road in Arlington, Virginia.

Mrs. Truxell has worked for: Capt. Bob Jackson, the Commanding Officer who was replaced in February 1966 by Capt. J.O. Johnson, who became the first director of NIS and was followed by: Capt. E.G. Rifenburgh; Capt. J.O. Edwards; Capt. T B. Martin; Capt. L.E. Connell; Capt. J.R. Soriano; Capt. P.D. Hoskins; Capt. J.H. Bartholomew; Capt. R.J. Tolle; Rear Adm. C.L.



MRS. BARBARA SWEARES TRUXELL

Flynn, the first Commander of what is now NISCOM; and Rear Adm. Gordon, the present Commander of NISCOM.

Mrs. Truxell has made all the moves from the Pentagon to the Service Center in Arlington; Curry Hall in D.C.; Fairmont Building in Clarendon; Hoffman Building in Alexandria and currently NIC-1 Building in Suitland, Maryland.

(Continued)

Mrs. Truxell retired to her new home in Warrenton, Virginia, with her husband, Bert Truxell, the former Deputy Director of NIS who recently

retired as the Director of DCIS and Assistant Inspector General for Investigations.

A BIG EVENT

At right, Mrs. Barbara Truxell and Rear Adm. John E. Gordon display the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal. Below, from left to right, are: Mr. Bert Truxell; Mrs. Truxell; Rear Adm. Gordon; Mrs. Jean Conover, Information and Privacy Coordinator; Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Director of NIS; Special Agent Peter Reilly, NISCOM Inspector General; and Special Agent Robert Powers, Director of Criminal Investigations.



POLICY, GUIDELINES ON AIDS ISSUED BY NISCOM

By JO2 Darlene Jensen

"AIDS" or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is the name given to the last stage of an infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

A year ago the Forensic Sciences Division of Technical Services Department realized that with all the media attention and the resultant fear surrounding AIDS the subject matter needed to be addressed.

Questions fell into two broad categories. First, should we (Is it our responsibility?) establish policy and guidelines in regards to limiting the transmission of AIDS?. Second, what guidelines and policy statements need to be established to limit the possibility for occupational exposure of the AIDS virus for our special agents, evidence handlers, and laboratory personnel?

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander Naval Investigative Service Command, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Commander for Operations, have a sincere concern for the health and safety of their agents and support personnel. As a result of their concern about this issue, Mr. Maris Jaunakais, Head, Forensic Sciences Division of NISCOM, was tasked with researching and proposing guidelines for the NIS special agent corps.

Mr. Jaunakais has a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; a masters degree in chemistry from Temple University, Philadelphia; course work in computer science at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.; and 18 years experience in the field of forensic science.

"When I was first given this assignment I agonized over the responsibility," said Mr. Jaunakais, who spent months doing research before distributing his findings on AIDS-SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.

The purpose of his article is two-fold. First, it is intended to provide background information on AIDS and to review known modes of transmission of the HIV virus which causes AIDS. Second, on the basis of present knowledge of AIDS and HIV virus transmission, it is intended to provide safety guidelines for handling HIV VIRUS contaminated evidence by the law enforcement community.

He began gathering information by asking questions. He talked to everyone who was knowledgeable about the aids issue seeking input.

He made telephone surveys, requested information from the three Regional Forensic Laboratories regarding the handling of possible AIDS contaminated evidence. He researched scientific journals and talked to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), which is located in Atlanta, Georgia.

"I basically found out only two law enforcement agencies had established any guidelines for their people, and they were limited in their scope," he said. "One reason these early policies were established was because technicians had refused to process crime scenes which involved the known presence of the AIDS virus." he said.

He continued his research and attended a symposium on aids in Albany, New York, for law enforcement personnel. He later distributed a draft of his findings to all departments, forensic laboratories and regional offices for review and comment. Since then a finalized draft has been distributed.

"The general feeling about the article," he said, "was that it had well documented background with good guidelines."

The Legal Department and the Criminal Investigations Directorate have also released policy and guidelines on AIDS. The Legal Department issued a statement concerning AIDS and the privacy act.

(Continued)

The Criminal Investigations Directorate issued a policy statement which sets forth specific guidelines that must be followed when during the course of an investigation, contact is made with an AIDS carrier.

Among other things reference (a) cites the need to brief one's supervisor whenever contact with an AIDS carrier is made. The need for confidentiality in reporting AIDS related information, and the mandatory reporting to the Inspector General, via the Regional Director for Operations, if AIDS infection occurs because of occupational exposure.

In January 1988 an ad hoc committee assembled to review the guidelines and policy statements on aids and those of other agencies on the subject.

Committee members include; Special Agent Pete Anderson, Executive Assistant; Special Agent Blair Gluba, Special Assistant; Special Agent Judy Schevtchuk, Special Assistant/Legal Department; Special Agent Doug Tomaso, Head, General Crimes Division; Special Agent Fred Seehorn, Head, Law Enforcement and Policy Division; Maris Jaunakais, Head, Forensic Sciences Division, who was appointed the coordinator of AIDS information within NISCOM; and Special Agent Larry Blevins, Ph.D., Deputy Assistant Director for Training.

"We wanted to know where we stood as a government agency on policy regarding AIDS and what were the legal ramifications," Special Agent Anderson said. "The Director wanted to make sure we were putting out to the field all available information in a timely and coordinated fashion. Also, he wanted to make sure we were sharing this information with other federal law enforcement agencies."

The panel first met on January 6, 1988 to discuss what has been disseminated. Their purpose is to 1) review policy previously issued by their own and other organizations and to maintain currency; 2) distribute information and guidelines to the field; and 3) maintain active awareness and monitoring of developments. The Technical Services Department has issued a

policy statement entitled: Guidelines for Processing Crime Scenes and for Handling Evidence Involving Blood or other Body Fluids.

"We have to treat every case in which the evidence involves blood or other body fluids as though it were contaminated with a biological hazard," Mr. Jaunakais said. "Our main concern is the aids virus because it is a potentially lethal virus."

Information, lists of material and guidelines for the prevention of contamination have already been generated and distributed to the field.

INFORMATION FROM JAUNAKAIS RESEARCH PAPER AND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

FACTS: The number of people estimated to be infected with the HIV virus in the United States is about 1.5 million. The World Health Organization estimates that five to 10 million people are now infected with the virus...and most do not know it.

They say that between 500,000 and three million of these people will have AIDS by the early 1990s, resulting in 10 to 20 times more AIDS cases in the next five years than there have been in the last five years.

The majority of people who carry the AIDS virus show no disease symptoms and may not come down with the disease for many years, if ever.

All 10 million HIV virus, "AIDS" infected people are, however, capable of spreading the virus.

Worldwide over 1,000 new AIDS victims were identified in 101 different countries during the period April 1 through April 27 of last year.

Since 1981 when AIDS was first identified the number of countries reporting cases of AIDS has risen dramatically. Eight countries reported cases in 1982. By 1986, 80 countries had reported cases. Last year 129 countries reported cases.

AIDS is a life threatening disease with no known cure. AIDS has become our society's greatest health fear. President Reagan has labelled AIDS public health enemy No.1.

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No risk of HIV virus or AIDS transmission has been shown to arise from casual contact.

From the information available, it has been concluded that you cannot get the HIV virus from casual social contact such as shaking hands, hugging, social kissing, crying, coughing or sneezing. Nor has the virus been contracted from swimming in pools or bathing in hot tubs or from eating in restaurants.

The virus is not contracted from sharing bed linens, towels, cups, straws, dishes, tooth brushes, razors, or eating utensils. You cannot get the HIV virus from toilets, doorknobs, telephones, office machinery or household furniture.

You cannot get the HIV virus from body massages or any non-sexual contact.

Transmission of the HIV virus requires the transmission of blood or

other body fluid containing the viable virus. However contagious the HIV virus is, transmission of the virus IS PREVENTABLE. WE KNOW HOW IT SPREADS.

It is transmitted in three ways: Sexual activity is the most frequent means of transmission. Blood transfusions infected with the AIDS virus, blood contaminated needles or other skin piercing equipment is number two. Third from infected mother to child during pregnancy.

It is the responsibility of everyone to be informed about aids and to exercise the appropriate preventive measures to contain the spread of this disease.

For further information contact: Mr. Maris Jaunakais, Naval Investigative Service Command, Technical Services Department (Code 26), Washington, D.C., 20388-5600.

SECOND COURT QUALIFIED DOCUMENT EXAMINER HIRED

Mr. Marc J. Jaskolka, a court qualified document examiner who worked for the Philadelphia Police Department Crime Laboratory, has joined the staff at the NIS Regional Forensic Laboratory in Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Jaskolka is the second questioned document hired within the Regional Forensic Laboratory system. His expertise to perform questioned document examinations and handwriting analysis should help alleviate some of the backlog of questioned document cases. He assumed his duties with NIS on March 28th.

Mr. Jaskolka's duties will be to identify handwriting, handprinting, typewritten materials, stamped and printed impressions, and to restore eradicated or obliterated writings or markings as well as testifying in courts of law. Additional responsibilities will be to train and assist others in proper procedures for obtaining exemplars and for handling and protecting questioned documents.

Mr. Jaskola attended the Community College of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1968 to 1970, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1976.

He has attended the U.S. Army Questioned Document Examination Course and completed 2000 hours of in-house training; the Questioned Document Examination for Laboratory Personnel at the FBI Academy, an 80-hour course in which he received a certificate in 1982; and the Typewriter Examination Seminar at the FBI Academy, a 40-hour course in which he received a certificate in 1986.

He has 18 years experience as a police officer with the Philadelphia Police Department of which the last 11 years has been as an examiner in the PPD Crime Laboratory. He is a member of the International Association for Identification.

TRADECRAFT

BY TECHNICAL SERVICES

What's New...



One of our more recent technical acquisitions is the amazing bit of electronic wizardry shown on the left.

It's a covert audio intercept (voice) transmitter in a BIC lighter. To turn it on, simply rotate the flame adjustment wheel with your thumb; to turn it off, rotate it back again. Flicking the flint wheel causes the lighter to spark, but no flame results because there's no fuel inside – just the transmitter. In use, therefore, it looks and acts like an conventional lighter that's come to the end of it's days.

Because it's very small, its transmitting range is decidedly limited. In most environments you can expect a reliable 200', although lately we've been hearing some enthusiastic reports of considerably more range being realized under better-than-average conditions.

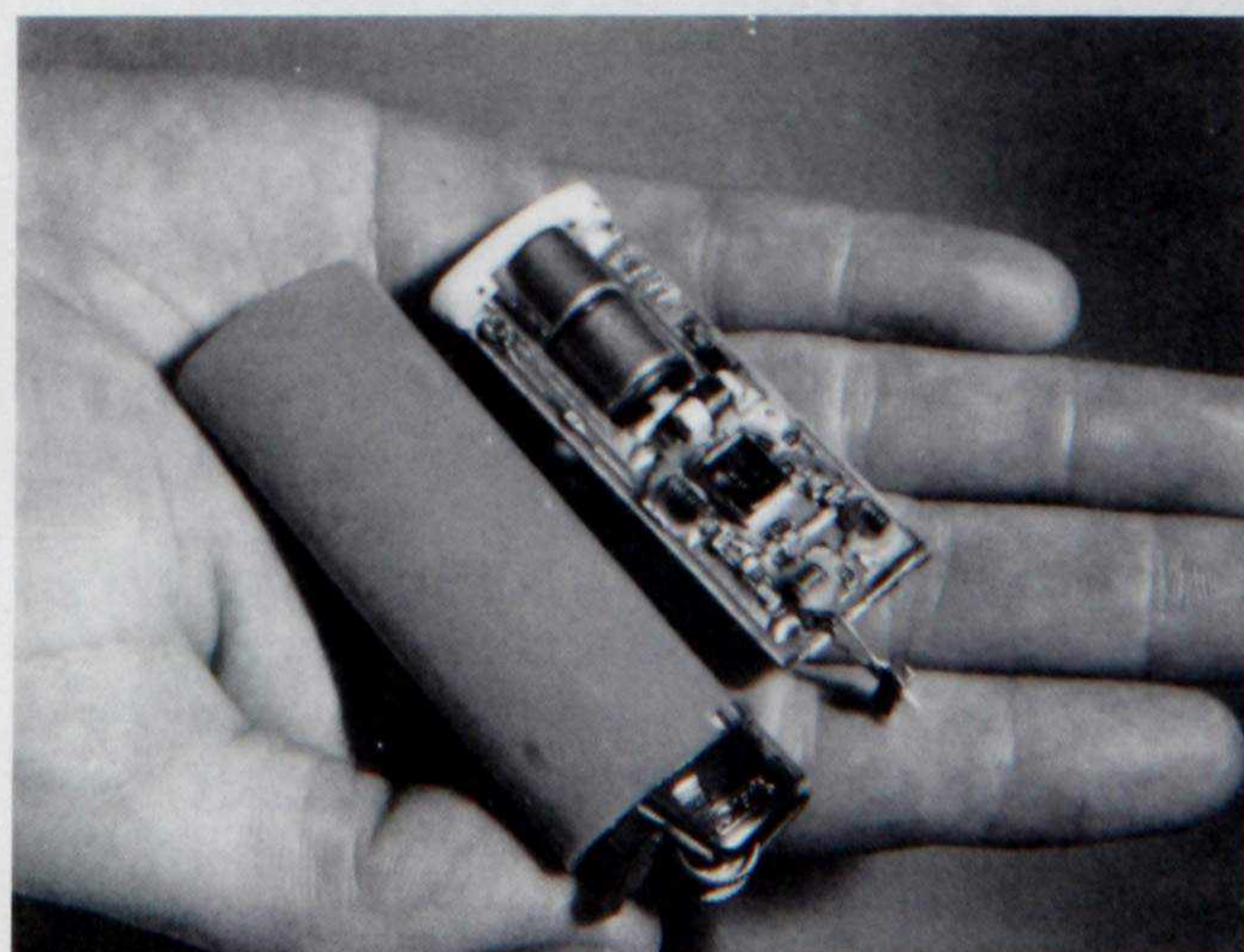
How long will it last in use? About six hours with only a 25% reduction in range. Power thereafter drops off rapidly, however, and complete battery death will occur in about eight hours.

Within its range limitations, the BIC is a potent intercept tool. Since it requires no "wiring" it's fast, convenient and ready to use at a moments notice. To use it, just turn it on and slip it into a shirt pocket, handbag, into a baseball cap or hatband, and you're in business. One of its most powerful features is that it can be placed inconspicuously on a table between the participants in a conversation for maximum pick up all the way around – an important capability in public places where interfering background noise is likely to be present.

If you have a requirement and 100'–200' range is all you need, give the BIC a try. We think you'll like it.

Call us at NISHQ (0026) or consult with your Regional Technical Services Detachment.

Eight units are available for loan: one from headquarters, the others from the Detachments.



THE NIS FAMILY

FOR THE BUTLERS, NIS IS A FAMILY TRADITION

When Special Agent Larry Butler retired from the Naval Investigative Service on May 2, 1988, one thing he didn't have to worry about was being forgotten, because he left a few reminders.

His two sons, Matthew and Dan, and his son-in-law, Norb Deminne, are all NIS special agents.

The Butler's are what you would call a real "NIS family".

"My son Matt was a criminal justice major in college and applied for a special agent position upon graduation from Cal State," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "He started as a civilian special agent, right out of college. He graduated from Cal State."

Retired Special Agent Butler's daughter Theresa also attended Cal State, which is how she met her husband. Matt and Norb were roommates.

"My son Dan, who is at NISRA Rota, is an officer/agent," Retired Special Agent Butler said. He's a lieutenant. He's been in the Navy since August 1981."

Lt. Butler is graduate of Columbia University, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in economics.

"He's an intelligence officer," Retired Special Agent Butler said of his son Dan. "He served with a fighter squadron for three years, CINCUSNAVEUR in London for two years, then requested billet at Rota. It (being an NIS Special Agent) was something he wanted to try."

Retired Special Agent Butler has another daughter, Pam Gindler, whose husband Calvin is an engineer who works at the Naval Air Rework Facility in Alameda.

For retired Special Agent Butler, his own career appropriately ended where it began, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in Boston

into "a typical Irish Catholic family" and retired as the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Boston.

"It took 18 years to get back here, but I finally did it,"

Retired Special Agent Butler said.

After graduating as a marine engineer from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy at Buzzard's Bay, he entered the U.S. Navy and where he served as an engineering officer onboard the USS Canberra (CAG-2) and a troop transport, the USS George Randall (TAP-1154).

"When my obligated sea duty was over, BUPERS mentioned a few opportunities that were available," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "One they mentioned was the District Intelligence Office in Norfolk. I chose that. Little did I know what it would lead to."

In October 1960, he was assigned as a lieutenant junior grade to the Norfolk office of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), the predecessor of today's NIS.

"I was an agent, but my billet was called 'foreign officer'," Retired Special Agent Butler recalled. "It was an FCI billet." It was during this tour, that Retired Special Agent Butler decided to make a career change.

"I had already started my family and had two children at that time, Matt and Dan," he said. "I didn't want a career at sea, which is what I would have had facing me since I was a graduate of the Maritime Academy and a licensed engineer in the Merchant Marine."

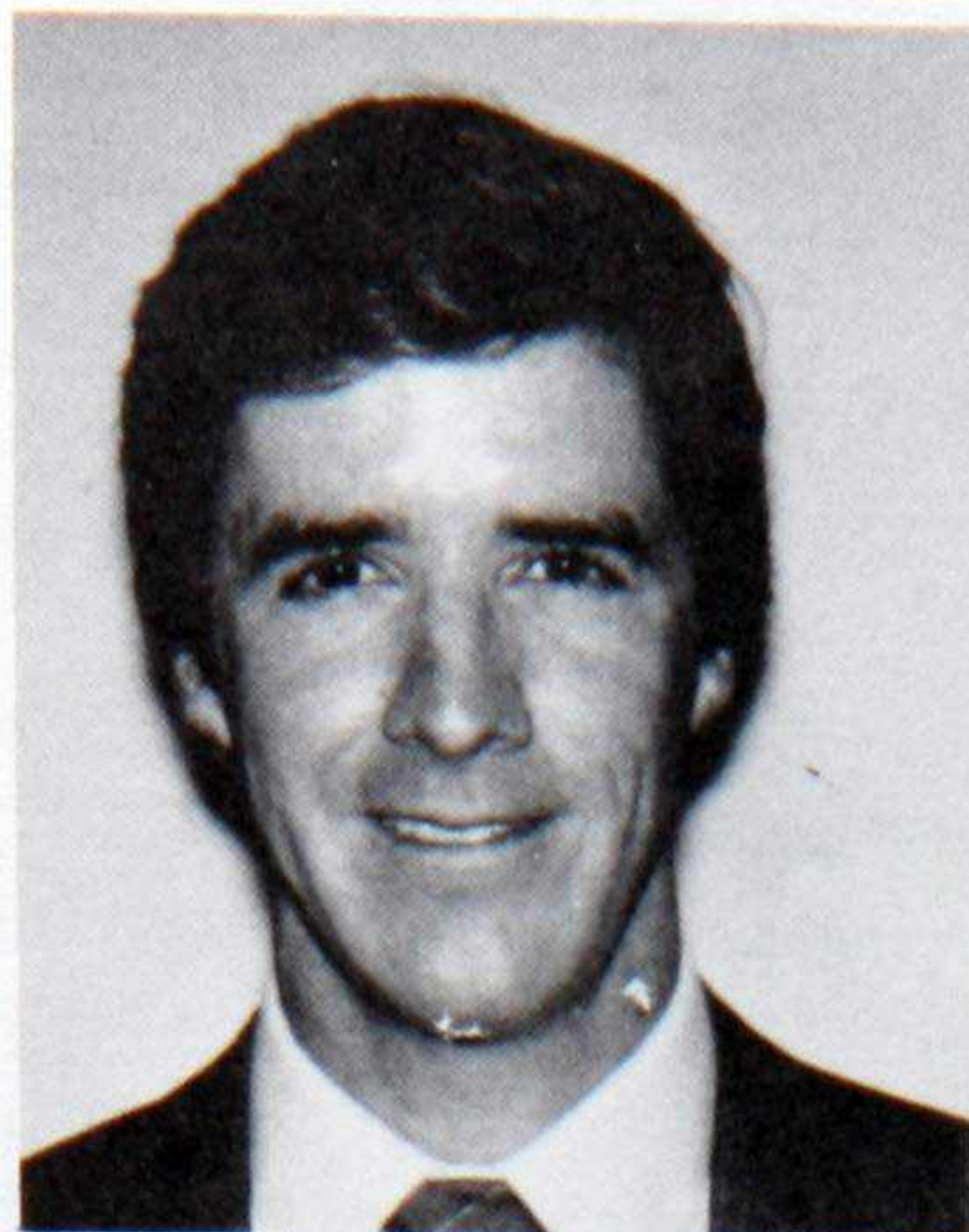
So he chose a career as a special agent.

"What really attracted me...and it may sound corny...was the calibre of the people in ONI (NIS) who I met

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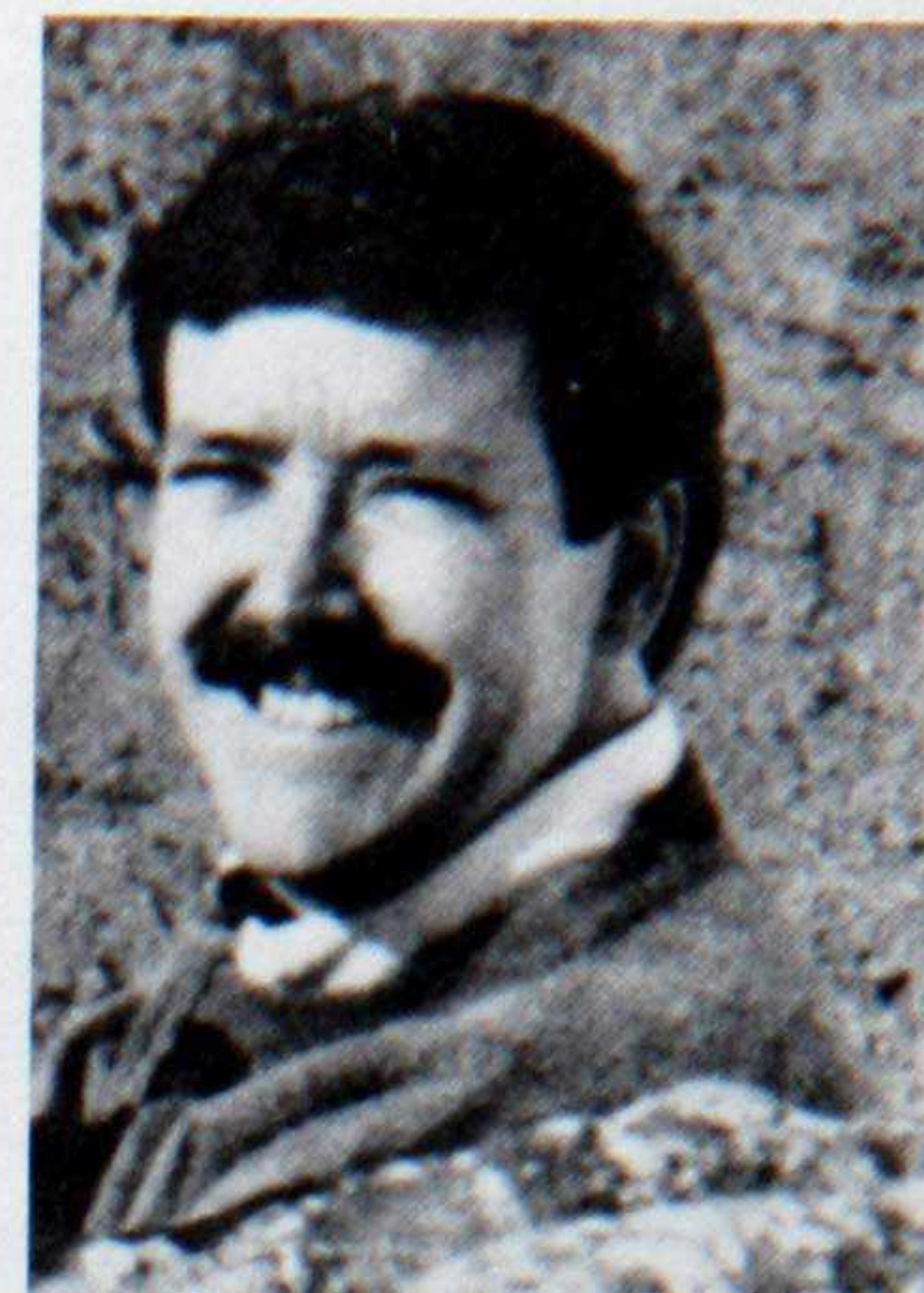
**LARRY
BUTLER**



**MATT
BUTLER**



**NORB
DEMINNE**



**DAN
BUTLER**

while I was assigned in Norfolk," he said, singling out Retired Special Agent Bud Aldridge as an example. "I sat on Bud Aldridge's screening board when he was an agent-applicant. I was impressed with his Marine Corps background, his presence and his experience. As it happened we never worked together, except for a brief period in Norfolk. But we've remained friends for over 27 years."

Although he didn't have to go on long cruises, the life of a special agent wasn't easy, either.

"My first transfer overseas resulted in a six month separation from my family because there was no housing available at Guantanamo," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "We had no AUO, no extra pay, no separation pay...there was nothing extra."

Still, he loved what he was doing and what made it even better, was the support he got from his wife, Janice.

"She enjoyed the moving. She actually looked forward to the transfers," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "Whenever we got orders to go anywhere she always saw the positive side. She always stressed that to the kids, so they looked forward to going places."

"If God had to create an NIS wife, Janice was that wife," he said. "She enjoyed the Navy. She enjoyed NIS. Then when the kids started going into it, she enjoyed that. Her only regret is that she was unable to establish a career. She graduated Chandler School for Women. She was an executive secretary when we got married."

The influence was a positive one. Matt was the first of the Butler's sons to become an NIS special agent.

"When he was picked up by NIS and went to NISRA San Diego, my advise was to go down there and 'bust it' as hard as he could and then look for an assignment on an aircraft carrier," Retired Special Agent Butler said.

Matt took his Dad's advice. After two years at NISRA San Diego NISRA and six months at NISRU Coronado, he applied for the Special Agent Afloat Program and was selected. He is currently serving onboard the USS Constellation.

The results have obviously pleased his father.

"I didn't want him going somewhere as Larry Butler's son and he didn't either," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "He's established himself very well. He thinks the ship is great. At times there's more work than he can handle, but he seems to thrive on it."

Unlike his brother, Dan's decision to become an agent was unexpected.

"I really didn't tell him much. It was a surprise. All of a sudden, he had orders to Rota. I don't believe I saw him between the time he applied and time he got orders. He's a self starter. He's very bright. I think he wanted to take a look at what Matt and I are doing. I think his long range ambition is to get involved in national politics."





ASSIGNMENT:

SAN FRANCISCO

By SA Kedrick Plarker
and SA Dolores Caponera

San Francisco's location on the tip of a 32 mile-long peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay on the northern California coast avails NIS Special Agents and their families to a uniquely rich variety of cultural and recreational experiences.

"The City," as it is called by its residents and neighbors (never call it "Frisco"), is skirted by several miles of wide sandy beach where you are as likely to find reclining sun worshippers in February as in July.

San Francisco is only a few hour's drive from Reno, Nevada, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park and famous ski resorts of the high Sierra Nevada. The wine country of Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties are also just a short drive to the north of the city. Many vineyards are open for free tours

and they encourage visitors to sample their wares. For the younger set there are several theme parks in the San Francisco Bay area such as Marine World/Africa USA and Marriott's "Great America."

The Bay Area's residents cherish the region's perennial spring like climate. In San Francisco the average temperature varies only 9 degrees between January (50.7 degrees fahrenheit) and July (58.8 degrees fahrenheit). Throughout the year, temperatures rarely drop below 40 degrees and on those rare occasions when the temperature "soars" above 70 degrees, you can observe the natives shuffling about pitifully, complaining about the "heat wave". The Bay area's moderate climate and geographic diversity make it possible to surf, ski, and spend the night on the town all on the same weekend.

San Francisco is arguably the most culturally rich city on the Pacific

(Continued)

Coast. It has all of the trappings of a major cosmopolitan community, such as a world renowned symphony orchestra, opera companies, and several internationally acclaimed theater companies, including the American Conservatory Theater. The city is also a mecca for aspiring comedians who may be seen at the myriad of comedy night clubs found here where talent ranges from "Open Mike Night Wannabes" to the Bay area's comics laureate Robin Williams and Whoopi Goldberg.

As is true of any great metropolis, the city abounds with entertainment, cultural and recreational opportunities to fit every taste. This is illustrated, perhaps most clearly, by the almost unbelievably wide variety of restaurants you will find in the Bay area. Whether you have an itch for Mango Gelato, Ethiopian cuisine, Sushi...(Cajun Style!) or even Chinese sea slugs, you'll be able to scratch that itch without looking far. There are, of course, some establishments which cater to more pedestrian tastes.

Opportunities for education at every level are outstanding in the Bay area.



NISRA San Francisco is within commuting distance of Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, and several campuses of California State University, as well as sectarian institutions like the University of San Francisco and Saint Mary's College.

All of the public institutions have conveniently accessible open admission extension services for both undergraduate and graduate coursework. The extension service of nearby U.C. Berkeley is nationally acclaimed.

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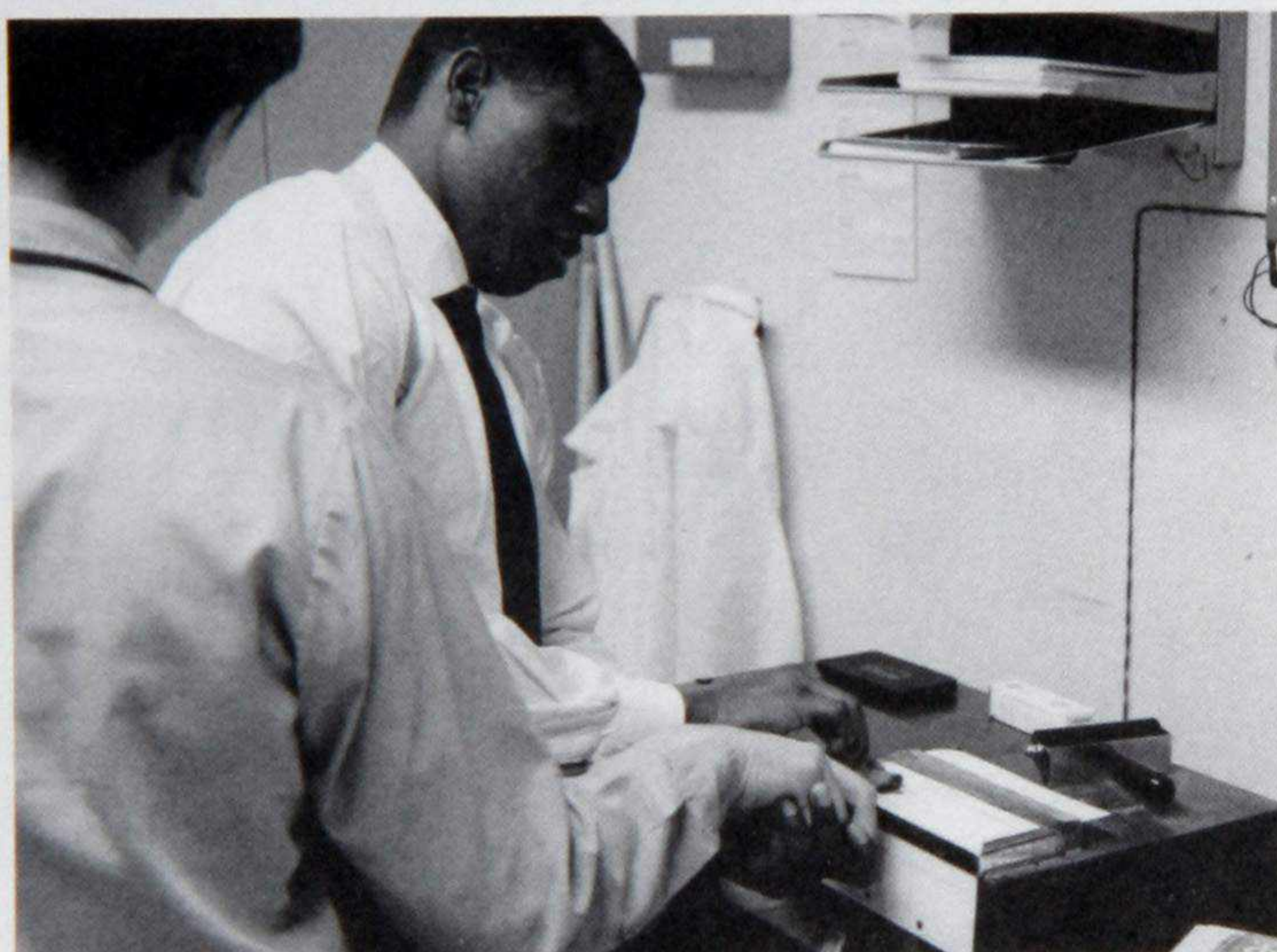


A VIEW OF A MARINA WITH THE GOLDEN GATE IN THE BACKGROUND

SCENES FROM NISRA SAN FRANCISCO



CABLE CAR WITH ALCATRAZ IN THE BACKGROUND



SA HENRY RONEY TAKES FINGERPRINTS



SA SUZANNE JACOBS AT WORK



NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND MARINA



SA DELORES CAPONERA



SA ROGER HARRIS



THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM EXPLORATORIUM



SA DWAYNE WEST AND SA DAVID ROWARD

Many of the state colleges charge California residents only nominal fees for coursework (as low as five dollars per credit hour).

While coastal living can be pricey, the San Francisco Bay Area has a whole range of lifestyles to offer. Even in Downtown San Francisco where rents tend to be higher, there are some affordable and attractive studio and one bedroom apartments available for the entry level agent.



The outlying communities, from which most NISRA San Francisco agents commute, tend to offer the better rental values, and lack of abundant parking and wide open spaces are not a problem. The East Bay, in particular, offers homes and apartments at fairly reasonable rental and sale prices.

NISRA San Francisco is located on NAVSTA Treasure Island. While much of the T.I. Milieu reflects typical military architecture, NAVSTA T.I. has more to offer in the way of aesthetics than most Naval Bases. This is based in part on T.I.'s geographical location and in part on T.I.'s historical background.

The island is located in the San Francisco Bay, midway between San Francisco and Oakland. The view from the west side of T.I. of the spectacular San Francisco city skyline

and Golden Gate Bridge, contrasted against the sparkling Blue Bay foreground, is one of the most widely photographed scenes on the West Coast. Much of the island's perimeter, which measures just short of three miles, is dotted with palm trees. Acacia, Eucalyptus, Oak Cherry Blossom, Cypress, Pine, and various other types of trees which typically thrive along the California Coast are found on T.I.

The T.I. concept was developed in February 1933. The 402 acre man-made island, attached to the north end of the beautifully lush Yerba Buena Island (now used for Naval Officer housing), would be the site of the 1939 World's Fair, commemorating the completion of two San Francisco Bay Bridges, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (1936), and the Golden Gate Bridge (1937).

Original plans to use T.I. as an airport following the closure of the 1939 world exposition were abandoned when the Department of Navy acquired the island in 1940. Because of the temporary nature of its construction, much of the magnificent exposition architecture was destroyed. However, along the south end of the island a few original buildings remain. They bespeak the massive Pacific basin style architecture, incorporating attractive curvilinear forms, formalized and emphasized entrances, elaborated cornices, and stepping form encased windows.

Despite a funding shortage for the project, there is a current effort towards reconstruction on T.I. to revive the Expo '39 setting. The recently published base exterior architecture plan for T.I. outlines a detailed plan for reconstruction. Portions of this plan are currently being implemented. For example, crews have just finished constructing elaborate faux brick intersections on the South end of the island. It will be interesting to watch the beauty of an earlier era re-evolve as the plan continues to be implemented.

The San Francisco Federal Building's close proximity to Treasure Island conveniently facilitates interagency liaison between NISRA San Francisco and USS, DEA, FBI, the U. S. Attorney

(Continued)



PANORAMIC VIEW

Coit Tower, shown above, is a monument dedicated to firefighters. At right in the distance is the Oakland Bay Bridge, while at left in the background is Treasure Island.

and others. While it is no secret that Bay area traffic can be fairly heavy at certain times of the day, getting out on the road for liaison meetings and lead completions is usually not complicated by traffic problems during the morning and early afternoon hours.

San Francisco and San Mateo counties constitute NISRA San Francisco's area of investigative responsibility. NISRU Denver, a two agent office which falls under the supervision of NISRA San Francisco, provides investigative coverage of Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. NISRA San Francisco is also the home office for three of the four agent's who constitute the northwest region's counterespionage operations element (CE Element).

NISRA San Francisco is staffed with 13 special agents and 4 administrative support personnel. Eight agents including the four agents assigned to the CE element are assigned to the FCI squad while the remaining agents carry a general criminal case load. The case load here consist of roughly 60%

control cases and 40% leads. Of the general criminal cases, narcotics, fraud and larceny cases are most prevalent. Although narcotic interdiction operations have been conducted in the past, S/A Michael W. Harris, Special Agent In Charge, hopes to see the office become more active in initiating anti-narcotic and anti-theft operations.

S/A Harris said the personnel at NISRA San Francisco make the office an enjoyable working environment. According to S/A Harris, "Quality people enable us to provide a quality service to our customers in the Bay Area". The assistant special agent in charge, Michael A. Pascoe, is frequently heard offering some benevolent advice. "Keep it fun" reads the large placard behind his desk. With the rich professional and recreational opportunities available to NISRA San Francisco agents and their families, keeping it all fun is the easiest assignment you're likely to encounter.



OFFICIAL VISIT

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander Naval Investigative Service Command (at right) talks with Capt. William F. Ramsey, USN, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay, Ga., during a tour of the facility.

ASSIGNMENT: NISRA KING'S BAY, GA.

By JO2 Darlene Jensen

You might think of a place like St. Mary's Georgia, as a sleepy little Southern town. But during the past few years the area has become very important to the Navy and the Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM).

It is important to the Navy because the Navy's newest Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay is located in St. Mary's. The base also supports other major tenant commands.

That, in turn, makes it very important to NISCOM, which has a Resident Agency located there.

It is so important, in fact, that the area had two special visitors last fall, Rear Adm. John E. "Ted" Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Commander for Operations.

Despite all the attention and new found importance, however, St. Mary's and King's Bay have still maintained their easy-going lifestyles, which is just fine with Mark Fallon, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA King's Bay.

"I have served in three major offices in my career, New York, Subic Bay, and Washington D.C. I am enjoying the change of life style and

(Continued)

the interaction with the small but tight group of agents," Special Agent Fallon said.

As the SAC of NISRA King's Bay, he is in charge of four special agents. Two other agents are assigned on a TDY basis and are currently serving afloat. More agents are expected to be added in the future.

"We have a good mix of cases," Special Agent Fallon said, "with a great emphasis on fraud investigation due to massive expenditures in construction costs."

The King's Bay Trident Submarine Base is one of the largest construction projects the Navy has undertaken in peace time.

Since this is a Submarine Base and Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic (SWFLANT), emphasis is placed on foreign counterintelligence (FCI) and threats posed by hostile intelligence services (HOIS).

"The NIS provides support in both briefing and threat assessment to the commands concerning their security," said Special Agent Fallon.

The Naval Submarine Base has concurrent jurisdiction with Camden County, Georgia which affords the NIS various avenues for prosecution of their cases.

"Many of the cases are worked jointly with St. Mary's Police Department, Camden County Sheriffs Office and Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI)," according to Special Agent Fallon. "The NIS has an outstanding relationship with all of the military commands in the area and local law enforcement agencies."

The local community is growing tremendously due to the impact the Navy is having there. It is basically a rural area with great outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing and boating. You can even rent a boat from the base.

"The climate is mild and tropical, or hot and humid. It may have hit the freezing point two or three days this year," Special Agent Fallon said. "Christmas day was 79 degrees."

For newcomers and their families there are many exciting places of interest to discover. Travel to near by historic and recreational areas are easily reached by private vehicle. Cumberland Island National Sea Shore is a pleasant ferry ride from downtown St. Marys, it features camping beaches with good facilities and golf. The Golden Isles (Jekyll, St. Simon's and Sea Islands) close by offer a variety

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TOURING KING'S BAY

Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Director of NIS, at left, prepares to take a tour of King's Bay with Capt. William F. Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base, and Special Agent Mark Fallon.



of fine restaurants, art galleries and golf courses with events and activities on the beaches.

If it is food you are interested in, seafood is king and the southern style home cooking can't be beat. The community offers a variety of fine dining facilities. Locally owned and managed restaurants offer fresh seafood, Italian cuisine, southern style buffets and barbecues and, of course, fast food restaurants are also available.

Right out of St. Marys only 45 minutes from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a fleet of shrimp boats where you can get fresh sea food right from the dock.

Friday night is seafood buffet night at the Officers' Club. They have a delicious variety to choose from; boiled shrimp, fried shrimp, baked fish, fried fish, crab legs, casseroles, fried scallops, clams and

oysters, corn on the cob, large salad bar and vegetables with iced tea or coffee, all for under \$10.00.

St. Mary's has good elementary, intermediate and high schools. There are colleges in Jacksonville, Florida less than an hour away. Jacksonville has everything a big city can offer.

"Housing is outstanding. You can afford a really nice home at a reasonable cost," said Special Agent Fallon. "My three bedroom, one-and-a-half bath, two-level townhouse at \$78,000 in Washington, D.C., doesn't compare with the three bedroom, two bath home with patio and fireplace I bought for \$71,000 in St. Mary's."

In Washington, Special Agent Fallon had a one-hour commute one way to work. He now lives three miles from the main gate and spends maybe six minutes each way on the road.

No wonder why Special Agent Fallon sounds like he's a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.



KING'S BAY UPGRADED

The NIS office at King's Bay recently was upgraded from a Resident Unit to a Resident Agency. Shown at the ribbon cutting ceremony (from left to right) are: Special Agent-in-Charge Mark Fallon; Capt. William F. Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay; and Special Agent Donald Webb, Regional Director for Operations for the Southeast Region.



'JUST ANOTHER DAY IN PARADISE'

This photograph of the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, was taken looking north across the golf course toward Bird Rock and the Ulapau Crater. More than 100 species of birds inhabit Bird Rock. (Photos by SA John S. Eversoll)

ASSIGNMENT:

NISRA KANEOHE BAY

By SA Bruce A. Smart
Special Agent-in-Charge

Aloha! Welcome to Hawaii!

Undoubtedly, a tour of duty in paradise is one of the most coveted assignments in the Naval Investigative Service. In fact Hawaii has three NISRAs - Pearl Harbor, Barbers Point, and Kaneohe Bay - and NISRO Pacific on the island of Oahu.

Imagine images of sandy beaches, balmy skies, gentle breezes, and friendly natives, and you have just started to get the picture of Hawaii.

Hawaii, also known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific," is approximately 2,400 miles southwest of San Francisco, 3,850 miles north of Tahiti and 2,500 miles south of the Aleutian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands were formed several million years ago by volcanic eruptions causing layer upon layer of lava to eventually form rock. The island of Hawaii - "Big Island" - is the youngest of the seven major islands. Even today, Kilauea Volcano is erupting and adding real estate to the island.

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Prior to 1778, when Captain James Cook arrived, the islands were inhabited by the Polynesians. On August 12, 1898, the islands were annexed by the United States and in August 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state in the Union.

The climate of the islands is subtropical and conditioned by tradewinds nearly year-round, thereby eliminating uncomfortable temperature extremes. Temperatures range from 54 degrees to 93 degrees on the Pearl Harbor (Leeward) side of Oahu to 68 degrees to 83 degrees on the Kaneohe (Windward) side.

When it's time to venture out from Honolulu, imagine you're at cloud level. Picture Oahu's populated coastal plains and lush palis, and along narrow, sloping ridges fanning down from Oahu's two spinal mountain ranges, the Koolaus in the east and the Nuuanu Pali, where a lookout affords a panoramic view of the windward towns of Kailua and Kaneohe and the adjoining coastline.

The Pali Lookout is where King Kamehameha the Great, in a struggle to unite the Hawaiian Islands, defeated the warriors of Oahu chiefs in 1795, driving many of them over this towering cliff to their death.

Located on the northeast side of Oahu, known as the Windward Side because of the perpetual tradewinds,

is the Makapu Peninsula, one of the most aesthetic sites on Oahu, and home to some 15,000 marines, sailors and their families stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay. The peninsula is steeped in both Hawaiian and military tradition. Its very name, "Mokapu," means "sacred lands."

Initially an Army reservation, Kaneohe became a Naval Air Station prior to WWII. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Navy dealt the initial blow at Kaneohe and suffered its first aircraft loss.

In 1953, Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay became the home of the Corps' only co-located air-ground combat team, the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, the principal tenant of the air station.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay is located on the second deck of the Provost Marshal building. Each of the six civilian and two CID Special Agents occupy either one or two person offices. During a past visit by the NIS Inspector General, he said, the NISRA Kaneohe Bay office spaces are by far one of the best within all of NIS.

The normal case categories handled by NISRA Kaneohe Bay include for the most part general crimes and soft fraud investigations, with very little violent crime.

(Continued)



A VIEW TO THE NORTH

This is the view looking north across MCAS Kaneohe Bay. The NISRA is located in the center building.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay provides a well rounded mix of cases for everyone to work.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay services the outer islands of Molokai and the big island, Hawaii. Road trips to the big island are required about once a quarter and when the Marines are participating in training exercises in the Pohakuloa Training Area. Normally these roadtrips take two days because of transportation by civilian airlines.

Except for Alaska, Hawaii is recognized as having the highest cost of living in the United States - but not for reasons usually expected.

Contrary to popular belief, much of the food, goods and materials used on the islands are not imported, but produced locally. Nor does the heavy tourist trade necessarily serve to increase prices, except in the tourist areas. Most tourist attractions offer "Kamama Rates", reduced rates for local residents.

What does affect the cost of living is the price of housing, followed by the cost of land, commercial structures, and the operation of automobiles. Because of Hawaii's isolation, all vehicles and fuel must be shipped in; all materials must be stored on scarce, high priced land; and goods must be warehoused in large quantities to minimize problems caused by possibility of a shipping strike. The state General Excise Tax (4%) contributes to increased costs. Hawaii has a state income tax. An agent receives COLA (Cost of Living Allowance) which currently (1988) is 22 1/2% of your salary. This allowance is not taxable by the federal government but is taxable by the state.

On the brighter side, while housing may be expensive, air conditioning and heating aren't required, neither are storm windows or spring plantings.

Clothing costs are less because of the casual dress is accepted just about anywhere, making expensive woolens, overshoes and formal attire unnecessary. Aloha, floral pattern, shirts, and slacks are worn to work by the agents. You can get out of the habit real fast of wearing a tie.

Tickets for movies, the theater and concerts usually cost less than on the

mainland, depending on personal taste and desires, and of course, the sea, sand and sun are free.

Regardless if you buy and rent a home, apartment, or condo, you are faced with a short to medium commute. Personnel assigned to NISRA Kaneohe Bay generally live in Kailua or Kaneohe which are the two communities just outside the air station. Some personnel prefer to live in Honolulu or Waikiki which have commute times of about 30 minutes and you are travelling in the opposite direction of the commute traffic.

Adequate private housing in Hawaii is more expensive than comparable housing elsewhere; prices are high because land for housing construction is scarce. Population increases and high shipping costs for building materials also add to the expense. Homes costing \$180,000 and up are common and interest rates are comparable to the mainland.

Common characteristics of Hawaii housing include single wall construction, concrete slab foundations with no basements, and carports instead of garages. Rental units are available, but you must really look for the good deals. Average rentals range from \$600 for a one bedroom to over \$1,100 for four bedrooms. While utility rates are generally higher than those on the mainland, consumption is not as great since homes do not require heating or air conditioning.

The State of Hawaii provides public schools from kindergarten through college. Even though the public school system has had a reputation for problems, each year, the system is improving and more and more children are leaving the private school system in favor of public education.

Hawaii has about 100 private schools that teach prekindergarten through college. Tuition for these institutions range from \$100 to \$4,000 per year. Many of these schools have waiting lists and require entrance tests and interviews prior to admission.

Without a doubt, Hawaii is a recreational paradise. With beautiful year-round climate, warm ocean waters,

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THE PEOPLE OF NISRA KANEOHE BAY



SA BRUCE A. SMART



MS. PATRICIA HALLIDAY

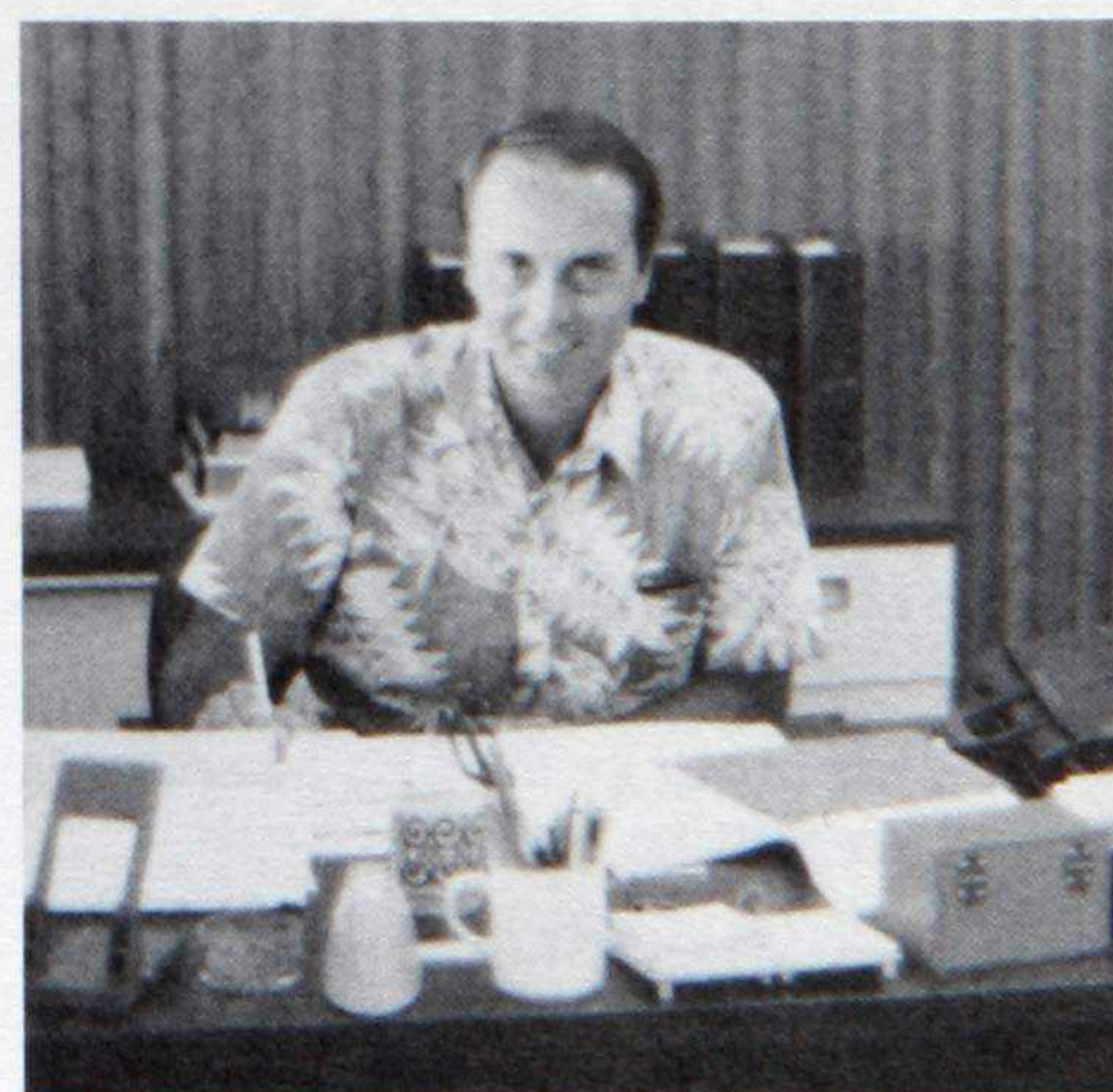
SA Smart is the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Kaneohe Bay. Ms. Halliday provides administrative support. SSGT Atteridge is a CID Agent assigned to NISRA Kaneohe Bay as a Special Agent. SA Eversoll is the Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge. SA Thomson is assigned to general criminal investigations.



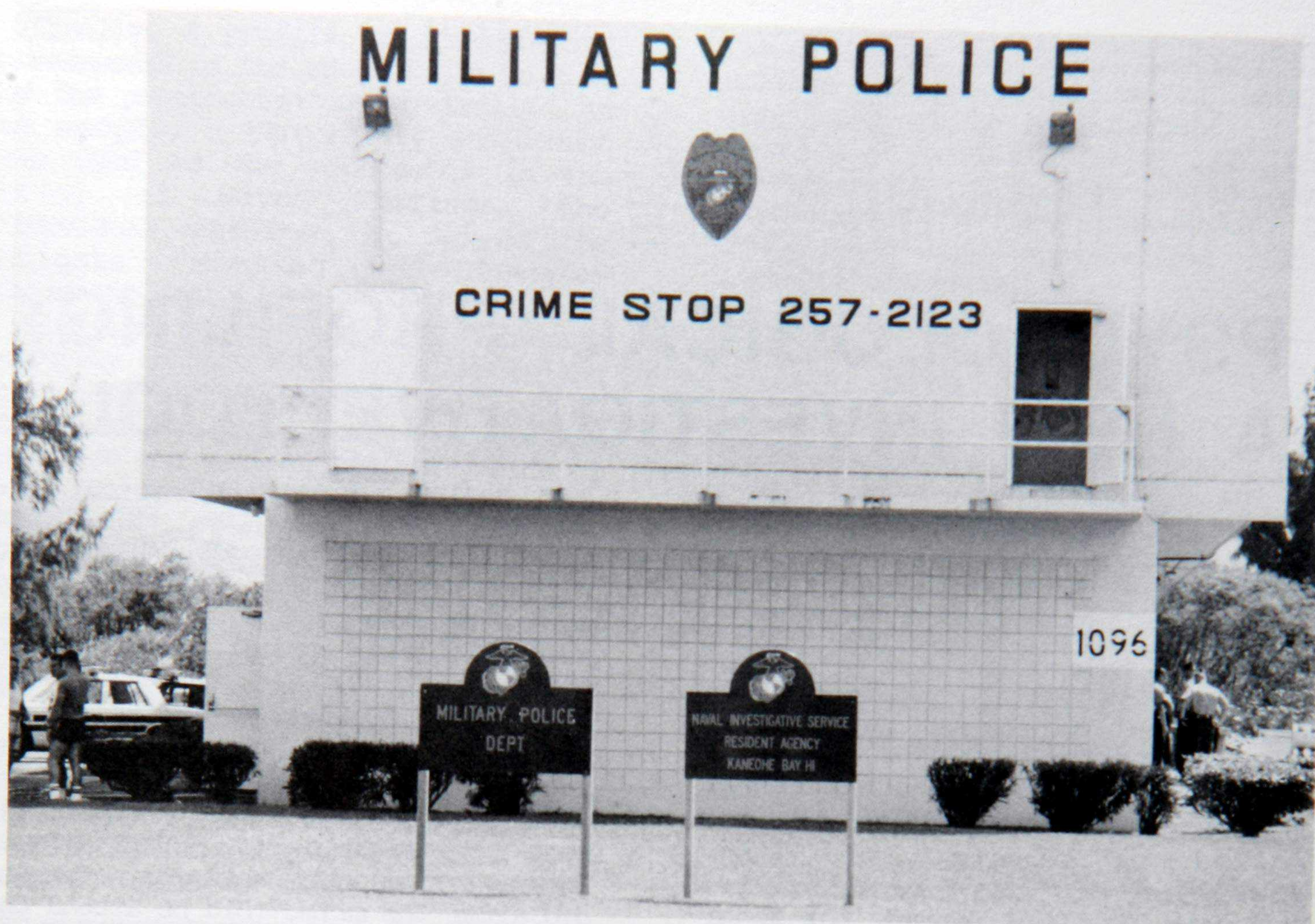
SSGT RICHARD ATTERIDGE, USMC



SA JOHN S. EVERSOLL



SA DONIVAL E. THOMPSON



THE HOME OF NISRA KANEOHE BAY

Shown above is Building 1096, the Military Police Building, at Kaneohe Bay. The NISRA offices spaces are located on the second deck.

sandy beaches, mountains, forests, parks and other facilities, there is something for everyone to enjoy. Swimming, golf, tennis, camping, snow skiing on the Big Island, and professional sporting (Hawaiian Open for golf, Aloha Bowl, Hula Bowl, and Pro Bowl) events are but a few of the recreation pastimes available.

Travel to the neighboring island is inexpensive and overnight accommodations are reasonable. Each island has its own individual beauty. Just to get away for an overnigher or weekend, its like getting away to another world. From the erupting volcano on the Big Island to the Fern Grotto on Kauai, there is always something else to see. Even on island of Oahu, there are many sights to behold which include Diamond Head, USS Arizona Memorial, Punchbowl National Cemetery, tourists in Waikiki, and many more.

Working at NISRA Kaneohe Bay is a terrific opportunity. The office

enjoys an outstanding working relationship with the Provost Marshal and the Staff Judge Advocate and both their staffs.

Because of the close working relationship between the NIS and Provost Marshal, a number of highly qualified personnel have been recruited to work in an aggressive initiative narcotics off base program.

As the Special Agent-in-Charge, I can say that in all my years with NIS, I have never seen a closer working relationship with the legal and military police personnel. It really makes the job better and easier.

Working and living in Hawaii is not just a job, but an adventure. You are able to enjoy any of the overseas benefits while still living in the United States. It's tough to live in Paradise, but someone has to do it. From the land of everlasting sunsets, we offer you a warm "ALOHA."

POLICE SCIENCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING: A NEW INVESTIGATIVE TOOL

By Dr. Jack Enter, Ph.D.
NISRORU 1407

Criminal Investigators and police detectives have often used their "gut reactions" and previous experiences to help them apprehend unidentified perpetrators.

Recently, this approach has become more formalized through a technique called psychological profiling. Profiling is an investigative technique used to identify the major personality and behavioral characteristics of a suspect based upon the crime(s) a person has committed by examining the crime scene, wounds or trauma to the victim, and other physical evidence, the profiler (usually an experienced investigator) tries to determine what type of person he or she is seeking to apprehend.

How is it done? One of the amazing things about human behavior is its predictability due to habit. We dress, drive to work, and do many everyday behaviors in an identical manner or pattern. Police have often referred to this phenomenon as "modus operandi" or mo because individual criminals seem to commit crimes in a particular way.

When we examine violent individuals who commit multiple murders and rapes, these behaviors seem to be even more narrowly defined. For some reason, people who rape and/or murder a number of victims over a period of time seem to be very similar in their behaviors, attitudes, and techniques. Psychological profiling takes advantage of this similarity and uses it as an investigative tool.

Beginning in the late 1970's and during the 1980's, the Behavioral

Sciences Unit of the FBI began interviewing convicted and incarcerated serial murderers and serial rapists. During this research, some thirty-six sexual murderers and forty-one serial rapists were interviewed by members of the BSU.

Particular attention was made to find out such information as to how victims were selected and then overpowered, what role rituals and fantasy played in the crime, and what the offender did after the crime (Did he attend the funeral or visit the grave of the victim?).

The questions did not attempt to find out why he did it, but how he did it. By asking such questions, useful techniques for attempting to apprehend an unidentified perpetrator were developed.

For instance, at least two serial murderers have been caught after law enforcement agencies have "bugged" the graves of the victims and caught the offender when he came to "talk" to the victim.

Profiling can be used for several different steps in the apprehension and prosecution of a individual arrested for multiple homicides, rapes, etc. Obviously, the first use of profiling is to help identify and apprehend an offender. Profiling information can give an investigator clues as to the perpetrator's race, sex, age, and if he lives or works near the scene of the crime.

Once an individual is apprehended, profiling information can also be used to develop a interrogation strategy, what will or will not work with the suspect.

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Finally, a profile or "personality assessment" of the suspect can be used by the prosecution during trial. As an example, a personality assessment was used by the prosecutor in the trial of Wayne Williams, the individual convicted in two of the Atlanta "Missing and Murdered Children" case.

Profilers had told the district attorney to keep Wayne Williams on the stand for as long as possible, for in doing so he would become frustrated and show the violent and angry side of his personality. It worked, for Williams eventually lost his composure, changing from a composed and articulate defendant to one who reverted to angry and offensive street slang when responding to questions by the prosecution.

During upcoming issues of the Bulletin, we will be examining the profiling of several different types of criminal offenders. First, an examination of research and concerning serial murderers will be discussed.

Other issues of the Bulletin will examine the investigation of serial rape and child molestation. Or particular emphasis will be the investigative techniques which have been found to be successful in identifying and apprehending these types of offenders.

The Author

Dr. Jack Enter is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia. He is a former U.S. Army CID Agent and served as a police officer and a detective with two civilian police departments in the Atlanta area. He joined the Naval Reserve in 1984 and is a credentialed NIS Reserve Agent assigned to NISRORU 1407 in Charleston, South Carolina. He holds a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University, and a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Georgia Southern University.



NISRA KEFLAVIK RECEIVES AWARD

Mr. John Hurley, Customs Attache, American Embassy, London, presents a plaque to NISRA Keflavik, Iceland, on behalf of Mr. William Von Raab, Commissioner of Customs, in recognition of its support to the U.S. Customs Service in London. From left to right are Special Agent D. Michael Hurley; Mr. Al Carballo, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Keflavik; Customs Attache John Hurley; Mr. Jerry Whitacre, Asst. Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Keflavik; and Special Agent Peter Mercier.

LEGAL

NEW ADDITIONS MADE ON LEGAL STAFF AT NISCOM

By Lt. Rob Wyda, JAGC, USNR
Code 00JN

The Naval Investigative Service (NISCOM) Office of Legislative and Judicial Affairs (Code 00J) has undergone several personnel changes during the past year.

Code 00J, which handles all the legal questions of this Command, is now headed by Cmdr. Russell Johnson, JAGC, USN.

The staff includes Maj. Ron McNeil, USMC; Special Agent Judy Schevtchuck; Lt. Rob Wyda, JAGC, USNR; Mrs. Sue Cox, paralegal; Legalman First Class Cynthia Jones, USN, and Seaman Daphne Patton, USN.

Cmdr. Johnson is the point of contact for legal questions involving investigations, contract procurement matters, standards of conduct and general supervision of the Command's legal staff. In addition, he is the point of contact for all matters dealing with the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA).

Special Agent Schevtchuck is counsel for the Information and Personnel Security Directorate, the Counterintelligence Directorate, the Career Services Department and the Central Adjudications Facility. In addition, she is the advisor to the NISCOM security manager, the point of contact for civilian personnel legal matters, coordinator for tort litigation support.

Maj. McNeil is counsel for the Criminal Investigations Directorate and the Technical Services Department. He is responsible for Right to Financial Privacy Act matters, Fair Credit Reporting Act matters, records management and retention policy, and Department of Defense Inspector General subpoena matters.

Lt. Wyda is counsel for the Law Enforcement and Personnel Security Directorate. He reviews all releases made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act and coordinates litigation support in those two areas. He reviews requests for oral and wire intercepts, and is available for legal assistance to Command personnel.

Paralegal Sue Cox is responsible for the oral and wire intercept requests that are submitted by NISCOM to the Navy Office of General Counsel. She also aids the attorneys in legal research.

The FOIA Division, which is part of 00J and designated 00JF, is headed by Mrs. Jean Conover, and includes the following assistants: Ms. Jackie Marini, Mrs. Betty Orgel, and Mrs. Leslie Hurley.



SPECIAL AGENT FOX IS HONORED BY NARCOTICS OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

The International Narcotic Enforcement Officer's Association (INEOA) recently recognized NIS Special Agent Mark O. Fox as the Navy's top narcotics officer.

Special Agent Fox joined the NIS in April 1982. He was the narcotics squad leader at NISRA Okinawa before coming to NISRA Mayport, where he helped plan and organize the Jacksonville (Florida) Beaches Narcotics Task Force.

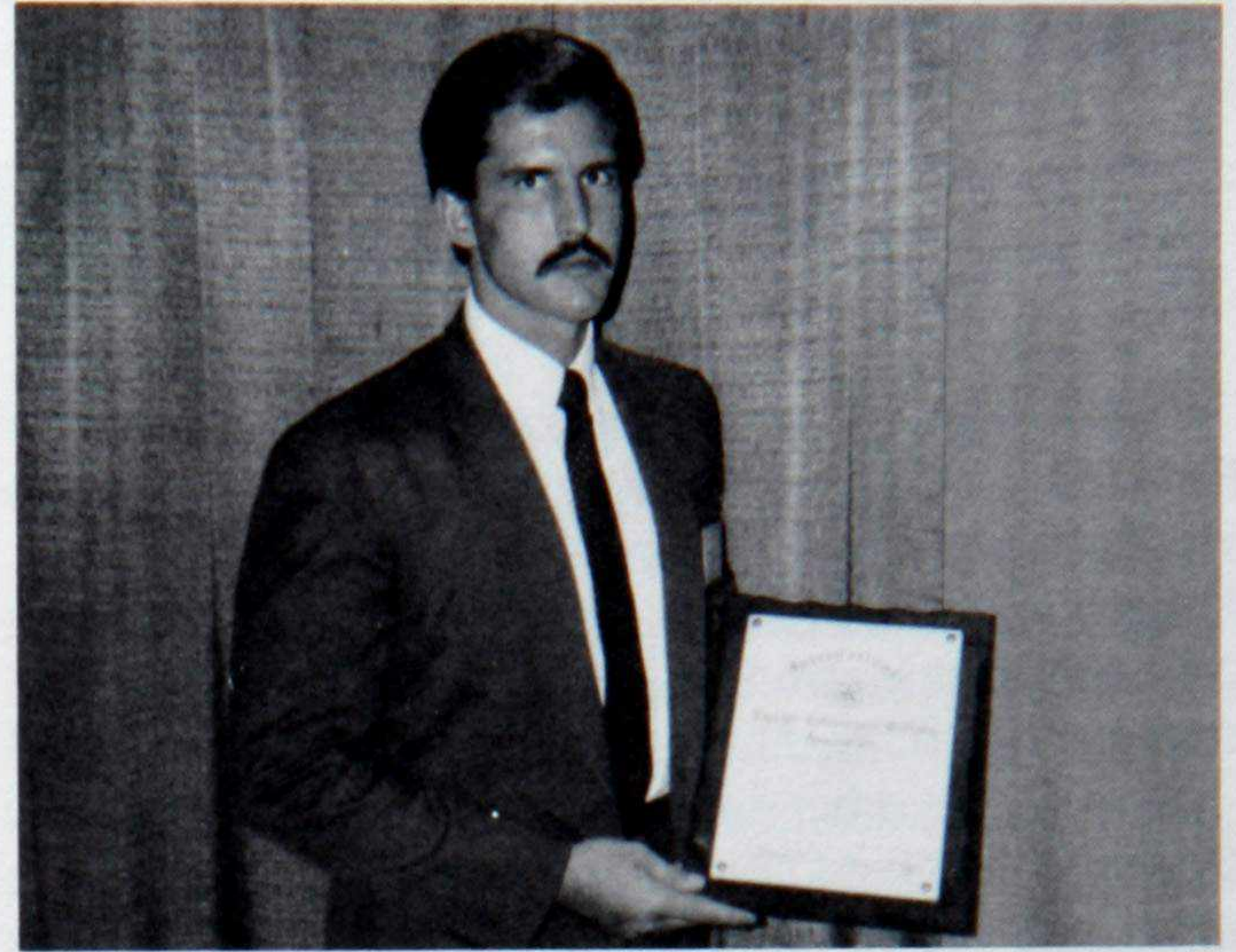
The task force, which was initiated in February 1987, was comprised of representatives from NIS; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF); the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE); the Atlantic Beach Police Department (ABPD); the Jacksonville Beach Police Department (JBPD); and, Neptune Beach Police Department (NBPD).

"The primary objective of this task force was to suppress 'street level' narcotics trafficking aboard Naval Station, Mayport, and within communities in close proximity to the installation," said Special Agent David Brant, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Mayport. "Special Agent Mark Fox was the primary motivating force responsible for the development of this task force."

The task force was initiated based on significant narcotics-related intelligence developed by Special Agent Fox. Information developed indicated that narcotics, particularly "powdered" and "crack" cocaine, were readily available aboard and in the immediate vicinity of Naval Station Mayport.

The total military-related population in the area, including the crew members serving on more than 35 ships stationed in Mayport, is estimated at more than 50,000 and presented an attractive target to narcotics traffickers.

Primarily because of the uniqueness of the documented threat to the military population, the Justice



SPECIAL AGENT MARK O. FOX

Department agreed to sponsor this operation as a Florida/Caribbean Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) effort - the first ever NIS involvement in this type of initiative.

During the course of this year long operation, a total of 157 civilian and military suspects have been implicated in narcotics related offenses, weapons violations, and other offenses including burglary and armed robbery.

To date approximately 100 of these suspects have been arrested and are in varying stages of prosecution. Additional federal indictments and arrests are pending.

Recoveries during this operation are as follows: Controlled substances (cocaine, "crack" cocaine, LSD and marijuana) valued at \$419,440.58; illegal firearms with a value of \$70,100.00; \$33,890.00 cash; and, 21 vehicles with an approximate value of \$121,894.00. The seizures effected during this operation totalled \$645,324.58.

Unquestionably, this operation has had significant impact on drug availability at the "street level." Additionally, two major cocaine trafficking organizations functioning throughout the Mayport and Beaches areas were identified and continue to be the subjects of federal grand jury investigations.

KUDOS

NIS SCORES BIG IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD

"Ill Wind", the Pentagon Procurement Fraud Case currently being investigated by the NIS, FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office, has received a lot of national media attention since it became public in June.

However it is only part of the overall NIS effort to combat fraud, as some of the following summaries will show.

The NIS initiated an undercover operation in Okinawa Japan based on information that United States Government contracts were collusively bid upon by mainland Japanese and local Okinawan contractors. As a result of this undercover operation, over 80 mainland Japanese and local Okinawan construction companies were identified as participants in collusive bidding on Okinawa contracts.

Subsequently, two companies, their respective presidents and managing directors have been debarred and ten companies have been recommended for debarment. As a result of this operation according to a statistical estimate by the officer in charge of construction, Okinawa, Japan during the past 12 months low bids have averaged 64.2% of the government estimate compared with 88% during the period of collusive bidding.

The officer in charge of construction report reflected an overcharge of 37% and an estimated loss to the United States Government during Fiscal Year 1985, 1986, and the first half of 1987 to be \$27,500,000.

Similarly, the officer in charge of construction reported a savings due to competitive bidding of approximately \$14,800,000 for the second half of Fiscal Year 1987 and first half of 1988.

Well done to the NIS special agents who worked on this case.

The Fraud Squad of NISRA Pearl Harbor has conducted a very successful two year procurement fraud investigation concerning the East Bay Auto Supply (EBAS) Inc. The investigation uncovered the existence of collusion between EBAS Company officials, vendors, and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard civilian employees. Essentially, the scheme involved the fraudulent manipulation of a supply contract to enable the Navy employees to purchase items for personal use from vendors of EBAS.

EBAS would in turn submit false invoices for payment of the items to the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. As a result of investigation, 11 suspects were convicted in U.S. District Court receiving a cumulative total of 32 years of incarceration, \$1,166,000 in fines, three to five years of probation (exclusive of incarceration), and special assessment fines.

Included among the suspects convicted as a result of this investigation were the owner and general manager of the EBAS, both of whom received prison sentences. Three additional suspects are facing possible administration action by the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. Well deserved congratulations are in order for Case Agent Warren Amburn and all participating NIS special agents.

An NIS CW reported the theft of aircraft parts from NAS Cubi Point. NISRA Cubi Point inserted an undercover NIS Agent who subsequently

(Continued)

North Dakota State University in Fargo, N.D., on an Army ROTC Scholarship. He graduated in 1970 and three days later was in the U.S. Army.

He attended U.S. Army Armored Officer's School and Airborne Ranger School, then served a tour of duty in Germany with the 14th Armored Cavalry.

After a year and a half in armor, he transferred to his primary MOS, counterintelligence. He served with the 66th Military Intelligence Group and was later transferred to the DIS office in Los Angeles, where he served three years as an agent. He resigned his commission as a captain in 1977 to become a civilian agent assigned to the DIS office in Saginaw, Michigan.

In late 1978, he was transferred to

the Personnel Investigations Center (PIC) in Baltimore, Maryland. From 1979 until Jan. 1980, he was assigned to the protective service detail for then-National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brezinski. After that, he served at DIS Headquarters in the policy section until 1981, when he took over as SAC of the Andrews AFB DIS office, which handled a major portion of Maryland.

In early 1983, he became Chief of the Investigations Division for the PIC, and served there until Late 1985, when he went to OSD Security Policy. He came to NSIC as the new head of Code 29 in February 1988.

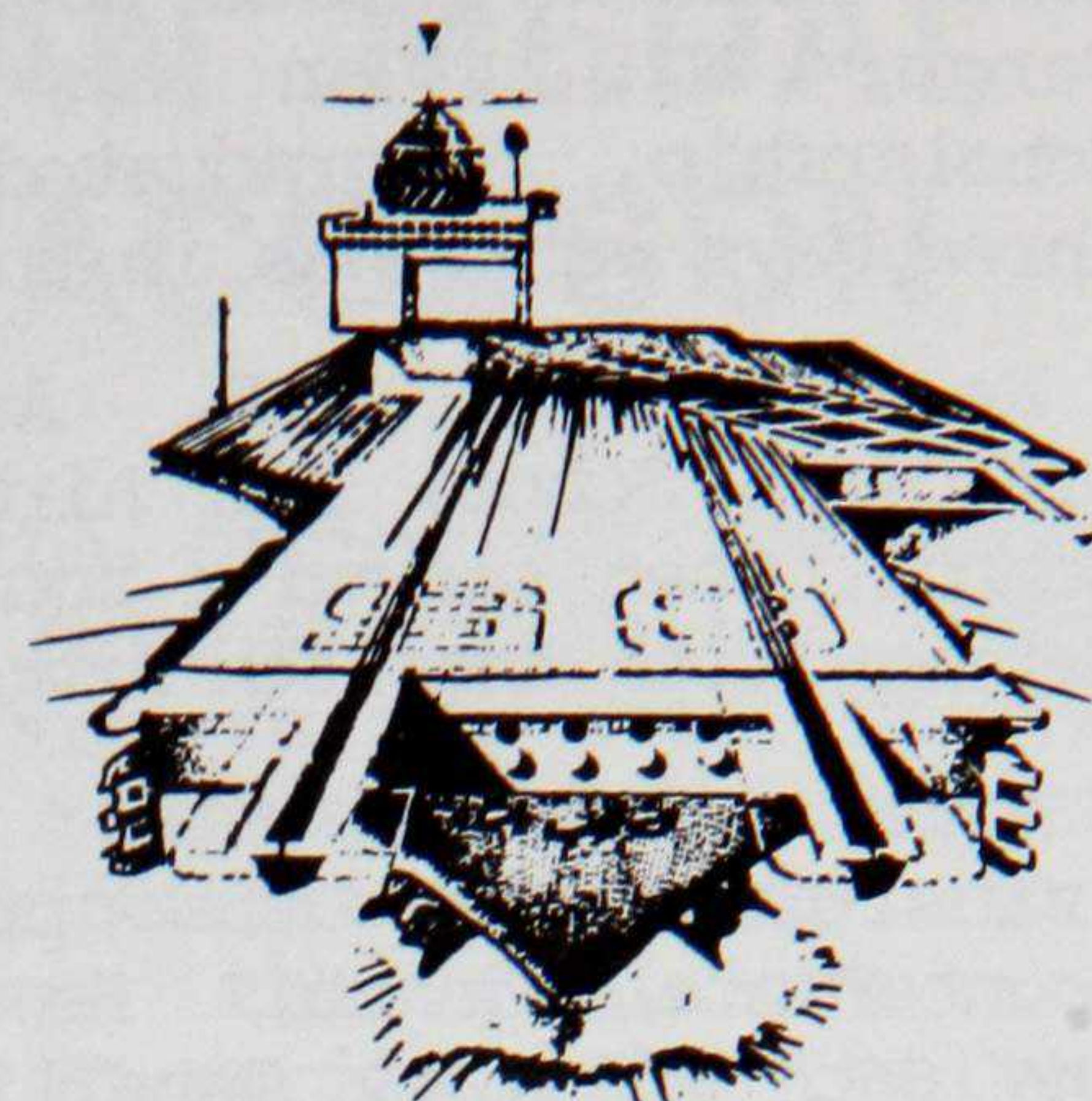
Mr. Jacoson is married. He and his wife Jackie have two children, Heather, age six, and Scott, age four.

NIS Plank Owners' List

In keeping with time-honored traditions, the Naval Investigative Service periodically publishes the the "Plank Owners List" showing the top 25 Special Agents in terms of length of servcice. The "Plank Owners" as of 30 September 1988 are listed below:

NAME	DUSTA	NIS DATE
1. Kuehl, Winston	11HQ	23 AUG 59
2. Naylor, Joseph F.	0026	16 MAR 61
3. Brannon, Thomas E.	60HQ	05 MAR 62
4. Black, Verner Gene	06MP	27 AUG 62
5. Jett, Charles D.	12AL	28 AUG 62
6. McKee, J. Brian	0002	01 SEP 62
7. Reilly, Peter	000Y	02 SEP 62
8. Tatum, Allan ID.	81HQ	24 SEP 62
9. Carl, John W. , Jr.	12WH	10 OCT 62
10. Skinner, Larry V.	11LB	15 OCT 62
11. Seehorn, Frederick R.	0024	07 JAN 63
12. McCullah, Lanne E.	0022	15 APR 63
13. Olson, John V.	12MA	27 MAY 63
14. Usrey, Dennis E.	05HQ	17 JUN 63
15. Stovall, Harry J.	11ET	29 JUL 63
16. McBride, Daniel IA.	83SU	09 SEP 63
17. Musante, Paul V.	06RL	01 OCT 63
18. Childs, Richard E.	0028	18 NOV 63
19. Brant, Joseph W.	06CS	04 JAN 64
20. Powers, Robert J.	0023	20 JAN 64
21. Davis, James R.	12LM	30 MAR 64
22. Merritt, Carl J.	0026	13 APR 64
23. Orme, Robert T.	83HQ	25 MAY 64
24. Houghton, Michael M.	0027	15 JUN 64
25. O'Neil, James M.	06CF	31 AUG 64

SPECIAL AGENT AFLOAT



SA SCHANZ MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

By SA William E. Blow
Code 25F

Special Agent Harry Schanz died tragically aboard the USS Saratoga (CV-60) on October 29, 1972.

Almost sixteen years have passed since his untimely death. How many NIS personnel remember Harry Schanz? How many NIS personnel even know who he was?

It is appropriate to take some time out of our busy work schedules filled with due dates, deadlines, etc., to talk and to think about Harry Schanz—to remember a fellow agent who made the supreme sacrifice for his country.

The facts of his death are straight forward and almost unremarkable if they weren't so tragic. The Commanding Officer of the USS Saratoga, Captain J.R. Sanderson, sent a naval message on October 7, 1972 requesting the services of a NIS Special Agent to "pursue new leads" to a previous category 7N investigation.

Harry Schanz, assigned to NISRA Yokosuka, was sent TAD to the Saratoga in October 1972. He messaged back from the ship on October 15, 1972, "Agent Afloat Schanz sends. SA Schanz on board the USS Saratoga, 0800, 15 October 1972."

It is noteworthy that a few of the

aircraft carriers already had Special Agents assigned aboard on a temporary basis. Harry, however, was the first Special Agent to serve afloat the USS Saratoga. The length of his assignment had not been established when he left Yokosuka to go aboard the ship.

October 29, 1972 dawned bright and clear aboard the USS Saratoga. She was anchored off shore in Singapore harbor. To the East over an expanse of approximately two miles of water lay the city of Singapore, hauntingly silhouetted in the morning sun. This was destined to be no ordinary day for the USS Saratoga.

In approximately eight hours the world would change dramatically and tragically for two young enlisted sailors and Special Agent Harry Schanz.

The formal Navy investigation recorded the somber details that fateful day. At approximately 1230 hours, October 29, 1972, FN Edgar Montes, Messenger of the Watch for number Two Main Machinery Room (#2MMR) began to change the filter in the Navy Distillate Fuel Oil (NDFO) #2 Alpha boiler duplex strainer located in #2MMR.

By the book he shifted the duplex strainer from aft to forward, closed the equalizer valve, opened the vents on the filter to be changed, waited

(Continued)

approximately two minutes to insure it was draining properly, and then went to boiler repair to pick up a new filter bag and gasket.

While Montes was enroute, a Class Bravo flash fire broke out in #2MMR. A vent valve bushing in the Duplex Strainer failed discharging fuel oil into the port side bilges and over hot steam lines which produced fire and heavy, acrid, black smoke.

The fuel oil flowed to the starboard side of the ship between #2 Alpha boiler and the forward bulkhead, frame 141, due to the list and trim of the ship. Following the discharge of fuel oil and subsequent fire the overpressure opened an air tight balanced door (2-143-2) filling the port second deck passageway with dense, black smoke.

At 1242 the port fire party was called away. By 1244 hours the ship had gone to General Quarters (GQ) and material condition Zebra was ordered set in the vicinity of the fire. GQ was announced over the IMC (ship's intercom) three separate times.

The fire which lasted only about five minutes, was fought aggressively, quickly, and tenaciously by ship's personnel. When the fire had been contained search parties, sent into the affected areas, discovered the grisly and tragic aftermath of the fire.

The body of IMSN Gary Lynn Weller was found in the passageway outside door 2-141-8-L while the body of AA Robert Michael Norris was discovered inside doorway 2-146-6-Q (typewriter repair) a short distance away. A search of the compartments in the affected area revealed the tragic story in compartment 2-141-12-L (wardroom head and shower).

The body of Harry Schanz was found lying face down on the compartment deck. (Schanz' stateroom, 2-154-10-L, was located a short distance from the head.) The three bodies were transported to the ship's medical facility. The death certificates of each man listed the cause of death as hypoxia, cardiac arrest caused by smoke inhalation.

It was noted during the formal investigation there were no speakers for the IMC in the wardroom head with the nearest speaker located

approximately 40 to 50 feet away. Tests of the IMC on November 4 and 6, 1972 disclosed announcements over the IMC were barely audible but not discernable in the wardroom head. Tests demonstrated ringing of the ship's bell was recognizable in the head. The formal investigative report made no mention of the presence or absence of a breathing apparatus in the head.



SA HARRY SCHANZ

A memorial service honoring the deceased was held aboard the USS Saratoga on November 4, 1972. Harry's body was transported to Yokosuka, Japan. A memorial service was held in the base chapel at Yokosuka to commemorate Harry's death, subsequent to which the body was flown to Chicago, Il., and ultimately laid to rest in Northern Illinois.

One tries to find magical, mystical, and enlightened words which would properly eulogize and honor a fellow agent. No such words come forth. Rather, we see a man who became a hero solely by doing his duty day after day as best he could each day of his life.

As noted above Harry was born June 28, 1936, in Illinois and attended grade and high schools like most young men from the midwest. He enlisted in the Coast Guard after high school graduation in 1954 and served with the Coast Guard until his honorable

(Continued)

discharge as an E-4 in July 1958. He subsequently entered Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated with a BA degree in languages in 1962.

Harry applied for a position as Special Agent with the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), (later to be known as NIS) in 1963 and was hired on 05 August of the same year. His first duty assignment was NISRA Chicago (disestablished in 1972). He remained there until February 1964 at which time he transferred to NISRA Milwaukee (also disestablished in 1972). He remained at Milwaukee for eight years developing his skills both as a criminal investigator and a major producer of security background investigations.

Harry wanted more and in 1972 he was transferred to NISRA Yokosuka, Japan. Previously, Harry had volunteered for overseas offices in Guam, Japan, and Scotland, but had not been selected for any of those offices.

At the time of his death Harry was a Lt. (j.g.) in the Naval Reserve. He left behind a wife, Sarah, and four daughters, Marie, Dorothy, Wilma, and Catherine.

Harry Schanz will not be forgotten by the men and women who knew him nor by the people who are reading about him for the first time. He is very much a part of the Naval Investigative Service. His life and ultimately his death are a vivid lesson to us of devotion to duty, total sacrifice, and loyalty to his country.

USS ENTERPRISE IS SCHEDULED FOR WESTPAC, SOUTH AMERICAN CRUISES

The USS Enterprise (CVN-65), the first nuclear powered aircraft carrier, is scheduled to deploy twice in 1989 and 1990.

The first deployment will be a WESTPAC cruise lasting approximately six months.

The second, which is expected to last approximately three months, will be a cruise around the continent of South America. During this cruise, the USS Enterprise will stop at many ports of call along the way. It will eventually end up in Norfolk, Virginia, for an extended stay in the shipyards.

This presents a very unusual opportunity for NIS special agents to visit many interesting ports in the Southern Hemisphere.

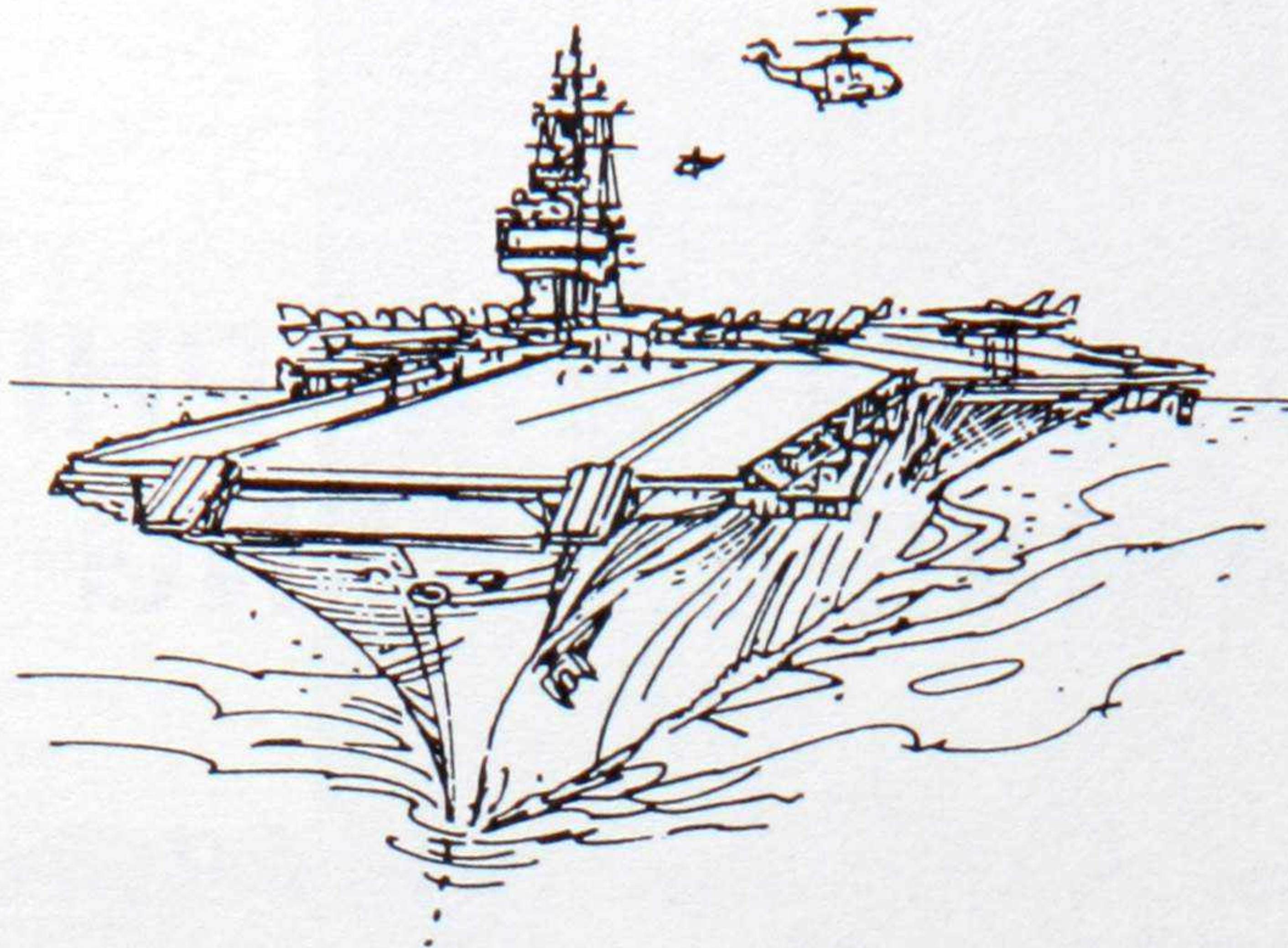
Those special agents who are interested in serving aboard the USS Enterprise during the period of these two deployments should submit a letter to NISCOMHQ (Attention: Code 25), via their respective RDO and SAC expressing their interest in this assignment.

Questions for additional information should be directed to the Special Agent Afloat Program Manager, Special Agent William Blow, NISCOMHQ (Code 0025F), Autovan 293-3138/3139.

ENTERPRISE FACTS

The USS Enterprise (CVN-65), shown at right entering the San Francisco Bay, has a displacement of 89,600 tons full load. It is 1,040 feet long. The flight deck is 252 feet wide. It carries crew of 3,350, with another 2,480 in the air wing and 85 aircraft.





Special Agents Afloat *as of* *October 1, 1988*

USS Lexington (AVT-16)

USS Midway (CV-41)

USS Forrestal (CV-59)

USS Saratoga (CV-60)

USS Ranger (CV-61)

USS Independence (CV-62)

USS Constellation (CV-64)

USS Enterprise (CVN-65)

USS America (LCV-66)

USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67)

USS Nimitz (CVN-68)

USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69)

USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)

USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71)

USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72)

USS New Jersey (BB-62)

Pamela Piersanti

Mark Andrews

Rich Gamble
Bland Cologne

Cesar Colon

John Marsh

Steve Smith
John Hentges

Matt Butler

Rick McCafferty

Laney Spigener, Jr.

Jim Peters
Jack Moreshi

Dan Swenson
Bob Dowling

Rick Ervin

Rick Jordan
Joe McNaught

Bob McSherry
Stan Baranowski

Wanda Gobin

Bob Johnson

TRAINING

NIS AGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES TAKE EVASIVE DRIVING COURSE

Evasive Driving and Countersurveillance Detection Training was provided to NIS special agents and criminal investigators earlier this year.

The training, provided by Training Department personnel and Bill Scott Raceway, was completed in two sessions. Each session consisted of four days and included lectures and practical exercises on the analysis of terrorist attacks; methods of predicting and avoiding attacks; vehicle dynamics; attack recognition; surveillance detection; and emergency and high-speed breaking.

"The threat in the Philippines is very real and the training provided was applicable," said Special Agent Al Chester, who represented the Training Department during the course. "Our responsibility to provide the agent corps with the best training and equipment is a continuing mandate. Ongoing assessment of NIS training requirements, especially those in high threat areas, is our highest priority."



PREPARING FOR AN AMBUSH

A U.S. Marine posing as a terrorist takes aim from the jungle in the picture above. At left, NIS Special Agents discuss the training evolution.

REALISTIC TRAINING SCENARIO

In the series of pictures at right, "terrorists" take aim at a car occupied by NIS Special Agents. In the second photograph, the brakes are applied and the car begins to go into askid, which causes it to turn as shown in the picture on the bottom. Shown below is one of the Marines who assisted in the training scenario.





ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

MRS. TRUXELL RECEIVES THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Retired Executive Secretary Barbara Sweares Truxell was presented with the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal in ceremonies held at Naval Investigative Service Command Headquarters in August.

The award was presented by Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM.

Mrs. Truxell officially retired from the Federal Government on January 2, 1988, with 38 years service. She has been the one and only secretary to the Director/Commander NIS/NSIC since the organization was officially established in February 1966.

She started her career working on the foreign disclosure desk in the Pentagon for the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). Next she worked in OP-922 publishing the Intelligence Summary and then with Security Policy all in ONI. She then transferred to the Naval Counterintelligence Support Center (ONI forerunner of the NIS) and worked out of the service center located on courthouse road in Arlington, Virginia.

Mrs. Truxell has worked for: Capt. Bob Jackson, the Commanding Officer who was replaced in February 1966 by Capt. J.O. Johnson, who became the first director of NIS and was followed by: Capt. E.G. Rifenburgh; Capt. J.O. Edwards; Capt. T B. Martin; Capt. L.E. Connell; Capt. J.R. Soriano; Capt. P.D. Hoskins; Capt. J.H. Bartholomew; Capt. R.J. Tolle; Rear Adm. C.L.



MRS. BARBARA SWEARES TRUXELL

Flynn, the first Commander of what is now NISCOM; and Rear Adm. Gordon, the present Commander of NISCOM.

Mrs. Truxell has made all the moves from the Pentagon to the Service Center in Arlington; Curry Hall in D.C.; Fairmont Building in Clarendon; Hoffman Building in Alexandria and currently NIC-1 Building in Suitland, Maryland.

(Continued)

Mrs. Truxell retired to her new home in Warrenton, Virginia, with her husband, Bert Truxell, the former Deputy Director of NIS who recently

retired as the Director of DCIS and Assistant Inspector General for Investigations.

A BIG EVENT

At right, Mrs. Barbara Truxell and Rear Adm. John E. Gordon display the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal. Below, from left to right, are: Mr. Bert Truxell; Mrs. Truxell; Rear Adm. Gordon; Mrs. Jean Conover, Information and Privacy Coordinator; Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Director of NIS; Special Agent Peter Reilly, NISCOM Inspector General; and Special Agent Robert Powers, Director of Criminal Investigations.



POLICY, GUIDELINES ON AIDS ISSUED BY NISCOM

By JO2 Darlene Jensen

"AIDS" or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is the name given to the last stage of an infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

A year ago the Forensic Sciences Division of Technical Services Department realized that with all the media attention and the resultant fear surrounding AIDS the subject matter needed to be addressed.

Questions fell into two broad categories. First, should we (Is it our responsibility?) establish policy and guidelines in regards to limiting the transmission of AIDS?. Second, what guidelines and policy statements need to be established to limit the possibility for occupational exposure of the AIDS virus for our special agents, evidence handlers, and laboratory personnel?

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander Naval Investigative Service Command, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Commander for Operations, have a sincere concern for the health and safety of their agents and support personnel. As a result of their concern about this issue, Mr. Maris Jaunakais, Head, Forensic Sciences Division of NISCOM, was tasked with researching and proposing guidelines for the NIS special agent corps.

Mr. Jaunakais has a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; a masters degree in chemistry from Temple University, Philadelphia; course work in computer science at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.; and 18 years experience in the field of forensic science.

"When I was first given this assignment I agonized over the responsibility," said Mr. Jaunakais, who spent months doing research before distributing his findings on AIDS-SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.

The purpose of his article is two-fold. First, it is intended to provide background information on AIDS and to review known modes of transmission of the HIV virus which causes AIDS. Second, on the basis of present knowledge of AIDS and HIV virus transmission, it is intended to provide safety guidelines for handling HIV VIRUS contaminated evidence by the law enforcement community.

He began gathering information by asking questions. He talked to everyone who was knowledgeable about the aids issue seeking input.

He made telephone surveys, requested information from the three Regional Forensic Laboratories regarding the handling of possible AIDS contaminated evidence. He researched scientific journals and talked to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), which is located in Atlanta, Georgia.

"I basically found out only two law enforcement agencies had established any guidelines for their people, and they were limited in their scope," he said. "One reason these early policies were established was because technicians had refused to process crime scenes which involved the known presence of the AIDS virus." he said.

He continued his research and attended a symposium on aids in Albany, New York, for law enforcement personnel. He later distributed a draft of his findings to all departments, forensic laboratories and regional offices for review and comment. Since then a finalized draft has been distributed.

"The general feeling about the article," he said, "was that it had well documented background with good guidelines."

The Legal Department and the Criminal Investigations Directorate have also released policy and guidelines on AIDS. The Legal Department issued a statement concerning AIDS and the privacy act.

(Continued)

The Criminal Investigations Directorate issued a policy statement which sets forth specific guidelines that must be followed when during the course of an investigation, contact is made with an AIDS carrier.

Among other things reference (a) cites the need to brief one's supervisor whenever contact with an AIDS carrier is made. The need for confidentiality in reporting AIDS related information, and the mandatory reporting to the Inspector General, via the Regional Director for Operations, if AIDS infection occurs because of occupational exposure.

In January 1988 an ad hoc committee assembled to review the guidelines and policy statements on aids and those of other agencies on the subject.

Committee members include; Special Agent Pete Anderson, Executive Assistant; Special Agent Blair Gluba, Special Assistant; Special Agent Judy Schevtchuk, Special Assistant/Legal Department; Special Agent Doug Tomaso, Head, General Crimes Division; Special Agent Fred Seehorn, Head, Law Enforcement and Policy Division; Maris Jaunakais, Head, Forensic Sciences Division, who was appointed the coordinator of AIDS information within NISCOM; and Special Agent Larry Blevins, Ph.D., Deputy Assistant Director for Training.

"We wanted to know where we stood as a government agency on policy regarding AIDS and what were the legal ramifications," Special Agent Anderson said. "The Director wanted to make sure we were putting out to the field all available information in a timely and coordinated fashion. Also, he wanted to make sure we were sharing this information with other federal law enforcement agencies."

The panel first met on January 6, 1988 to discuss what has been disseminated. Their purpose is to 1) review policy previously issued by their own and other organizations and to maintain currency; 2) distribute information and guidelines to the field; and 3) maintain active awareness and monitoring of developments. The Technical Services Department has issued a

policy statement entitled: Guidelines for Processing Crime Scenes and for Handling Evidence Involving Blood or other Body Fluids.

"We have to treat every case in which the evidence involves blood or other body fluids as though it were contaminated with a biological hazard," Mr. Jaunakais said. "Our main concern is the aids virus because it is a potentially lethal virus."

Information, lists of material and guidelines for the prevention of contamination have already been generated and distributed to the field.

INFORMATION FROM JAUNAKAIS RESEARCH PAPER AND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

FACTS: The number of people estimated to be infected with the HIV virus in the United States is about 1.5 million. The World Health Organization estimates that five to 10 million people are now infected with the virus...and most do not know it.

They say that between 500,000 and three million of these people will have AIDS by the early 1990s, resulting in 10 to 20 times more AIDS cases in the next five years than there have been in the last five years.

The majority of people who carry the AIDS virus show no disease symptoms and may not come down with the disease for many years, if ever.

All 10 million HIV virus, "AIDS" infected people are, however, capable of spreading the virus.

Worldwide over 1,000 new AIDS victims were identified in 101 different countries during the period April 1 through April 27 of last year.

Since 1981 when AIDS was first identified the number of countries reporting cases of AIDS has risen dramatically. Eight countries reported cases in 1982. By 1986, 80 countries had reported cases. Last year 129 countries reported cases.

AIDS is a life threatening disease with no known cure. AIDS has become our society's greatest health fear. President Reagan has labelled AIDS public health enemy No.1.

(Continued)

No risk of HIV virus or AIDS transmission has been shown to arise from casual contact.

From the information available, it has been concluded that you cannot get the HIV virus from casual social contact such as shaking hands, hugging, social kissing, crying, coughing or sneezing. Nor has the virus been contracted from swimming in pools or bathing in hot tubs or from eating in restaurants.

The virus is not contracted from sharing bed linens, towels, cups, straws, dishes, tooth brushes, razors, or eating utensils. You cannot get the HIV virus from toilets, doorknobs, telephones, office machinery or household furniture.

You cannot get the HIV virus from body massages or any non-sexual contact.

Transmission of the HIV virus requires the transmission of blood or

other body fluid containing the viable virus. However contagious the HIV virus is, transmission of the virus IS PREVENTABLE. WE KNOW HOW IT SPREADS.

It is transmitted in three ways: Sexual activity is the most frequent means of transmission. Blood transfusions infected with the AIDS virus, blood contaminated needles or other skin piercing equipment is number two. Third from infected mother to child during pregnancy.

It is the responsibility of everyone to be informed about aids and to exercise the appropriate preventive measures to contain the spread of this disease.

For further information contact: Mr. Maris Jaunakais, Naval Investigative Service Command, Technical Services Department (Code 26), Washington, D.C., 20388-5600.

SECOND COURT QUALIFIED DOCUMENT EXAMINER HIRED

Mr. Marc J. Jaskolka, a court qualified document examiner who worked for the Philadelphia Police Department Crime Laboratory, has joined the staff at the NIS Regional Forensic Laboratory in Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Jaskolka is the second questioned document hired within the Regional Forensic Laboratory system. His expertise to perform questioned document examinations and handwriting analysis should help alleviate some of the backlog of questioned document cases. He assumed his duties with NIS on March 28th.

Mr. Jaskolka's duties will be to identify handwriting, handprinting, typewritten materials, stamped and printed impressions, and to restore eradicated or obliterated writings or markings as well as testifying in courts of law. Additional responsibilities will be to train and assist others in proper procedures for obtaining exemplars and for handling and protecting questioned documents.

Mr. Jaskola attended the Community College of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1968 to 1970, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1976.

He has attended the U.S. Army Questioned Document Examination Course and completed 2000 hours of in-house training; the Questioned Document Examination for Laboratory Personnel at the FBI Academy, an 80-hour course in which he received a certificate in 1982; and the Typewriter Examination Seminar at the FBI Academy, a 40-hour course in which he received a certificate in 1986.

He has 18 years experience as a police officer with the Philadelphia Police Department of which the last 11 years has been as an examiner in the PPD Crime Laboratory. He is a member of the International Association for Identification.

TRADECRAFT

BY TECHNICAL SERVICES

What's New...



One of our more recent technical acquisitions is the amazing bit of electronic wizardry shown on the left.

It's a covert audio intercept (voice) transmitter in a BIC lighter. To turn it on, simply rotate the flame adjustment wheel with your thumb; to turn it off, rotate it back again. Flicking the flint wheel causes the lighter to spark, but no flame results because there's no fuel inside – just the transmitter. In use, therefore, it looks and acts like an conventional lighter that's come to the end of it's days.

Because it's very small, its transmitting range is decidedly limited. In most environments you can expect a reliable 200', although lately we've been hearing some enthusiastic reports of considerably more range being realized under better-than-average conditions.

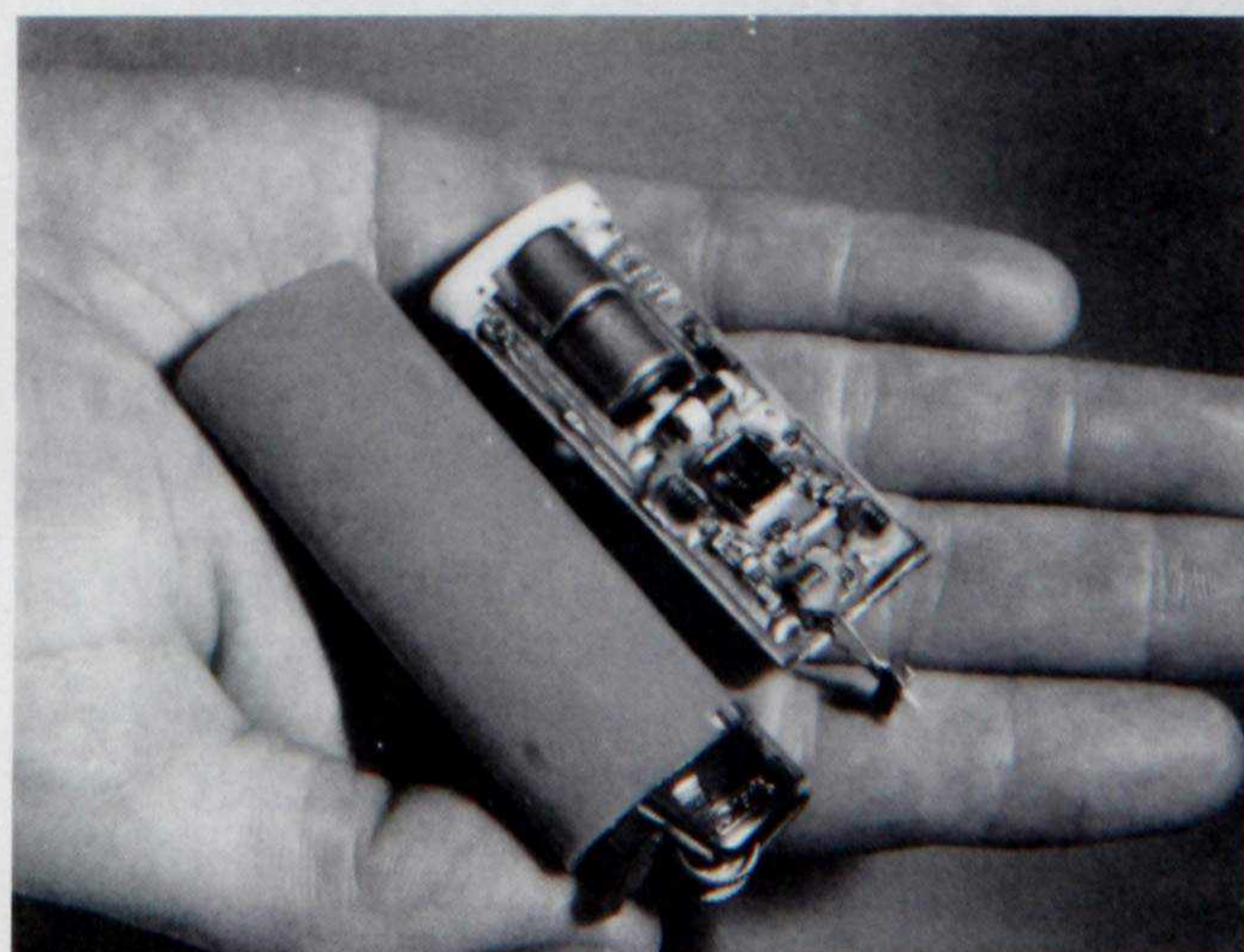
How long will it last in use? About six hours with only a 25% reduction in range. Power thereafter drops off rapidly, however, and complete battery death will occur in about eight hours.

Within its range limitations, the BIC is a potent intercept tool. Since it requires no "wiring" it's fast, convenient and ready to use at a moments notice. To use it, just turn it on and slip it into a shirt pocket, handbag, into a baseball cap or hatband, and you're in business. One of its most powerful features is that it can be placed inconspicuously on a table between the participants in a conversation for maximum pick up all the way around – an important capability in public places where interfering background noise is likely to be present.

If you have a requirement and 100'–200' range is all you need, give the BIC a try. We think you'll like it.

Call us at NISHQ (0026) or consult with your Regional Technical Services Detachment.

Eight units are available for loan: one from headquarters, the others from the Detachments.



THE NIS FAMILY

FOR THE BUTLERS, NIS IS A FAMILY TRADITION

When Special Agent Larry Butler retired from the Naval Investigative Service on May 2, 1988, one thing he didn't have to worry about was being forgotten, because he left a few reminders.

His two sons, Matthew and Dan, and his son-in-law, Norb Deminne, are all NIS special agents.

The Butler's are what you would call a real "NIS family".

"My son Matt was a criminal justice major in college and applied for a special agent position upon graduation from Cal State," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "He started as a civilian special agent, right out of college. He graduated from Cal State."

Retired Special Agent Butler's daughter Theresa also attended Cal State, which is how she met her husband. Matt and Norb were roommates.

"My son Dan, who is at NISRA Rota, is an officer/agent," Retired Special Agent Butler said. He's a lieutenant. He's been in the Navy since August 1981."

Lt. Butler is graduate of Columbia University, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in economics.

"He's an intelligence officer," Retired Special Agent Butler said of his son Dan. "He served with a fighter squadron for three years, CINCUSNAVEUR in London for two years, then requested billet at Rota. It (being an NIS Special Agent) was something he wanted to try."

Retired Special Agent Butler has another daughter, Pam Gindler, whose husband Calvin is an engineer who works at the Naval Air Rework Facility in Alameda.

For retired Special Agent Butler, his own career appropriately ended where it began, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in Boston

into "a typical Irish Catholic family" and retired as the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Boston.

"It took 18 years to get back here, but I finally did it,"

Retired Special Agent Butler said.

After graduating as a marine engineer from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy at Buzzard's Bay, he entered the U.S. Navy and where he served as an engineering officer onboard the USS Canberra (CAG-2) and a troop transport, the USS George Randall (TAP-1154).

"When my obligated sea duty was over, BUPERS mentioned a few opportunities that were available," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "One they mentioned was the District Intelligence Office in Norfolk. I chose that. Little did I know what it would lead to."

In October 1960, he was assigned as a lieutenant junior grade to the Norfolk office of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), the predecessor of today's NIS.

"I was an agent, but my billet was called 'foreign officer'," Retired Special Agent Butler recalled. "It was an FCI billet." It was during this tour, that Retired Special Agent Butler decided to make a career change.

"I had already started my family and had two children at that time, Matt and Dan," he said. "I didn't want a career at sea, which is what I would have had facing me since I was a graduate of the Maritime Academy and a licensed engineer in the Merchant Marine."

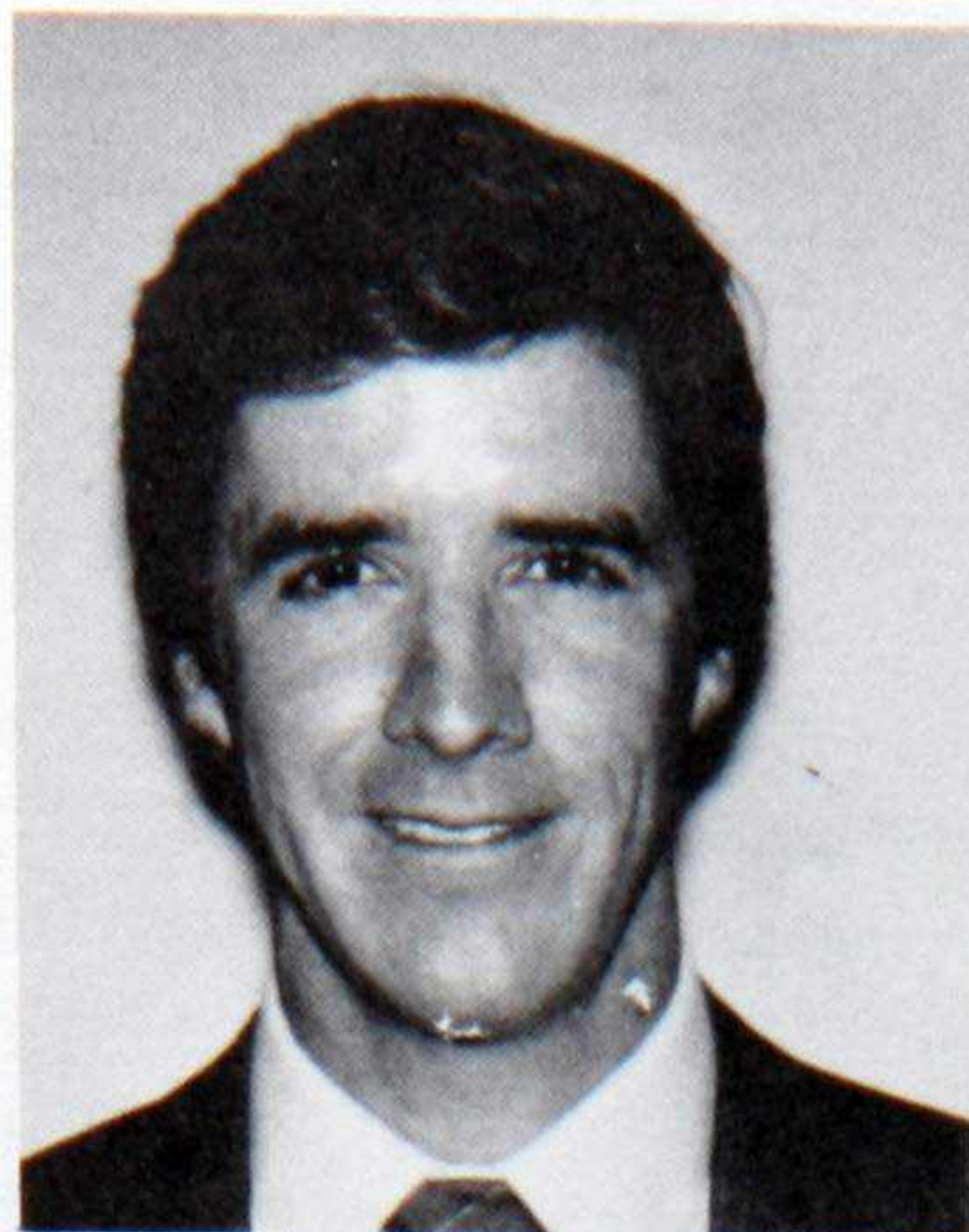
So he chose a career as a special agent.

"What really attracted me...and it may sound corny...was the calibre of the people in ONI (NIS) who I met

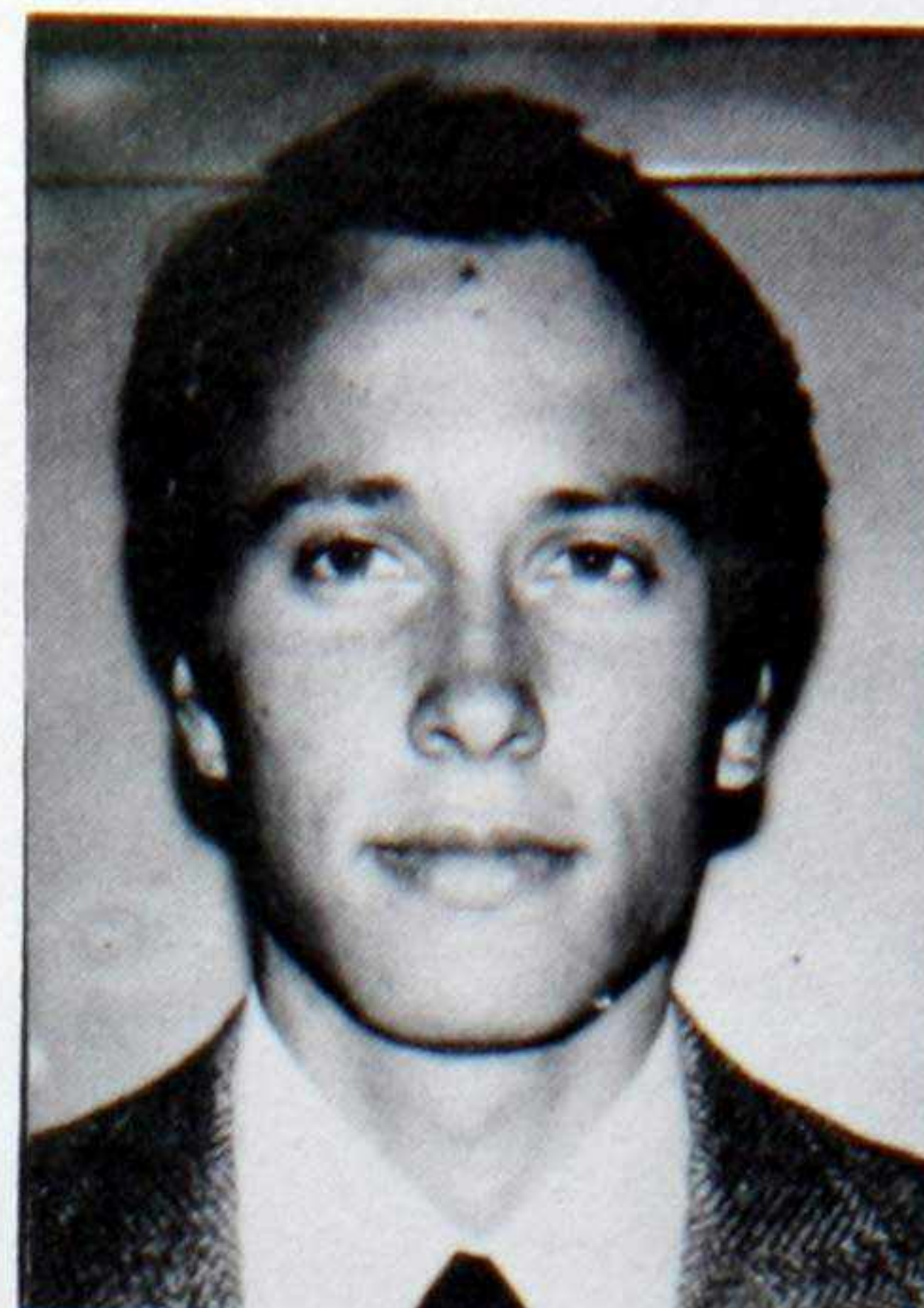
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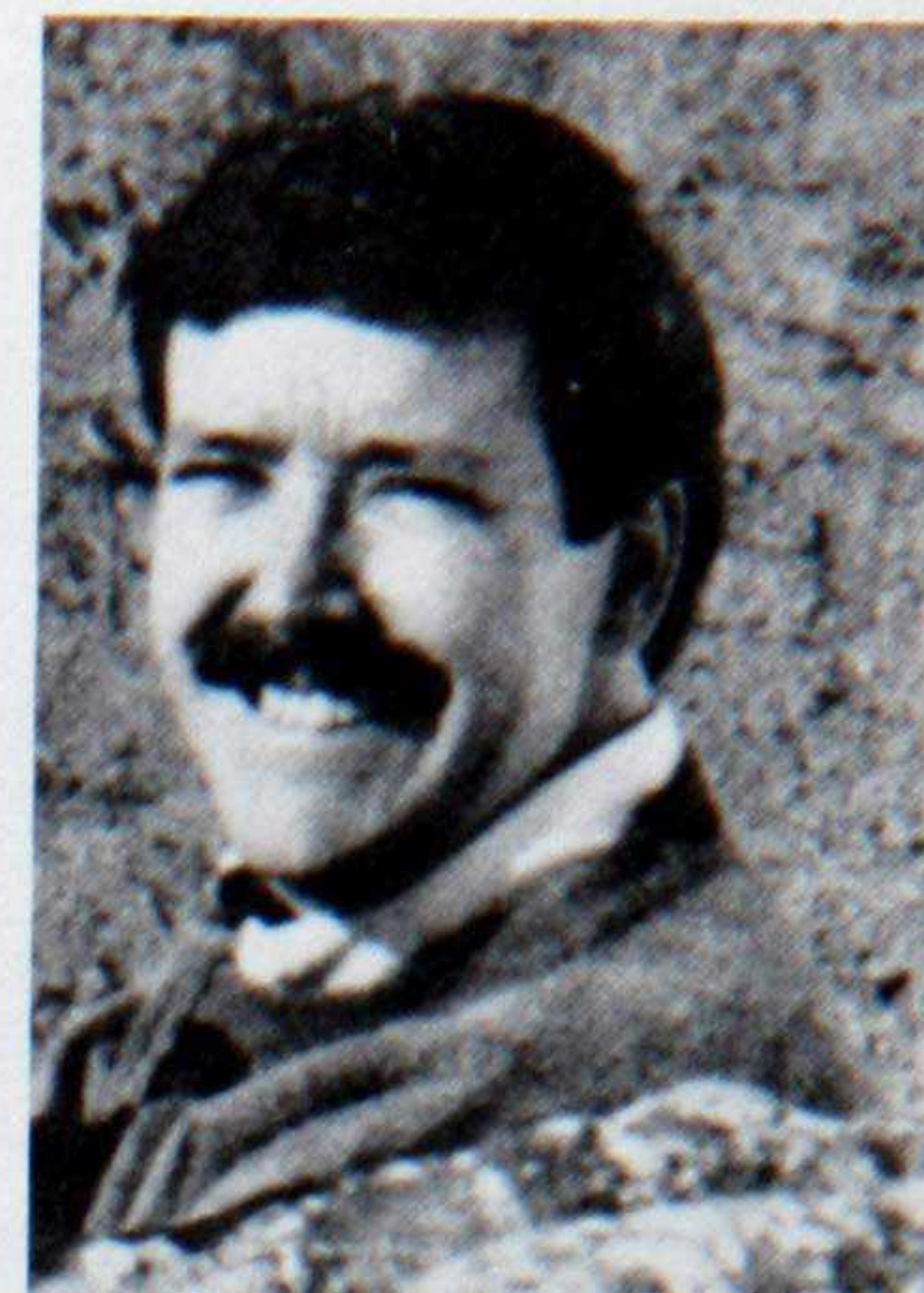
**LARRY
BUTLER**



**MATT
BUTLER**



**NORB
DEMINNE**



**DAN
BUTLER**

while I was assigned in Norfolk," he said, singling out Retired Special Agent Bud Aldridge as an example. "I sat on Bud Aldridge's screening board when he was an agent-applicant. I was impressed with his Marine Corps background, his presence and his experience. As it happened we never worked together, except for a brief period in Norfolk. But we've remained friends for over 27 years."

Although he didn't have to go on long cruises, the life of a special agent wasn't easy, either.

"My first transfer overseas resulted in a six month separation from my family because there was no housing available at Guantanamo," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "We had no AUO, no extra pay, no separation pay...there was nothing extra."

Still, he loved what he was doing and what made it even better, was the support he got from his wife, Janice.

"She enjoyed the moving. She actually looked forward to the transfers," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "Whenever we got orders to go anywhere she always saw the positive side. She always stressed that to the kids, so they looked forward to going places."

"If God had to create an NIS wife, Janice was that wife," he said. "She enjoyed the Navy. She enjoyed NIS. Then when the kids started going into it, she enjoyed that. Her only regret is that she was unable to establish a career. She graduated Chandler School for Women. She was an executive secretary when we got married."

The influence was a positive one. Matt was the first of the Butler's sons to become an NIS special agent.

"When he was picked up by NIS and went to NISRA San Diego, my advise was to go down there and 'bust it' as hard as he could and then look for an assignment on an aircraft carrier," Retired Special Agent Butler said.

Matt took his Dad's advice. After two years at NISRA San Diego NISRA and six months at NISRU Coronado, he applied for the Special Agent Afloat Program and was selected. He is currently serving onboard the USS Constellation.

The results have obviously pleased his father.

"I didn't want him going somewhere as Larry Butler's son and he didn't either," Retired Special Agent Butler said. "He's established himself very well. He thinks the ship is great. At times there's more work than he can handle, but he seems to thrive on it."

Unlike his brother, Dan's decision to become an agent was unexpected.

"I really didn't tell him much. It was a surprise. All of a sudden, he had orders to Rota. I don't believe I saw him between the time he applied and time he got orders. He's a self starter. He's very bright. I think he wanted to take a look at what Matt and I are doing. I think his long range ambition is to get involved in national politics."





ASSIGNMENT:

SAN FRANCISCO

By SA Kedrick Plarker
and SA Dolores Caponera

San Francisco's location on the tip of a 32 mile-long peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and the San Francisco Bay on the northern California coast avails NIS Special Agents and their families to a uniquely rich variety of cultural and recreational experiences.

"The City," as it is called by its residents and neighbors (never call it "Frisco"), is skirted by several miles of wide sandy beach where you are as likely to find reclining sun worshippers in February as in July.

San Francisco is only a few hour's drive from Reno, Nevada, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park and famous ski resorts of the high Sierra Nevada. The wine country of Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties are also just a short drive to the north of the city. Many vineyards are open for free tours

and they encourage visitors to sample their wares. For the younger set there are several theme parks in the San Francisco Bay area such as Marine World/Africa USA and Marriott's "Great America."

The Bay Area's residents cherish the region's perennial spring like climate. In San Francisco the average temperature varies only 9 degrees between January (50.7 degrees fahrenheit) and July (58.8 degrees fahrenheit). Throughout the year, temperatures rarely drop below 40 degrees and on those rare occasions when the temperature "soars" above 70 degrees, you can observe the natives shuffling about pitifully, complaining about the "heat wave". The Bay area's moderate climate and geographic diversity make it possible to surf, ski, and spend the night on the town all on the same weekend.

San Francisco is arguably the most culturally rich city on the Pacific

(Continued)

Coast. It has all of the trappings of a major cosmopolitan community, such as a world renowned symphony orchestra, opera companies, and several internationally acclaimed theater companies, including the American Conservatory Theater. The city is also a mecca for aspiring comedians who may be seen at the myriad of comedy night clubs found here where talent ranges from "Open Mike Night Wannabes" to the Bay area's comics laureate Robin Williams and Whoopi Goldberg.

As is true of any great metropolis, the city abounds with entertainment, cultural and recreational opportunities to fit every taste. This is illustrated, perhaps most clearly, by the almost unbelievably wide variety of restaurants you will find in the Bay area. Whether you have an itch for Mango Gelato, Ethiopian cuisine, Sushi...(Cajun Style!) or even Chinese sea slugs, you'll be able to scratch that itch without looking far. There are, of course, some establishments which cater to more pedestrian tastes.

Opportunities for education at every level are outstanding in the Bay area.



NISRA San Francisco is within commuting distance of Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, and several campuses of California State University, as well as sectarian institutions like the University of San Francisco and Saint Mary's College.

All of the public institutions have conveniently accessible open admission extension services for both undergraduate and graduate coursework. The extension service of nearby U.C. Berkeley is nationally acclaimed.

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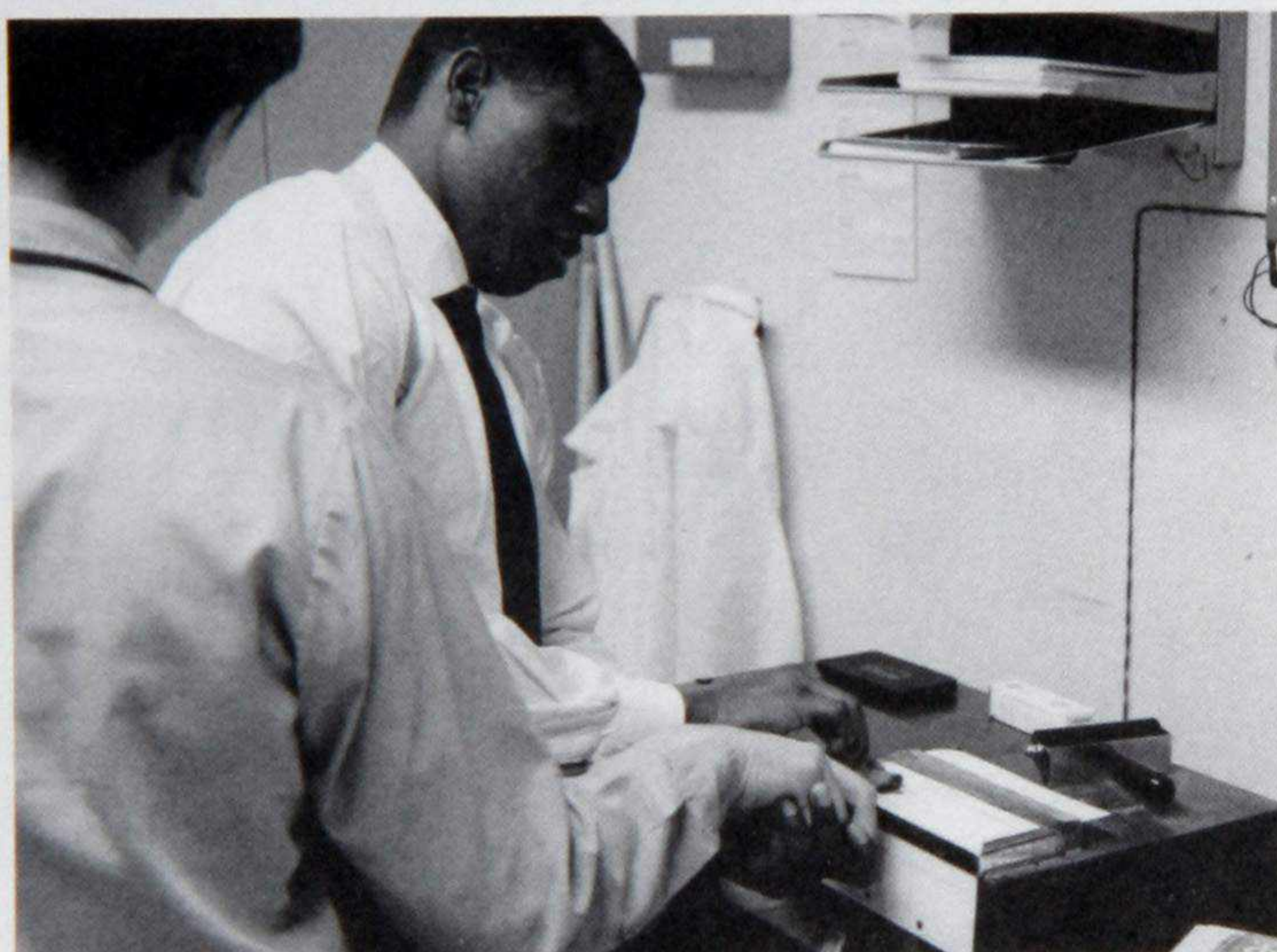


A VIEW OF A MARINA WITH THE GOLDEN GATE IN THE BACKGROUND

SCENES FROM NISRA SAN FRANCISCO



CABLE CAR WITH ALCATRAZ IN THE BACKGROUND



SA HENRY RONEY TAKES FINGERPRINTS



SA SUZANNE JACOBS AT WORK



NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND MARINA



SA DELORES CAPONERA



SA ROGER HARRIS



THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM EXPLORATORIUM



SA DWAYNE WEST AND SA DAVID ROWARD

Many of the state colleges charge California residents only nominal fees for coursework (as low as five dollars per credit hour).

While coastal living can be pricey, the San Francisco Bay Area has a whole range of lifestyles to offer. Even in Downtown San Francisco where rents tend to be higher, there are some affordable and attractive studio and one bedroom apartments available for the entry level agent.



The outlying communities, from which most NISRA San Francisco agents commute, tend to offer the better rental values, and lack of abundant parking and wide open spaces are not a problem. The East Bay, in particular, offers homes and apartments at fairly reasonable rental and sale prices.

NISRA San Francisco is located on NAVSTA Treasure Island. While much of the T.I. Milieu reflects typical military architecture, NAVSTA T.I. has more to offer in the way of aesthetics than most Naval Bases. This is based in part on T.I.'s geographical location and in part on T.I.'s historical background.

The island is located in the San Francisco Bay, midway between San Francisco and Oakland. The view from the west side of T.I. of the spectacular San Francisco city skyline

and Golden Gate Bridge, contrasted against the sparkling Blue Bay foreground, is one of the most widely photographed scenes on the West Coast. Much of the island's perimeter, which measures just short of three miles, is dotted with palm trees. Acacia, Eucalyptus, Oak Cherry Blossom, Cypress, Pine, and various other types of trees which typically thrive along the California Coast are found on T.I.

The T.I. concept was developed in February 1933. The 402 acre man-made island, attached to the north end of the beautifully lush Yerba Buena Island (now used for Naval Officer housing), would be the site of the 1939 World's Fair, commemorating the completion of two San Francisco Bay Bridges, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (1936), and the Golden Gate Bridge (1937).

Original plans to use T.I. as an airport following the closure of the 1939 world exposition were abandoned when the Department of Navy acquired the island in 1940. Because of the temporary nature of its construction, much of the magnificent exposition architecture was destroyed. However, along the south end of the island a few original buildings remain. They bespeak the massive Pacific basin style architecture, incorporating attractive curvilinear forms, formalized and emphasized entrances, elaborated cornices, and stepping form encased windows.

Despite a funding shortage for the project, there is a current effort towards reconstruction on T.I. to revive the Expo '39 setting. The recently published base exterior architecture plan for T.I. outlines a detailed plan for reconstruction. Portions of this plan are currently being implemented. For example, crews have just finished constructing elaborate faux brick intersections on the South end of the island. It will be interesting to watch the beauty of an earlier era re-evolve as the plan continues to be implemented.

The San Francisco Federal Building's close proximity to Treasure Island conveniently facilitates interagency liaison between NISRA San Francisco and USS, DEA, FBI, the U. S. Attorney

(Continued)



PANORAMIC VIEW

Coit Tower, shown above, is a monument dedicated to firefighters. At right in the distance is the Oakland Bay Bridge, while at left in the background is Treasure Island.

and others. While it is no secret that Bay area traffic can be fairly heavy at certain times of the day, getting out on the road for liaison meetings and lead completions is usually not complicated by traffic problems during the morning and early afternoon hours.

San Francisco and San Mateo counties constitute NISRA San Francisco's area of investigative responsibility. NISRU Denver, a two agent office which falls under the supervision of NISRA San Francisco, provides investigative coverage of Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. NISRA San Francisco is also the home office for three of the four agent's who constitute the northwest region's counterespionage operations element (CE Element).

NISRA San Francisco is staffed with 13 special agents and 4 administrative support personnel. Eight agents including the four agents assigned to the CE element are assigned to the FCI squad while the remaining agents carry a general criminal case load. The case load here consist of roughly 60%

control cases and 40% leads. Of the general criminal cases, narcotics, fraud and larceny cases are most prevalent. Although narcotic interdiction operations have been conducted in the past, S/A Michael W. Harris, Special Agent In Charge, hopes to see the office become more active in initiating anti-narcotic and anti-theft operations.

S/A Harris said the personnel at NISRA San Francisco make the office an enjoyable working environment. According to S/A Harris, "Quality people enable us to provide a quality service to our customers in the Bay Area". The assistant special agent in charge, Michael A. Pascoe, is frequently heard offering some benevolent advice. "Keep it fun" reads the large placard behind his desk. With the rich professional and recreational opportunities available to NISRA San Francisco agents and their families, keeping it all fun is the easiest assignment you're likely to encounter.



OFFICIAL VISIT

Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander Naval Investigative Service Command (at right) talks with Capt. William F. Ramsey, USN, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay, Ga., during a tour of the facility.

ASSIGNMENT: NISRA KING'S BAY, GA.

By JO2 Darlene Jensen

You might think of a place like St. Mary's Georgia, as a sleepy little Southern town. But during the past few years the area has become very important to the Navy and the Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM).

It is important to the Navy because the Navy's newest Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay is located in St. Mary's. The base also supports other major tenant commands.

That, in turn, makes it very important to NISCOM, which has a Resident Agency located there.

It is so important, in fact, that the area had two special visitors last fall, Rear Adm. John E. "Ted" Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM, and Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Commander for Operations.

Despite all the attention and new found importance, however, St. Mary's and King's Bay have still maintained their easy-going lifestyles, which is just fine with Mark Fallon, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA King's Bay.

"I have served in three major offices in my career, New York, Subic Bay, and Washington D.C. I am enjoying the change of life style and

(Continued)

the interaction with the small but tight group of agents," Special Agent Fallon said.

As the SAC of NISRA King's Bay, he is in charge of four special agents. Two other agents are assigned on a TDY basis and are currently serving afloat. More agents are expected to be added in the future.

"We have a good mix of cases," Special Agent Fallon said, "with a great emphasis on fraud investigation due to massive expenditures in construction costs."

The King's Bay Trident Submarine Base is one of the largest construction projects the Navy has undertaken in peace time.

Since this is a Submarine Base and Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic (SWFLANT), emphasis is placed on foreign counterintelligence (FCI) and threats posed by hostile intelligence services (HOIS).

"The NIS provides support in both briefing and threat assessment to the commands concerning their security," said Special Agent Fallon.

The Naval Submarine Base has concurrent jurisdiction with Camden County, Georgia which affords the NIS various avenues for prosecution of their cases.

"Many of the cases are worked jointly with St. Mary's Police Department, Camden County Sheriffs Office and Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI)," according to Special Agent Fallon. "The NIS has an outstanding relationship with all of the military commands in the area and local law enforcement agencies."

The local community is growing tremendously due to the impact the Navy is having there. It is basically a rural area with great outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing and boating. You can even rent a boat from the base.

"The climate is mild and tropical, or hot and humid. It may have hit the freezing point two or three days this year," Special Agent Fallon said. "Christmas day was 79 degrees."

For newcomers and their families there are many exciting places of interest to discover. Travel to near by historic and recreational areas are easily reached by private vehicle. Cumberland Island National Sea Shore is a pleasant ferry ride from downtown St. Marys, it features camping beaches with good facilities and golf. The Golden Isles (Jekyll, St. Simon's and Sea Islands) close by offer a variety

(Continued)

TOURING KING'S BAY

Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Director of NIS, at left, prepares to take a tour of King's Bay with Capt. William F. Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base, and Special Agent Mark Fallon.



of fine restaurants, art galleries and golf courses with events and activities on the beaches.

If it is food you are interested in, seafood is king and the southern style home cooking can't be beat. The community offers a variety of fine dining facilities. Locally owned and managed restaurants offer fresh seafood, Italian cuisine, southern style buffets and barbecues and, of course, fast food restaurants are also available.

Right out of St. Marys only 45 minutes from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a fleet of shrimp boats where you can get fresh sea food right from the dock.

Friday night is seafood buffet night at the Officers' Club. They have a delicious variety to choose from; boiled shrimp, fried shrimp, baked fish, fried fish, crab legs, casseroles, fried scallops, clams and

oysters, corn on the cob, large salad bar and vegetables with iced tea or coffee, all for under \$10.00.

St. Mary's has good elementary, intermediate and high schools. There are colleges in Jacksonville, Florida less than an hour away. Jacksonville has everything a big city can offer.

"Housing is outstanding. You can afford a really nice home at a reasonable cost," said Special Agent Fallon. "My three bedroom, one-and-a-half bath, two-level townhouse at \$78,000 in Washington, D.C., doesn't compare with the three bedroom, two bath home with patio and fireplace I bought for \$71,000 in St. Mary's."

In Washington, Special Agent Fallon had a one-hour commute one way to work. He now lives three miles from the main gate and spends maybe six minutes each way on the road.

No wonder why Special Agent Fallon sounds like he's a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.



KING'S BAY UPGRADED

The NIS office at King's Bay recently was upgraded from a Resident Unit to a Resident Agency. Shown at the ribbon cutting ceremony (from left to right) are: Special Agent-in-Charge Mark Fallon; Capt. William F. Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Trident Submarine Base at King's Bay; and Special Agent Donald Webb, Regional Director for Operations for the Southeast Region.



'JUST ANOTHER DAY IN PARADISE'

This photograph of the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, was taken looking north across the golf course toward Bird Rock and the Ulapeau Crater. More than 100 species of birds inhabit Bird Rock. (Photos by SA John S. Eversoll)

ASSIGNMENT:

NISRA KANEOHE BAY

By SA Bruce A. Smart
Special Agent-in-Charge

Aloha! Welcome to Hawaii!

Undoubtedly, a tour of duty in paradise is one of the most coveted assignments in the Naval Investigative Service. In fact Hawaii has three NISRAs - Pearl Harbor, Barbers Point, and Kaneohe Bay - and NISRO Pacific on the island of Oahu.

Imagine images of sandy beaches, balmy skies, gentle breezes, and friendly natives, and you have just started to get the picture of Hawaii.

Hawaii, also known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific," is approximately 2,400 miles southwest of San Francisco, 3,850 miles north of Tahiti and 2,500 miles south of the Aleutian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands were formed several million years ago by volcanic eruptions causing layer upon layer of lava to eventually form rock. The island of Hawaii - "Big Island" - is the youngest of the seven major islands. Even today, Kilauea Volcano is erupting and adding real estate to the island.

(Continued)

Prior to 1778, when Captain James Cook arrived, the islands were inhabited by the Polynesians. On August 12, 1898, the islands were annexed by the United States and in August 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state in the Union.

The climate of the islands is subtropical and conditioned by tradewinds nearly year-round, thereby eliminating uncomfortable temperature extremes. Temperatures range from 54 degrees to 93 degrees on the Pearl Harbor (Leeward) side of Oahu to 68 degrees to 83 degrees on the Kaneohe (Windward) side.

When it's time to venture out from Honolulu, imagine you're at cloud level. Picture Oahu's populated coastal plains and lush palis, and along narrow, sloping ridges fanning down from Oahu's two spinal mountain ranges, the Koolaus in the east and the Nuuanu Pali, where a lookout affords a panoramic view of the windward towns of Kailua and Kaneohe and the adjoining coastline.

The Pali Lookout is where King Kamehameha the Great, in a struggle to unite the Hawaiian Islands, defeated the warriors of Oahu chiefs in 1795, driving many of them over this towering cliff to their death.

Located on the northeast side of Oahu, known as the Windward Side because of the perpetual tradewinds,

is the Makapu Peninsula, one of the most aesthetic sites on Oahu, and home to some 15,000 marines, sailors and their families stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay. The peninsula is steeped in both Hawaiian and military tradition. Its very name, "Mokapu," means "sacred lands."

Initially an Army reservation, Kaneohe became a Naval Air Station prior to WWII. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Navy dealt the initial blow at Kaneohe and suffered its first aircraft loss.

In 1953, Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay became the home of the Corps' only co-located air-ground combat team, the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, the principal tenant of the air station.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay is located on the second deck of the Provost Marshal building. Each of the six civilian and two CID Special Agents occupy either one or two person offices. During a past visit by the NIS Inspector General, he said, the NISRA Kaneohe Bay office spaces are by far one of the best within all of NIS.

The normal case categories handled by NISRA Kaneohe Bay include for the most part general crimes and soft fraud investigations, with very little violent crime.

(Continued)



A VIEW TO THE NORTH

This is the view looking north across MCAS Kaneohe Bay. The NISRA is located in the center building.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay provides a well rounded mix of cases for everyone to work.

NISRA Kaneohe Bay services the outer islands of Molokai and the big island, Hawaii. Road trips to the big island are required about once a quarter and when the Marines are participating in training exercises in the Pohakuloa Training Area. Normally these roadtrips take two days because of transportation by civilian airlines.

Except for Alaska, Hawaii is recognized as having the highest cost of living in the United States - but not for reasons usually expected.

Contrary to popular belief, much of the food, goods and materials used on the islands are not imported, but produced locally. Nor does the heavy tourist trade necessarily serve to increase prices, except in the tourist areas. Most tourist attractions offer "Kamama Rates", reduced rates for local residents.

What does affect the cost of living is the price of housing, followed by the cost of land, commercial structures, and the operation of automobiles. Because of Hawaii's isolation, all vehicles and fuel must be shipped in; all materials must be stored on scarce, high priced land; and goods must be warehoused in large quantities to minimize problems caused by possibility of a shipping strike. The state General Excise Tax (4%) contributes to increased costs. Hawaii has a state income tax. An agent receives COLA (Cost of Living Allowance) which currently (1988) is 22 1/2% of your salary. This allowance is not taxable by the federal government but is taxable by the state.

On the brighter side, while housing may be expensive, air conditioning and heating aren't required, neither are storm windows or spring plantings.

Clothing costs are less because of the casual dress is accepted just about anywhere, making expensive woollens, overshoes and formal attire unnecessary. Aloha, floral pattern, shirts, and slacks are worn to work by the agents. You can get out of the habit real fast of wearing a tie.

Tickets for movies, the theater and concerts usually cost less than on the

mainland, depending on personal taste and desires, and of course, the sea, sand and sun are free.

Regardless if you buy and rent a home, apartment, or condo, you are faced with a short to medium commute. Personnel assigned to NISRA Kaneohe Bay generally live in Kailua or Kaneohe which are the two communities just outside the air station. Some personnel prefer to live in Honolulu or Waikiki which have commute times of about 30 minutes and you are travelling in the opposite direction of the commute traffic.

Adequate private housing in Hawaii is more expensive than comparable housing elsewhere; prices are high because land for housing construction is scarce. Population increases and high shipping costs for building materials also add to the expense. Homes costing \$180,000 and up are common and interest rates are comparable to the mainland.

Common characteristics of Hawaii housing include single wall construction, concrete slab foundations with no basements, and carports instead of garages. Rental units are available, but you must really look for the good deals. Average rentals range from \$600 for a one bedroom to over \$1,100 for four bedrooms. While utility rates are generally higher than those on the mainland, consumption is not as great since homes do not require heating or air conditioning.

The State of Hawaii provides public schools from kindergarten through college. Even though the public school system has had a reputation for problems, each year, the system is improving and more and more children are leaving the private school system in favor of public education.

Hawaii has about 100 private schools that teach prekindergarten through college. Tuition for these institutions range from \$100 to \$4,000 per year. Many of these schools have waiting lists and require entrance tests and interviews prior to admission.

Without a doubt, Hawaii is a recreational paradise. With beautiful year-round climate, warm ocean waters,

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THE PEOPLE OF NISRA KANEOHE BAY

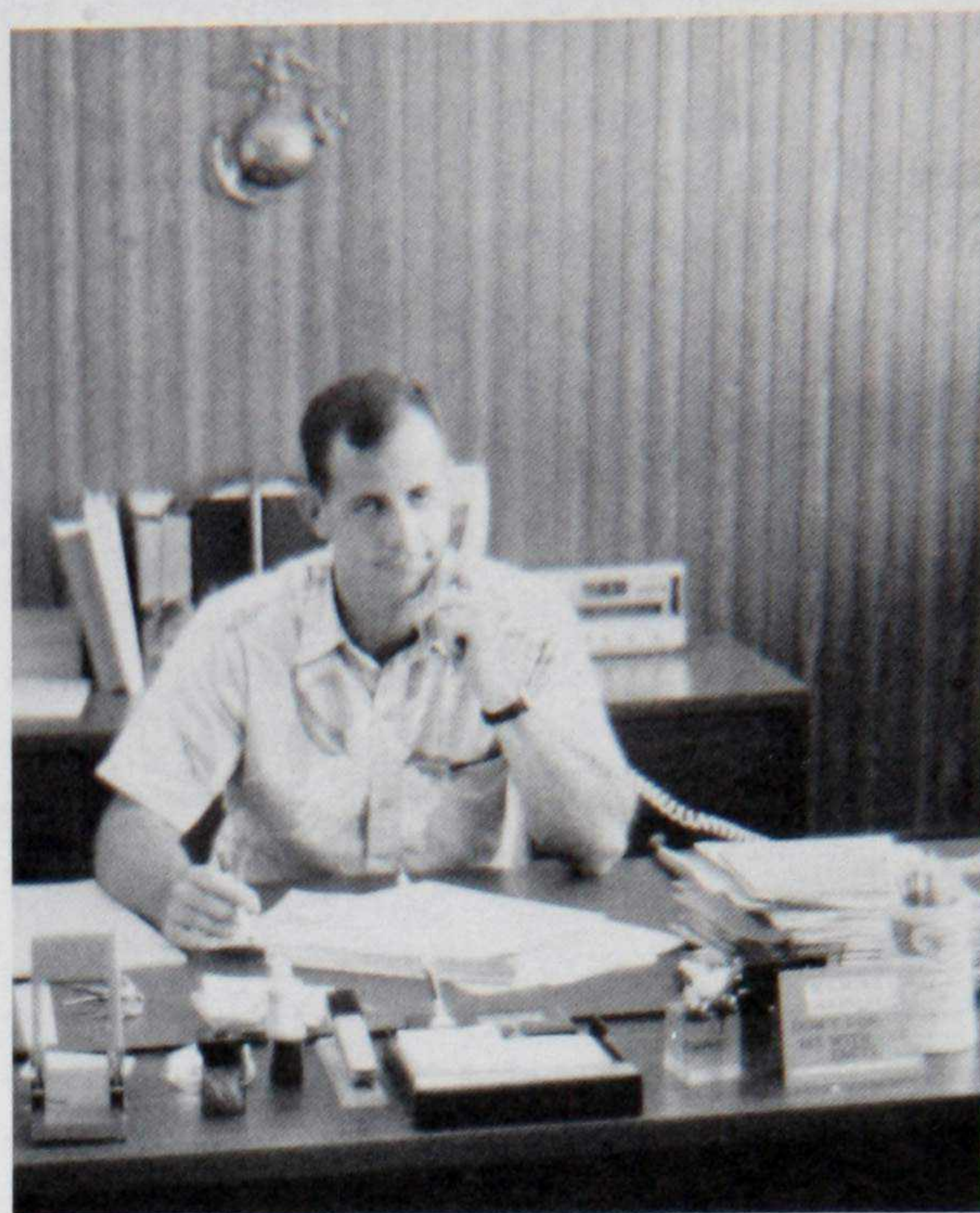


SA BRUCE A. SMART



MS. PATRICIA HALLIDAY

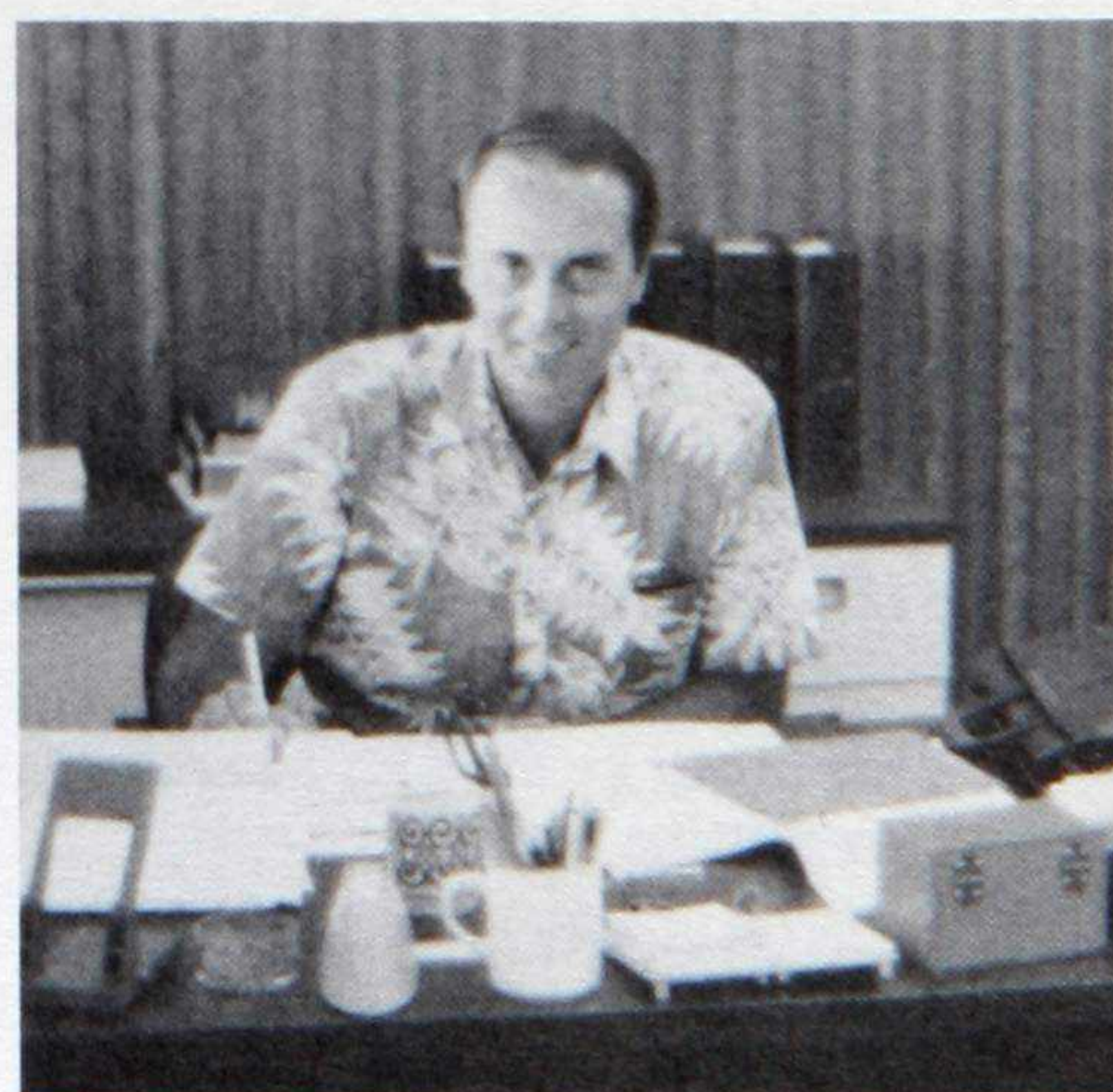
SA Smart is the Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Kaneohe Bay. Ms. Halliday provides administrative support. SSGT Atteridge is a CID Agent assigned to NISRA Kaneohe Bay as a Special Agent. SA Eversoll is the Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge. SA Thomson is assigned to general criminal investigations.



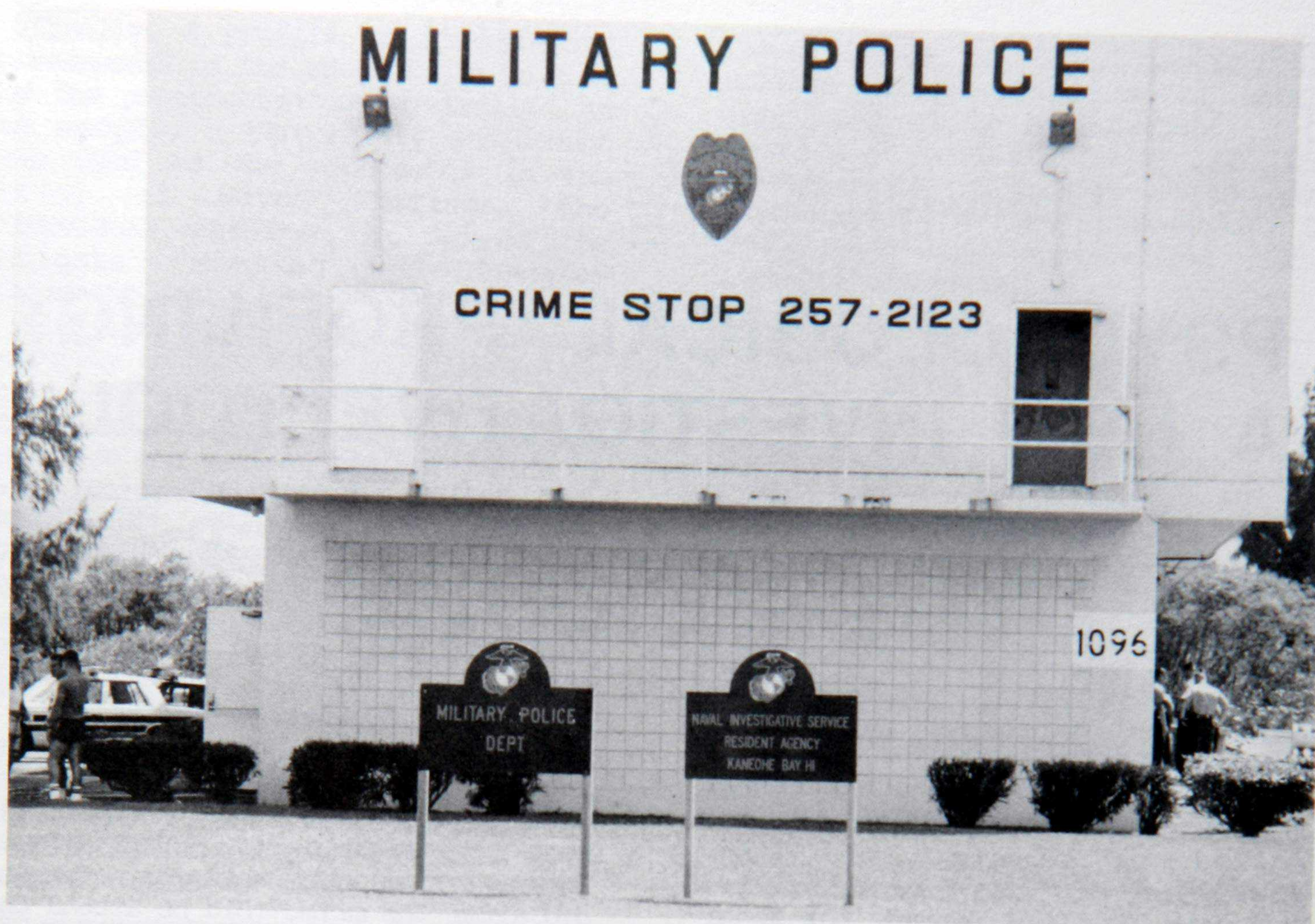
SSGT RICHARD ATTERIDGE, USMC



SA JOHN S. EVERSOLL



SA DONIVAL E. THOMPSON



THE HOME OF NISRA KANEOHE BAY

Shown above is Building 1096, the Military Police Building, at Kaneohe Bay. The NISRA offices spaces are located on the second deck.

sandy beaches, mountains, forests, parks and other facilities, there is something for everyone to enjoy. Swimming, golf, tennis, camping, snow skiing on the Big Island, and professional sporting (Hawaiian Open for golf, Aloha Bowl, Hula Bowl, and Pro Bowl) events are but a few of the recreation pastimes available.

Travel to the neighboring island is inexpensive and overnight accommodations are reasonable. Each island has its own individual beauty. Just to get away for an overnigher or weekend, its like getting away to another world. From the erupting volcano on the Big Island to the Fern Grotto on Kauai, there is always something else to see. Even on island of Oahu, there are many sights to behold which include Diamond Head, USS Arizona Memorial, Punchbowl National Cemetery, tourists in Waikiki, and many more.

Working at NISRA Kaneohe Bay is a terrific opportunity. The office

enjoys an outstanding working relationship with the Provost Marshal and the Staff Judge Advocate and both their staffs.

Because of the close working relationship between the NIS and Provost Marshal, a number of highly qualified personnel have been recruited to work in an aggressive initiative narcotics off base program.

As the Special Agent-in-Charge, I can say that in all my years with NIS, I have never seen a closer working relationship with the legal and military police personnel. It really makes the job better and easier.

Working and living in Hawaii is not just a job, but an adventure. You are able to enjoy any of the overseas benefits while still living in the United States. It's tough to live in Paradise, but someone has to do it. From the land of everlasting sunsets, we offer you a warm "ALOHA."

POLICE SCIENCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING: A NEW INVESTIGATIVE TOOL

By Dr. Jack Enter, Ph.D.
NISRORU 1407

Criminal Investigators and police detectives have often used their "gut reactions" and previous experiences to help them apprehend unidentified perpetrators.

Recently, this approach has become more formalized through a technique called psychological profiling. Profiling is an investigative technique used to identify the major personality and behavioral characteristics of a suspect based upon the crime(s) a person has committed by examining the crime scene, wounds or trauma to the victim, and other physical evidence, the profiler (usually an experienced investigator) tries to determine what type of person he or she is seeking to apprehend.

How is it done? One of the amazing things about human behavior is its predictability due to habit. We dress, drive to work, and do many everyday behaviors in an identical manner or pattern. Police have often referred to this phenomenon as "modus operandi" or mo because individual criminals seem to commit crimes in a particular way.

When we examine violent individuals who commit multiple murders and rapes, these behaviors seem to be even more narrowly defined. For some reason, people who rape and/or murder a number of victims over a period of time seem to be very similar in their behaviors, attitudes, and techniques. Psychological profiling takes advantage of this similarity and uses it as an investigative tool.

Beginning in the late 1970's and during the 1980's, the Behavioral

Sciences Unit of the FBI began interviewing convicted and incarcerated serial murderers and serial rapists. During this research, some thirty-six sexual murderers and forty-one serial rapists were interviewed by members of the BSU.

Particular attention was made to find out such information as to how victims were selected and then overpowered, what role rituals and fantasy played in the crime, and what the offender did after the crime (Did he attend the funeral or visit the grave of the victim?).

The questions did not attempt to find out why he did it, but how he did it. By asking such questions, useful techniques for attempting to apprehend an unidentified perpetrator were developed.

For instance, at least two serial murderers have been caught after law enforcement agencies have "bugged" the graves of the victims and caught the offender when he came to "talk" to the victim.

Profiling can be used for several different steps in the apprehension and prosecution of a individual arrested for multiple homicides, rapes, etc. Obviously, the first use of profiling is to help identify and apprehend an offender. Profiling information can give an investigator clues as to the perpetrator's race, sex, age, and if he lives or works near the scene of the crime.

Once an individual is apprehended, profiling information can also be used to develop a interrogation strategy, what will or will not work with the suspect.

(Continued)

Finally, a profile or "personality assessment" of the suspect can be used by the prosecution during trial. As an example, a personality assessment was used by the prosecutor in the trial of Wayne Williams, the individual convicted in two of the Atlanta "Missing and Murdered Children" case.

Profilers had told the district attorney to keep Wayne Williams on the stand for as long as possible, for in doing so he would become frustrated and show the violent and angry side of his personality. It worked, for Williams eventually lost his composure, changing from a composed and articulate defendant to one who reverted to angry and offensive street slang when responding to questions by the prosecution.

During upcoming issues of the Bulletin, we will be examining the profiling of several different types of criminal offenders. First, an examination of research and concerning serial murderers will be discussed.

Other issues of the Bulletin will examine the investigation of serial rape and child molestation. Or particular emphasis will be the investigative techniques which have been found to be successful in identifying and apprehending these types of offenders.

The Author

Dr. Jack Enter is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia. He is a former U.S. Army CID Agent and served as a police officer and a detective with two civilian police departments in the Atlanta area. He joined the Naval Reserve in 1984 and is a credentialed NIS Reserve Agent assigned to NISRORU 1407 in Charleston, South Carolina. He holds a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University, and a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Georgia Southern University.



NISRA KEFLAVIK RECEIVES AWARD

Mr. John Hurley, Customs Attache, American Embassy, London, presents a plaque to NISRA Keflavik, Iceland, on behalf of Mr. William Von Raab, Commissioner of Customs, in recognition of its support to the U.S. Customs Service in London. From left to right are Special Agent D. Michael Hurley; Mr. Al Carballo, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Keflavik; Customs Attache John Hurley; Mr. Jerry Whitacre, Asst. Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Keflavik; and Special Agent Peter Mercier.

LEGAL

NEW ADDITIONS MADE ON LEGAL STAFF AT NISCOM

By Lt. Rob Wyda, JAGC, USNR
Code 00JN

The Naval Investigative Service (NISCOM) Office of Legislative and Judicial Affairs (Code 00J) has undergone several personnel changes during the past year.

Code 00J, which handles all the legal questions of this Command, is now headed by Cmdr. Russell Johnson, JAGC, USN.

The staff includes Maj. Ron McNeil, USMC; Special Agent Judy Schevtchuck; Lt. Rob Wyda, JAGC, USNR; Mrs. Sue Cox, paralegal; Legalman First Class Cynthia Jones, USN, and Seaman Daphne Patton, USN.

Cmdr. Johnson is the point of contact for legal questions involving investigations, contract procurement matters, standards of conduct and general supervision of the Command's legal staff. In addition, he is the point of contact for all matters dealing with the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA).

Special Agent Schevtchuck is counsel for the Information and Personnel Security Directorate, the Counterintelligence Directorate, the Career Services Department and the Central Adjudications Facility. In addition, she is the advisor to the NISCOM security manager, the point of contact for civilian personnel legal matters, coordinator for tort litigation support.

Maj. McNeil is counsel for the Criminal Investigations Directorate and the Technical Services Department. He is responsible for Right to Financial Privacy Act matters, Fair Credit Reporting Act matters, records management and retention policy, and Department of Defense Inspector General subpoena matters.

Lt. Wyda is counsel for the Law Enforcement and Personnel Security Directorate. He reviews all releases made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act and coordinates litigation support in those two areas. He reviews requests for oral and wire intercepts, and is available for legal assistance to Command personnel.

Paralegal Sue Cox is responsible for the oral and wire intercept requests that are submitted by NISCOM to the Navy Office of General Counsel. She also aids the attorneys in legal research.

The FOIA Division, which is part of 00J and designated 00JF, is headed by Mrs. Jean Conover, and includes the following assistants: Ms. Jackie Marini, Mrs. Betty Orgel, and Mrs. Leslie Hurley.



SPECIAL AGENT FOX IS HONORED BY NARCOTICS OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

The International Narcotic Enforcement Officer's Association (INEOA) recently recognized NIS Special Agent Mark O. Fox as the Navy's top narcotics officer.

Special Agent Fox joined the NIS in April 1982. He was the narcotics squad leader at NISRA Okinawa before coming to NISRA Mayport, where he helped plan and organize the Jacksonville (Florida) Beaches Narcotics Task Force.

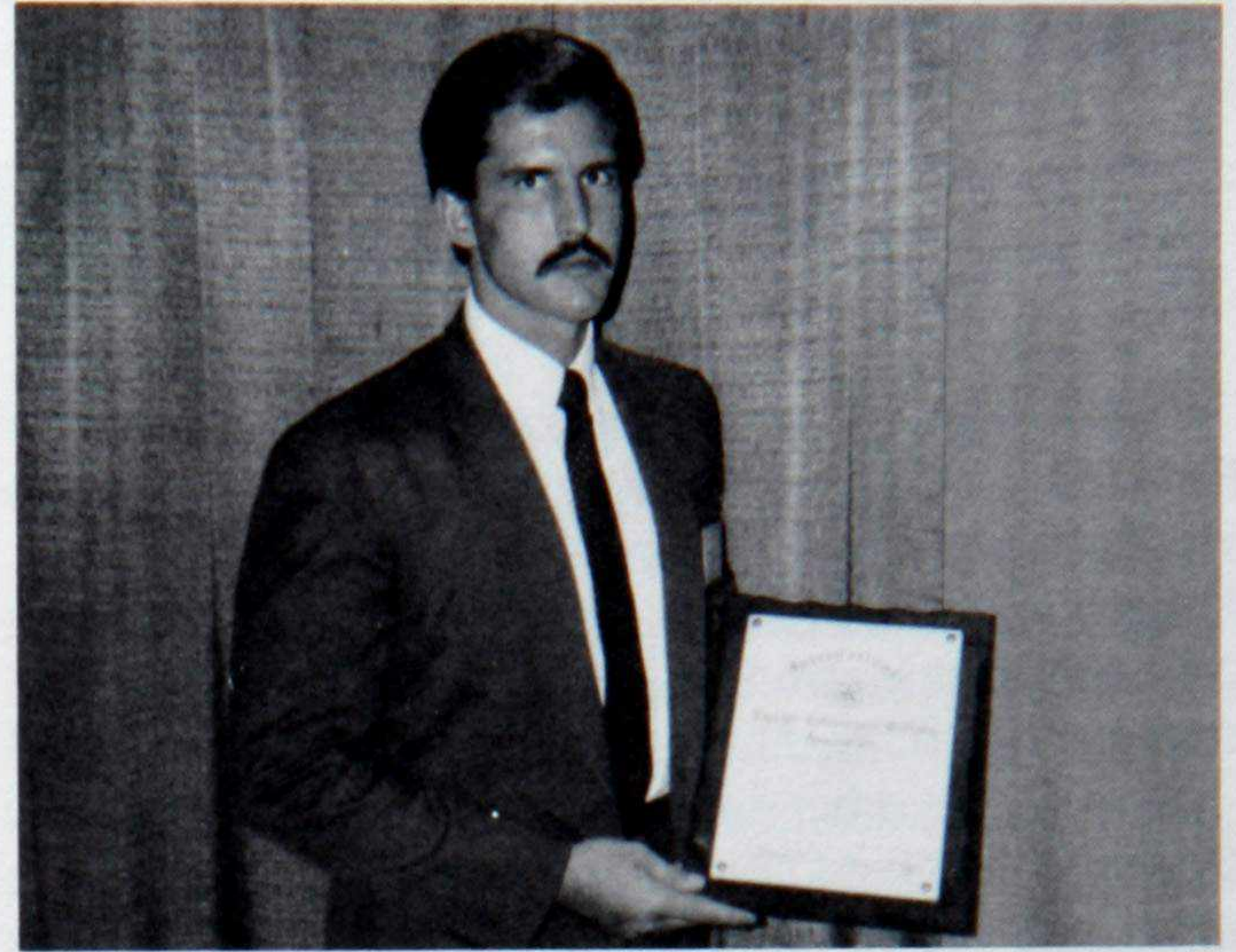
The task force, which was initiated in February 1987, was comprised of representatives from NIS; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF); the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE); the Atlantic Beach Police Department (ABPD); the Jacksonville Beach Police Department (JBPD); and, Neptune Beach Police Department (NBPD).

"The primary objective of this task force was to suppress 'street level' narcotics trafficking aboard Naval Station, Mayport, and within communities in close proximity to the installation," said Special Agent David Brant, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA Mayport. "Special Agent Mark Fox was the primary motivating force responsible for the development of this task force."

The task force was initiated based on significant narcotics-related intelligence developed by Special Agent Fox. Information developed indicated that narcotics, particularly "powdered" and "crack" cocaine, were readily available aboard and in the immediate vicinity of Naval Station Mayport.

The total military-related population in the area, including the crew members serving on more than 35 ships stationed in Mayport, is estimated at more than 50,000 and presented an attractive target to narcotics traffickers.

Primarily because of the uniqueness of the documented threat to the military population, the Justice



SPECIAL AGENT MARK O. FOX

Department agreed to sponsor this operation as a Florida/Caribbean Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) effort - the first ever NIS involvement in this type of initiative.

During the course of this year long operation, a total of 157 civilian and military suspects have been implicated in narcotics related offenses, weapons violations, and other offenses including burglary and armed robbery.

To date approximately 100 of these suspects have been arrested and are in varying stages of prosecution. Additional federal indictments and arrests are pending.

Recoveries during this operation are as follows: Controlled substances (cocaine, "crack" cocaine, LSD and marijuana) valued at \$419,440.58; illegal firearms with a value of \$70,100.00; \$33,890.00 cash; and, 21 vehicles with an approximate value of \$121,894.00. The seizures effected during this operation totalled \$645,324.58.

Unquestionably, this operation has had significant impact on drug availability at the "street level." Additionally, two major cocaine trafficking organizations functioning throughout the Mayport and Beaches areas were identified and continue to be the subjects of federal grand jury investigations.

KUDOS

NIS SCORES BIG IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD

"Ill Wind", the Pentagon Procurement Fraud Case currently being investigated by the NIS, FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office, has received a lot of national media attention since it became public in June.

However it is only part of the overall NIS effort to combat fraud, as some of the following summaries will show.

The NIS initiated an undercover operation in Okinawa Japan based on information that United States Government contracts were collusively bid upon by mainland Japanese and local Okinawan contractors. As a result of this undercover operation, over 80 mainland Japanese and local Okinawan construction companies were identified as participants in collusive bidding on Okinawa contracts.

Subsequently, two companies, their respective presidents and managing directors have been debarred and ten companies have been recommended for debarment. As a result of this operation according to a statistical estimate by the officer in charge of construction, Okinawa, Japan during the past 12 months low bids have averaged 64.2% of the government estimate compared with 88% during the period of collusive bidding.

The officer in charge of construction report reflected an overcharge of 37% and an estimated loss to the United States Government during Fiscal Year 1985, 1986, and the first half of 1987 to be \$27,500,000.

Similarly, the officer in charge of construction reported a savings due to competitive bidding of approximately \$14,800,000 for the second half of Fiscal Year 1987 and first half of 1988.

Well done to the NIS special agents who worked on this case.

The Fraud Squad of NISRA Pearl Harbor has conducted a very successful two year procurement fraud investigation concerning the East Bay Auto Supply (EBAS) Inc. The investigation uncovered the existence of collusion between EBAS Company officials, vendors, and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard civilian employees. Essentially, the scheme involved the fraudulent manipulation of a supply contract to enable the Navy employees to purchase items for personal use from vendors of EBAS.

EBAS would in turn submit false invoices for payment of the items to the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. As a result of investigation, 11 suspects were convicted in U.S. District Court receiving a cumulative total of 32 years of incarceration, \$1,166,000 in fines, three to five years of probation (exclusive of incarceration), and special assessment fines.

Included among the suspects convicted as a result of this investigation were the owner and general manager of the EBAS, both of whom received prison sentences. Three additional suspects are facing possible administration action by the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. Well deserved congratulations are in order for Case Agent Warren Amburn and all participating NIS special agents.

An NIS CW reported the theft of aircraft parts from NAS Cubi Point. NISRA Cubi Point inserted an undercover NIS Agent who subsequently

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bought \$30,000 worth of aircraft parts from the suspect. Several items of evidentiary value were recovered during a permissive search of the suspect's residence.

Suspect admitted the theft and sale of aircraft parts and was court-martialed receiving a fine of \$1,000, confinement of 18 months, reduction in grade and a bad conduct discharge. Well done to Case Agent David Geiger and all special agents involved in successfully concluding this investigation.

The Veterans Administration (VA) Regional Office, APO San Francisco, recently commended Special Agent Katie Hayes for the high level of coordination she maintained with the Veterans Administration during a successful special operation targeting Veteran students of Western Luzon Agricultural College (WLAC) who were full-time employees of the U.S. facility, Subic Bay.

As a result of the operation, the VA expects to recover substantial overpayments in the accounts of the 155 VA students enrolled at WLAC.

It is anticipated that the overpayments, which will be recouped by VA, will range from \$750,000 to \$1.1 million. Additionally, a windfall "debt avoidance" of \$135,000 was gained which would have been shifted to the category of unrecoverable debt to the U.S. government due to the financial status of WLAC.

As a result of this operation, VA has established new program controls to specifically require that Veterans attend classes under the same requirements as Non-Veterans and to specifically require that no classes be constituted of more than 50% U.S. VA recipients.

Special Agent Hayes is commended for a job well done!

The murder of the disbursing officer on the USS Hancock attracted national attention as did the subsequent arrest of a suspect by NIS special Agents. The suspect, a Navy petty officer, was subsequently convicted at a general

court-martial of unpremeditated murder, murder committed during the commission of a robbery, robbery and kidnapping.

All the special agents and support staff at Mayport, Jacksonville, Cecil field and the host of other offices who contributed to the high quality investigation are congratulated. Personal messages were received from the Secretary of the Navy who called Rear Adm. Gordon personally to express his congratulations for the outstanding job done by everyone.

NISRA Mayport received a Naval Message from the USS Hancock quoted here: Dave (Brant, SAC, NISRA Mayport) we just received the good news concerning the deliberations and findings: The dogged pursuit and professionalism of you and your agents in solving the crime and adherence to the rules of evidence clearly made the difference. From all aboard the John Hancock -- Well done!"

A quick response by NISRA Norfolk resulted in the apprehension of a suspect, later identified as a military officer, involved in fraudulent bank transactions.

NISRA Norfolk was notified by the Naval Air Federal Credit Union that a criminal alert bulletin suspect was in the process of opening an account. A search incident to the apprehension of the suspect revealed additional evidence of suspect's fraudulent activities which included possession of two handguns and \$9,000 worth of American Express Traveler's checks.

The suspect also authorized a permissive search of his residence in Summerville, S.C., where \$18,000 in cash along with a check printing machine were seized by NISRA Charleston Special Agents. The loss/recovery of this investigation has not been determined at this time, but is expected to exceed \$100,000. Further investigation has identified a suspected accomplice and both have been arraigned in U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia (Norfolk) and remanded to custody of the U.S. Marshal. Well done to Special Agents of the NISRA Norfolk Shore Squad and Case Agent Dennis Donahue.

Kudos to Special Agent Martha Orr for the conduct of a joint NIS/FBI Investigation which resulted in a civil penalty against a Defense Contractor of \$4.8 million. This represents one of the largest settlements ever levied against a California firm in a Fraud Case.

Prior to the civil conviction, an executive of the corporation was sentenced by a Federal Court to 30 months in prison and fined \$100,000. The corporation itself was fined \$350,000. Other Special Agents who deserve credit for this successful investigation include Steve Kahl and Rich Cloonan.

The NIS Regional Fraud Unit for the Midatlantic Region has recently completed a case involving Norfolk Ship Systems, Inc. This investigation addressed allegations of forgery and false statements made by the former Director of Finance and Administration for Norfolk Ship Systems, Inc. The investigation successfully combined the use of oral intercepts, witness interviews and grand jury testimony to ultimately attain a conviction.

The case file is an example of clear and concise reporting. As a result of this investigation the Director of the firm was sentenced to five years confinement suspended to 30 days, three years probation, sixteen hours of community service per month for two years and an \$8,000 fine. Well done to Special Agent Martia C. Ahlberg.

NISRA Charleston has recently completed an exhaustive joint investigation with the FBI into the conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Government through corruption in the performance of U.S. Navy maintenance contracts held by National Roofing for maintenance projects aboard Navy and air Force Bases in the Charleston area.

The investigation has resulted in the conviction of two (2) civilians and one (1) government employee. Violations included payment of gratuities to a government employee, theft of government property,

conspiracy to defraud the Department of Defense, aiding and abetting, false claims, mail fraud and perjury. The fines imposed on the aforementioned individuals totalled \$6,000. The length of sentencing ranged from two years confinement to two years probation and community service.

All agents lending support to this investigation are to be commended for their efforts. Congratulations to Special Agents J. Bryan Davis, Steven W. Combes, Steven C. Fulmer, M. J. Gneckow, George E. West, Joseph P. O'Connor, John H. Oglesby and T. C. James.

On December 11, 1987, NISRA Moffett Field learned that a civil servant at the Naval Supply Center in Oakland, California, had been offered a bribe by officials of a construction company.

The civil servant is attached to the Commercial Payment Division of the Navy Supply Center and is responsible for reviewing and processing invoices for payment.

A subsequent investigation by the NIS Regional Fraud Unit, San Francisco, revealed the bribe was intended to expedite the payment of invoices submitted the construction company.

On December 18, 1987, NIS and FBI Agents arrested two civilians as they gave the cooperating civil servant \$1,760 in cash.

Through good planning and coordination the transaction was recorded on audio and video tapes.

One suspect has been indicated by a federal grand jury on one count of bribery while the other, a foreign national and material witness for the prosecution, had his passport confiscated as a condition of his bail.

Well done to Special Agents Donald Bolte, Michael Garten, Donald Reince, Darin Mugleston and Harlan Rossman.

During the summer, a narcotics operation conducted by NISRA San Francisco resulted in the conviction of four Navy men on drug charges.

The following was taken from a

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letter to Headquarters by Special Agent Michael W. Harris, Special Agent-in-Charge of NISRA San Francisco, outlining that case:

"Capt. Tom Vaught, Commanding Officer, NAVSTA Treasure Island, has approached me no less than three times to congratulate me on a superb effort put forth by NISRA San Francisco in putting a stop to what many considered to be significant "crack" distribution ring aboard the base.

"As recent as 25 Aug 88, Capt Vaught again praised the overall effort of NISRA San Francisco personnel when he informed me that he had been congratulated by numerous members of the "San Francisco Breakfast Club" (senior military/local high ranking civilians) who had heard of the convictions and for the positive, affirmative anti-narcotics efforts aboard NAVSTA Treasure Island.

"Special Agent David G. Roward served as the case control agent while Special Agent Henry E. Rodney acted in a shallow undercover role making purchases from the subjects and co-subjects of the investigations. Both Special Agents Roward and Roney worked long and hard in order to achieve the success ultimately realized when the guilty verdicts and subsequent sentences were handed down.

"Special Agent Roney's participation is particularly noteworthy in as much as he was performing, under the leadership and guidance of Special Agent Roward, at the GS-07 level (no prior law enforcement experience) during the pending stages of the investigations. Special Agents Dayne R. West, Norbert F. Deminne, and Michael A. Pascoe (ASAC) also participated in and contributed to the success of the investigations."

As a side note, Special Agent Roward was tested and qualified as an "expert witness" during the general court-martial of one of the Navy men.

Congratulations to Mr. Michael F. Brown, Head of the Classification Management Division of the Information and Personnel Security Directorate, for his superior and sustained performance.

Mr. Brown has continued to distinguish himself in his supervisory

capacity by not only managing the department of the Navy's information security program effectively but also undertaking several major tasks impacting upon the security of the country and security management throughout the Navy, according to Special Agent Van Page, Director of the Information and Personnel Security Directorate.

Mr. Brown's achievements include the following:

- * He wrote and edited the information security portion of the new Navy Information and Personnel Security Regulation, OPNAVINST 5510.1H. This major accomplishment ensures that new DoD Navy is in compliance with important new security procedures for protection of classified information. The new 5510.1H not only is a complete revision of the former regulation, it has new format and style which makes it easier to modify as new changes occur.

- * He led a team of Code 21 professional and clerical personnel who worked approximately 600, very intensive, manhours involving assembly, review, redaction, sanitization, and reproduction of a large number of complex documents vital to the prosecution in the case of United States of America vs Bernie Zettl. This included 12-14 hour days and weekends responding to a court order while he still managed the routine matters of his branch. He succeeded in completing the work within very short suspense dates and the government prosecution has proceeded.

- * He has turned the dormant "Rankin" system of Navy Classification Guides into a dynamic and up-to-date system. A specialist was hired to assume control and to redesign the program and to date 500 of 650 classification guides are updated and published.

- * He has organized his branch into a highly motivated unit performing one of the most significant functions of the command: Security.

On April 13, 1987, the body of an enlisted U.S. Navy woman was

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discovered in a ditch by Spanish authorities approximately five miles from the Naval Station at Rota, Spain. Her clothes were scattered around her body. She had been beaten and stabbed.

NISRA Rota was requested to assist in the investigation. The investigation disclosed the victim was married to a U.S. Navy member. However, the subsequent investigation revealed that the couple was having marital problems.

During an interrogation, the husband denied killing the victim, but was inconsistent in his statements. He was tried in military court, which returned a unanimous guilty verdict of premeditated murder. His sentence included to life imprisonment, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1 and forfeiture all pay and allowances. Good job to Special Agents H. Garcia, R. Sanchez and all participating agents.

NSIC's Law Enforcement and Physical Security (LEPS) Assistance Teams and Mobile Training Teams (MTT) continue to do an outstanding job.

LEPS Teams advise commanders how to upgrade security while MTTs instruct Navy personnel in such things as shipboard engagement tactics and other security and anti-terrorism courses. There are two LEPS Teams and two MTTs, with one each stationed at Norfolk, Virginia and San Diego, California. They are part of NSIC's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate (Code 24).

The LEPS Team Atlantic (LEPSLANT) developed a model security plan for all CINCLANTFLT installations, which is now being implemented at Atlantic Fleet shore-base activities, according to LT Paul Norris, Head of Oversight and Assistance for the LEPS program at NSICHQ.

"This means the format for base security plans will now be the same for LANTFLEET shore-base activities," LT Norris said, adding that the team received a letter of commendation from Vice Adm. Frank B. Kelso, II, CINCLANTFLT.

Meanwhile, Security Specialist Mike Lewis, developed a generic plan for

the COMNAVBASE area of responsibility, which includes a major portion of the Southwest.

"Mike is also wrapping up a 179-day TAD tour as the regional security officer for the Joint Task Force Middle East," LT Norris said.

The Summary of Code 24 Field Operations for calendar year 1987 shows some impressive figures for the LEPS Teams and MTTs.

During that period MITLANT trained a total of 1,722 personnel as follows: 328 in 20 Physical Security Supervisors Courses, 104 in five Shipboard Security Engagement Tactics Courses, 1,233 in 11 Anti-Terrorism briefings, 20 in one USMC Cadre Training-Physical Security Course, 10 in one USMC Crisis Response Training Course, and 27 in one Physical Security/Anti-terrorism Program for the tidewater Area Shore Patrol.

MITPAC trained a total of 5,553 in 1987, including: 193 in three Physical Security Supervisors Courses, 412 in 22 Shipboard Security Engagement Tactics Courses, 4,056 in 35 Anti-Terrorism briefings, 64 in one three-day course on the PR-24 baton, 700 in 25 Special Security Courses, and 34 in one course on Small Unit Tactics.

The disparity between the personnel trained by MITLANT and MITPAC in the category of Anti-Terrorism briefings was due to the course's greater applicability to OCONUS and MITPAC's much larger overseas Navy Population. The additional imbalance in Shipboard Security Engagement Tactics is due to MITLANT not assuming responsibility for that course until 1987.

In training conducted in Europe by MITLANT, 42 personnel were trained in two Physical Security Supervisors Courses, while 37 received training at one Anti-Terrorism briefing.

LEPSLANT conducted 41 assistance visits in 1987, augmented two Navy Inspector General inspections, augmented 27 other inspector general inspections, and conducted nine other lectures and visits. There were 80 Military Working Dog (MWD) teams evaluated and five MWD teams which supported Secret Service or Department of State activities.

In Europe, LEPSLANT conducted two assistance visits, augmented 10

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inspector general inspections and evaluated 17 MWD teams.

LEPSPAC conducted 38 assistance visits in 1987, augmented 16 inspector general inspections, and conducted 23 other lectures and visits. There were 161 MWDs evaluated and 10 MWD teams that supported Secret Service or Department of State activities.

On December 11, 1987, the Neptune Township Police Department was investigating the attempted murder of an Asbury Park, New Jersey man who had been shot six times with a .32 caliber handgun.

A suspect had been identified but his whereabouts were unknown. NISRA Earle, New, Jersey was notified that the suspect in the shooting was the brother of the suspect of a recent narcotics investigation conducted by NISRA Earle under a joint narcotics operation with the Bayshore Narcotics Task Force and the Monmouth County Narcotics Strike Force.

An NIS cooperating witness was

directed to set up another meet with the brother who had already made two cocaine sales. During the course of the drug transaction, the drug dealer stated that his brother was involved in a shooting incident in Neptune Township earlier that day and he was trying to effect transportation for him out of the state of New Jersey to Staten Island, New York.

The narcotics suspect asked the cooperating witness and an undercover police officer to help. They agreed and were led to the hideout of the shooting suspect who they put in their vehicle and proceeded to drive toward Staten Island.

Their vehicle was subsequently stopped by Neptune Township police officers who identified the shooting suspect and arrested him. The suspect was subsequently placed in jail under with bail set at \$125,000. Congratulations to Neptune Township Police, the Monmouth County Narcotics Strike Force and Special Agents Charles E. Gerndt, Anthony P. Hallinan and Paul Ciccarella of NISRA Earle.

FIVE REGIONS RECEIVE COMPACT NIS EXHIBITS

A smaller, lighter version of the NIS exhibit has been issued to five of the NISROs in the continental United States.

NIS Northeast Region, NIS Mid-Atlantic Region, NIS Southeast Region, NIS Northwest Region and NIS Southwest Region were issued one of the new exhibits earlier this year. As soon as funds are available, additional exhibits will be made.

When stored in their carrying cases, the exhibits will fit into the trunks of most medium-size cars.

Special Agents in these regions interested in using the exhibit for recruiting or law enforcement community functions should contact their local NISRO.





RETIRED RING-IN

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

A LIGHTHEARTED LOOK BACK

ONI IN THE EARLY 60'S WAS NOT WHAT KERSENBROCK EXPECTED

Mr. Allan J. Kersenbrock retired in 1984 following a distinguished career as an NIS Special Agent, which included a tour of duty Vietnam. He was the Regional Director for Operations in Europe at the time of his retirement.

By Mr. Allan J. Kersenbrock
Retired NIS Special Agent

As a kid growing up in Kansas snow sledding was one of the most eagerly anticipated and fully exploited activities of my young life, even if there were only two sledable hills in the entire town. I truly did love snow sledding but I always found it hard to reconcile the long, tough slog back uphill with the quick ride down, however free, easy and exhilarating that ride might be.

I find myself experiencing something roughly similar as I glide into my fourth year of retirement with time now flying by like the crisp winter air that whistled by my ears on that downhill run of nearly fifty years ago. Similar yes but wistfully different in that I need no longer make the long climb back.

The pleasant glide continues with

each day that flashes past taking me further away from my days as a NIS special agent. The NIS that was the central part of my life for so long I see now receding away toward the distant horizon.

It was with a real sense of enjoyment then that I received copies of the NIS fall bulletin and the slick PR brochure "THIS IS THE NIS", provided courtesy of Headquarters.

Like a bald patch in the snow it stopped the glide and I welcomed the temporary halt, immediately taking both documents to a nearby figurative snowbank (aka barcalounger) where I parked my ample rear and read both cover to cover.

During the nostalgic reflections that ensued I slowly and rather sadly realized that although a few of my contemporaries and goodly number of my near contemporaries remained among the active agent corps, there were many, many more whose names I do not know, whose faces I will never see and whose experiences I will never share.

In addition to inducing a certain pensiveness this thought made me feel vaguely uncomfortable. At first I found myself feeling defensive, making mental comparisons between the agent

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corps of which I was a part and the young, highly trained, professional agent corps portrayed in the slick brochure, which came through even after the PR hype had been discounted.

And while I was forced to concede quantum advances in breadth and probable depth of training, experience and overall professionalism, New corps over Old, I easily satisfied myself that the agents of my day were just as eager, just as enthusiastic, and lacked none of the dedication, competitive spirit and professional outlook exhibited by the present day corps.

But the uneasiness I felt went beyond nostalgic reflections and during the musings of the next several days, with my sled still parked in that long ago Kansas snow bank, I realized my discontent was little more than my reluctance to accept the reality that I was no longer a part of the NIS agent corps. A reality that comes later than sooner to most retirees I would imagine.

"I loved being a special agent because I truly believed in what we were doing."

To be ashamedly truthful I felt like a member of a winning relay team who watches from the sidelines as the trophy, medals and attention are given to the one team member who ran the last leg of the race. Ashamedly because I hesitate to admit that during my active NIS days the need for recognition had been a significant motivating factor. I suppose it was, but even so I loved being a special agent because I truly believed in what we were doing.

I know that I accepted any assignment as personal challenge and I sought out opportunities to test myself, and God knows that I was amply rewarded in every sense of the word. Suffice it to say that I loved my job and that I respected and continually marveled at the dedication and talent of those around me.

Nearly all of my memories evoke positive, pleasurable feelings and I recall some very good times indeed, remembering as well, the difficult times and underfunded years, and the real sacrifices made by so many.

But those sacrifices were not made with an eye on any presumed ultimate benefit for those to follow. Any sacrifices were made voluntarily, if grudgingly, to accommodate the times.

Why then did I still feel vaguely discomfited? Certainly I did not believe a debt was owed by the New to the Old.

The very nature of a dynamic organization dictates that it be oriented toward the future, not the past. Very simply I was unhappy because I wanted very much to tell new agents about the old days, about the tough, uphill slog. So with great facility I rationalized that the New had a vital need to know about "their" past.

Such knowledge, I cleverly reasoned, not only would create a more clearly defined sense of place within the organization, but, drawing on Abraham Lincoln I aphoristically declaimed that one cannot know where he is or where he is going unless he knows where he has been.

But to where can one turn for information on the past history of the Naval Investigative Service, where are the chronicles of the past repositied?

There are no battle streamers affixed to the Director's flag to give evidence of successful campaigns and extraordinary deeds of daring done. There is no NIS hall of fame or all time record book. No, the past history of NIS is written in the lives of the individual agents and with every retirement a large chunk of that history floats away eventually to disappear like the iceberg that falls from the glacier face and drifts out to sea.

But this need not and should not happen. Many retirees would welcome the opportunity to share his or her recollections of times past and those memories should be preserved, all of them, those that brighten as well as those that blot the organizational escutcheon.

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Such recorded memories would be of great inherent value and would provide the Old with a needed opportunity to brag, recount, embellish and confess.

Further, I believe that such recollections will provide convincing testimony that many ideas, techniques and experiences now considered by the New to be unique or even revolutionary are neither so new nor original as they might think.

Incidentally, it will provide the New with an opportunity to see the Old as something more than unknown, short-haired men in an old photograph who sported skinny ties, wide lapels and cuffs on their pants.

It is in this spirit then that I offer some of my personal recollections, dedicated to all those bright and shiny modern day NIS warriors who so easily traverse that part of the path of progress hacked out so laboriously by all those who have gone before.

I offer a glimpse at another agent corps, one whose level of expertise and professional sophistication was one generation removed, but one that loved the thrill of the chase not one whit less.

I joined the NIS, then ONI, in July 1962, four months after the birth of my fourth (and last) child. I was thirty two years of age and had spent the previous eight years as a Honolulu police officer, all the while attending the University of Hawaii where I clawed and scrabbled my way to a BA degree.

The profession of law enforcement held little appeal for me. I joined HPD in 1954 shortly after my discharge from the Army because the job was available and with a wife and one kid I did not have the luxury of lounging about until I found my proper calling, whatever that might have been, TV Evangelist perhaps, who knows.

While I did not really like much of routine, of lower level police work I did enjoy my three years as a detective, hence my gravitation towards and eventual acceptance by NIS in 1962.

Needless to say when I reported aboard I was not your average wide-eyed, Ivy League preppie, nor was I yet a wizened, hard edged, butt kicking ex-cop.

Not that my police years had been a waste of time. It had been a rather valuable watershed period: my personal, political and social philosophy had been transformed from liberal to conservative, I learned how to keep fear at arms length, and I had developed a serviceable reservoir of cynicism, the healthy Wildean sort, that of the idealist turned inside out. And, fortunately, eight years of police work had nothing to dampen my sense of humor.

"I was required to tell neighbors and friends only that I was a research analyst..."

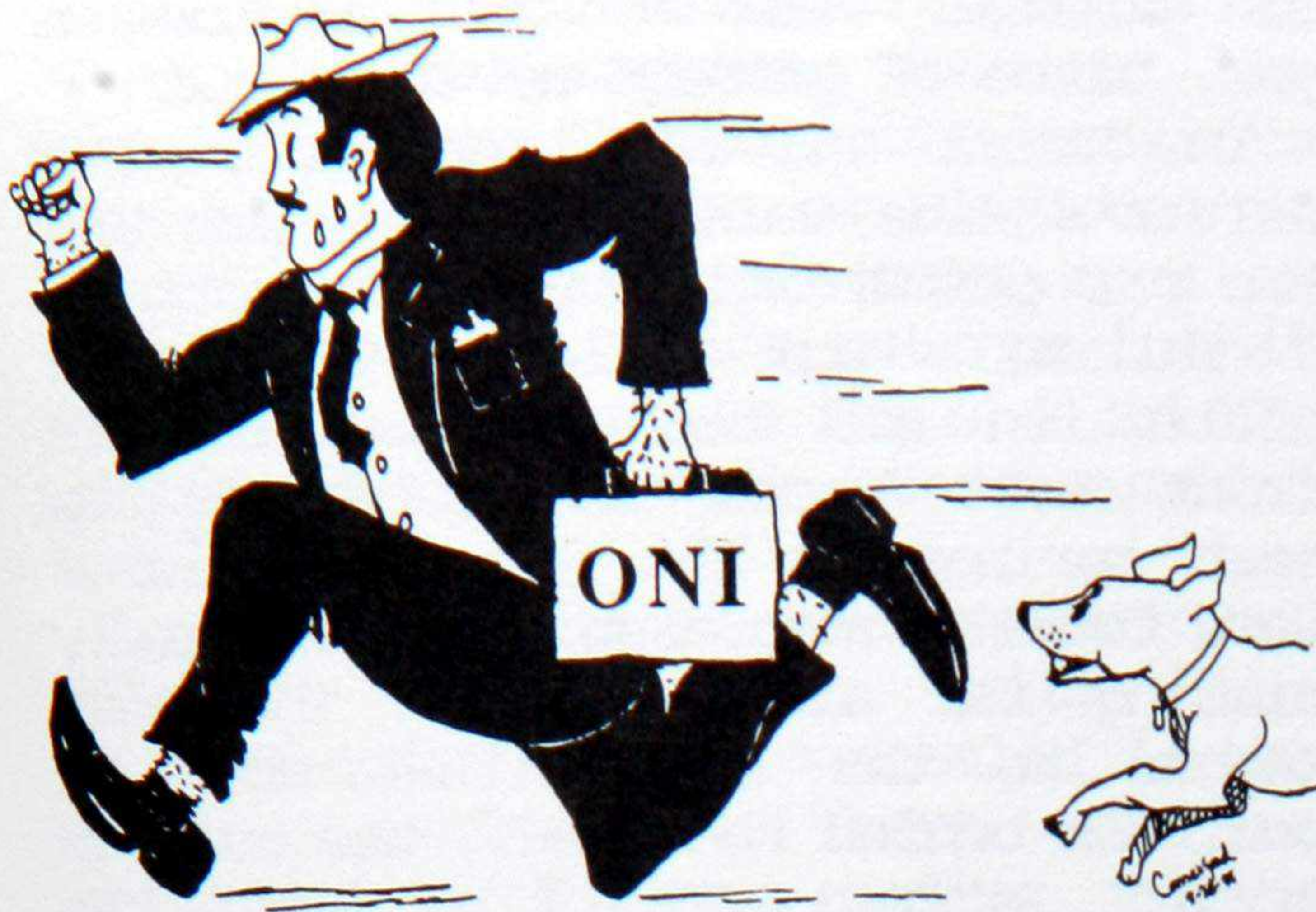
During my NIS pre-employment interview I was rather intrigued on being informed that I would be required to tell neighbors and friends only that I was a research analyst with no further mention of The Office of Naval Intelligence.

I was further convinced of the high purpose of my new calling when on a stroll through the office during that first visit I chanced a glance at a four drawer file safe and clearly saw that one drawer was labeled "Berlin". No doubt about it, this was the big time!

It was only after I was securely aboard that I discovered that my Research Analyst duties consisted primarily of dodging neighborhood dogs in pursuit of developed informants to complete my required monthly quota of twenty completed Background Investigations, and that the drawer labeled "Berlin" belonged to Special Agent Edward Berlin, whose cubbyhole office was one door down the hall from my own.

I was nevertheless delighted with my new job, pleasant, interesting people to work with and I knew that I would quickly advance to criminal investigations, the better to take advantage of my experience, and more importantly to get away from doing BI's which I considered boring and totally without challenge.

(Continued)



DOG-DODGING ON BI'S

Consequently, in order to impress, I produced BI's like crazy, this in the face of occasional whispered reminders by several of my fellow "research analysts" that in terms of BI leads completed, this month's record would be considered next month's quota. I benignly ignored this advice, since I was fairly sure that it was not me they were worried about.

But it was not all work and no play. I had ample time to stop and smell the flowers, and I did so, lying on my back among them from time to time, and I never failed to see the humor in most situations, no matter how deeply buried.

I suppose I looked for it occasionally when it wasn't really there. But that was not to say that I was not in deadly earnest about my job.

I wanted to be the very best and truly strived for just that. But I have always believed that one need not be solemn to be serious, and while that philosophy has caused me some difficulty along the way, especially from the fortunately rare, high risen humorless types, it did not prevent me from being the first of my basic class group to be promoted to GS grades 12 through 15. (Vic Palmucci, eat your heart out).

Shortly after my discovery that Berlin was a co-worker and not an area of immanent assignment, I was issued my first set of credentials which were little more than a small card signed by the local District Intelligence Officer. The card identified me as an "Agent", Special Agent status presumably to be later conferred if

all went well.

The ID card was somewhat smaller than the aperture in the temporary credential case so it was always slightly askew when displayed. But that wasn't as worrisome to me as the case itself. It was fashioned from very soft leather which made it wrinkled and floppy, roughly similar to an old boot tongue. Mine curled up in my pocket requiring that it be unrolled like a small scroll whenever being displayed. I would show it ever so briefly, one hand pulling up, the other holding down, then cram it back into my coat pocket where it would snap back into a little wrinkled tube.

Some years later during the late 60's I was talking about those shabby temporary credentials with Doc "Good Buddy" Reid, then DRDO at NISRO Norfolk.

Doc laughed and told me about his first creds when he came aboard sometime in the late 40's as I recall. He said he was given an assignment his first day by the local DIO to report to a ship to investigate an incident. Having nothing that identified him as a Navy employee, let alone an "ONI" Agent, he so informed the DIO. The DIO hesitated, Doc said, then ripped the letterhead off of a sheet of office stationery, handed it to him saying, "use this".

I learned several useful lessons from Doc Reid. One important one was the effectiveness of the good natured approach in all personal relationships. Another was to never attempt to swap old-time stories with any agent whose date on board precedes your own, even if only by one day.

Not too long after I had been issued my boot tongue encased Agent ID card I was assigned an automobile. Not only would I hold the keys and get to use it every day, it was mine to drive back and forth to work.

I was responsible for washing it now and then, cleaning out the surveillance litter occasionally (i.e. Hostess Twinky wrappers, chocolate milk cartons etc.) and insuring that it was always topped off with good 68 octane Navy gasoline.

My fellow agents also advised me to be ready with an imaginative

(Continued)

explanation should beach sand, grocery receipts, Christmas tree needles and such like be discovered in the trunk.

The office fleet consisted of two 1957 Chevrolets and a covey of Nash Ramblers. For those too young to have seen a Nash automobile, suffice it to say they were a typical American Motors product, sort of an early day Yugo.

All of the Ramblers were painted flat black, and except for the door handles were chromeless. The interiors were your basic stark, enlivened just a touch by PX fiber seat covers, front and back. All had standard transmissions that malfunctioned and could never be properly repaired.

The steering column mounted shift lever, which had a range much like your average Montgomery Ward riding mower which was delicate, finicky and eccentric. Some of the Ramblers had no low gear, others no second or third, and at least one no neutral.

This was bothersome of course but no big deal when scouting up BI leads, another matter however when in hot pursuit of a 6J (somehow that does not sound just right). Repeated bucking, second gear start ups in slow moving traffic by a flat black Rambler sporting a five foot non-telescoping antenna attracted no small amount of disdainful attention.

Now I was admittedly new at the game, but I had difficulty in suppressing the occasional random thought that this was not really the mark of a crack, clandestine outfit.

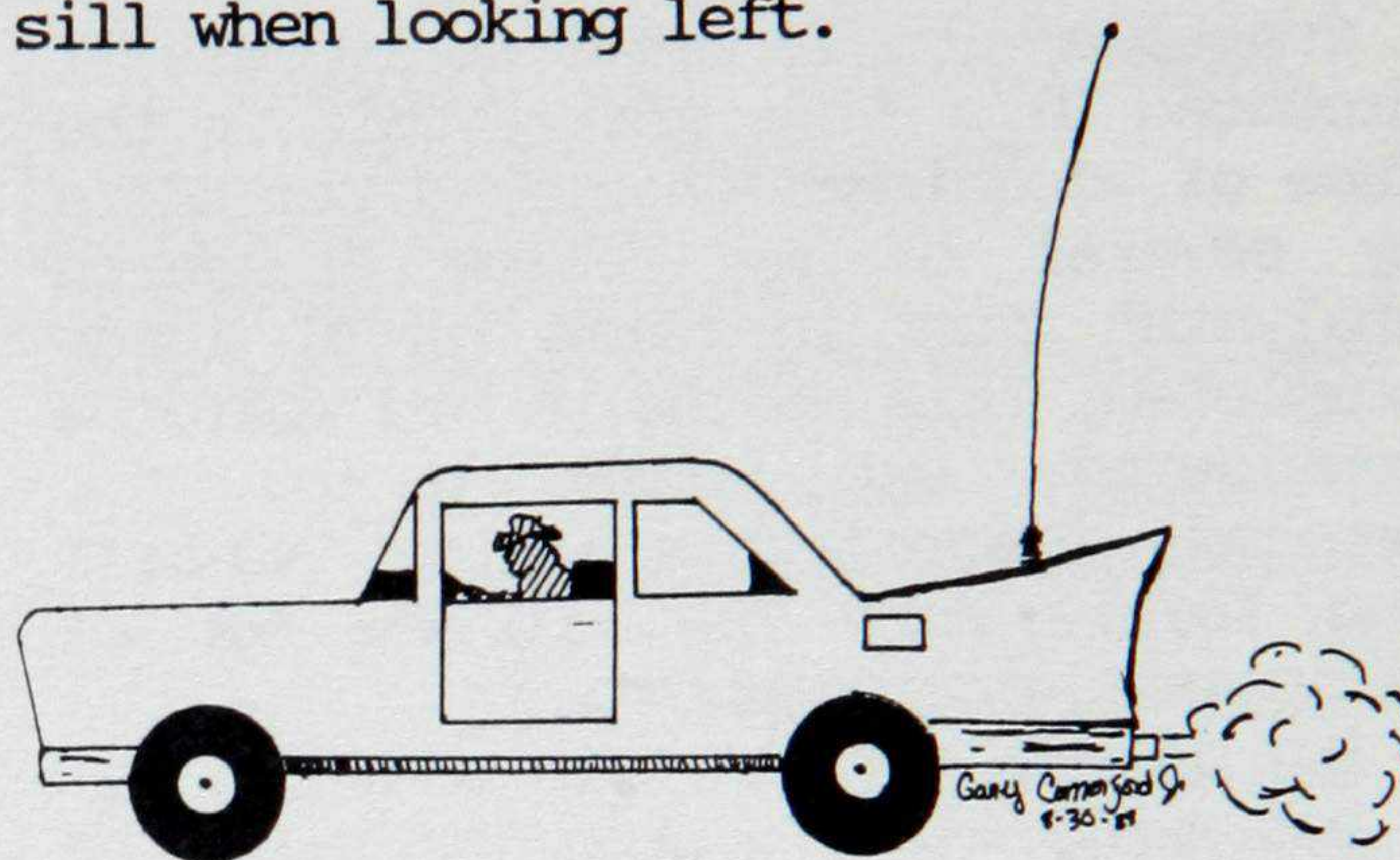
At any rate I liked the idea of having a second car, so to speak, and I was fully prepared to accept one of those Nash beauties. Imagine my surprise then when I was handed the keys to one of the two '57 Chevies!

Having come aboard with some criminal investigative background, I quickly surmised that my experience was being subtly recognized in the assignment of cars, and I accepted those keys with quiet and humble satisfaction, betraying but the barest flicker of a prideful smile.

How pride can blind. I need not tell you who are familiar with the ways of NIS that my newly assigned 1957 Chevrolet was an absolute piece

of garbage. Automatic transmission yes, piece of garbage nevertheless.

The front and rear springs on the driver's side were totally sprung and the car permanently listed to port at a rather sharp angle. This same affliction had been visited on the front seat where unaccountable the seat springs in the drivers position were totally compressed, or completely missing for all I knew. The seat sagged to the extent that when in position behind the wheel, the average driver stared directly into the speedometer when facing front, and peered just over the top of the door sill when looking left.



I drove that car like that for nearly one full year being told whenever repairs were requested that it was near survey, too costly, soon to be replaced, etc. Handling was tricky on high speed turns (35 mph or so), rock solid when turning left, absolutely scary when tuning right. As can be imagined I spent many hours pondering on how my car, any car for that matter, could wind up in such shape.

"It was as if the car had suffered the automotive equivalent of a stroke."

It was as if the car had suffered the automotive equivalent of a stroke. Had it been driven by some gigantic, pituitary goon before NIS acquired it? Did it fall off a pier? Was it the ultimate recall -- unrecalled?

I never found out. But I drove it, made believe that I sort of preferred the deep bucket, left list mode of

(Continued)

motoring, and bragged about my automatic transmission whenever the black Rambler brigade made humorous reference to the car or resorted to callow humor at my expense; such as rushing into my office to report that my Chevy had fallen on its side in the parking lot, or some other similar crudity.

As I recall all of the Ramblers and Chevies had radios with the transceivers cleverly concealed in the glove compartment. There were no commercial AM-FM type radios in the car, however, so that anyone looking in and seeing no radio naturally assumed that the five foot rigid antenna mounted on the starboard side was not an antenna at all, but a lightning rod possibly or a ceiling feeler or some such. As a matter of fact they did inadvertently serve this latter purpose on occasion.

Driving through a low roofed, multi-level concrete parking garage could be an interesting experience with that five foot steel whip slapping each girder along the way. Made those stripped down tinny Ramblers ring like a bell. Just the thing for making a 2 a.m. check to see if subject's car was still in his third level stall.

There were times when I wanted to remove the antenna and leave it off anyway, because of the unreliability of the radios in general. I don't recall whether or where we had our relay in the city, but our signals registered pretty consistently in the one by one range, and on more than one occasion I can recall an agent resorting to just plain old yelling for short distance communication.

Successful radio transmissions were many times dependent upon ones ability to understand a message transmitted entirely in microphone on-off button clicks. At least we were attempting to be professional.

In addition to our mobile radio equipment the office had a number of pieces of "portable radio gear, portable that is depending upon the size, strength and endurance of the user.

One such item was the "lunch box" transceiver. True it was about the size of a lunch box, but it weighed a ton. With a little practice the

average man could carry it suitcase fashion rather unobtrusively, although the unusual state of the cords and veins on one's neck gave hint that something other than lunch was in the box.

There was a smaller unit we sometimes used when someone was being wired for a meet of some sort, usually dope related. This small unit was affixed to the small of the back by engineers tape or duct tape with the mike button wired down the sleeve. Again click-click communication was employed. We did use it successfully many times, especially in the late 60's while at Camp Lejeune (much more on CLNC later).

Its use required a very gutsy agent with very loose clothes, who could walk away from you all the while keeping his back from view. Should anyone touch the back of an agent so rigged, or get even a close look for that matter, the wearer had little choice but to rapidly back pedal, unless of course he was able to convince the desperados that it was his regular habit to carry an extra carton of cigarettes in that fashion.

Special Agent John Cusack was an early practitioner of the humpback technique, and one of the very best. Not that he was always an eager volunteer, but he was demonically successful and came through those perilous times without visible injury.

I often think of Little John and marvel. He had mastered the art so definitively that even today he could probably mingle in any crowd managing all the while to keep the small of his back out of all sight lines....."Who was that backless man", the simple but honest townsfolk murmured in mystified admiration....

Many early special agents like John Cusack acquired a wide variety of operational skills through sheer necessity, not though NIS formal training, because such training did not exist.

It was a case of policy following practice. If it worked and was approved of, such technique eventually would be adopted, formalized and then taught at Agents Basic School or at in-office training sessions. If some

(Continued)

new operational practice did not work or was not approved of, it was quietly abandoned, hopefully before too many knew about it and/or censure resulted.

When I came aboard in July of 1962 NIS had only one manual and to characterize it as insufficient is being charitable in the extreme.

It is not my intention to sound mean spirited in this criticism. Many of those agents who were veterans when I came aboard had invested much good will and intelligent hard work in an effort to create an effective, cohesive entity out of the amorphous mass that was ONI after WWII.

But much of their effort was necessarily geared toward organizational requirements with almost total emphasis on Background Investigations and related Internal Security concerns. Consequently most office manuals and instructions were heavy on administrative procedures and light on operational technique, especially those relating to criminal investigations or sophisticated procedures in general.

So if you needed help or ideas on possible approaches to consider in pursuit of a complicated investigation, the NIS manual was not the best source to turn to for answers. Many criminal categories in

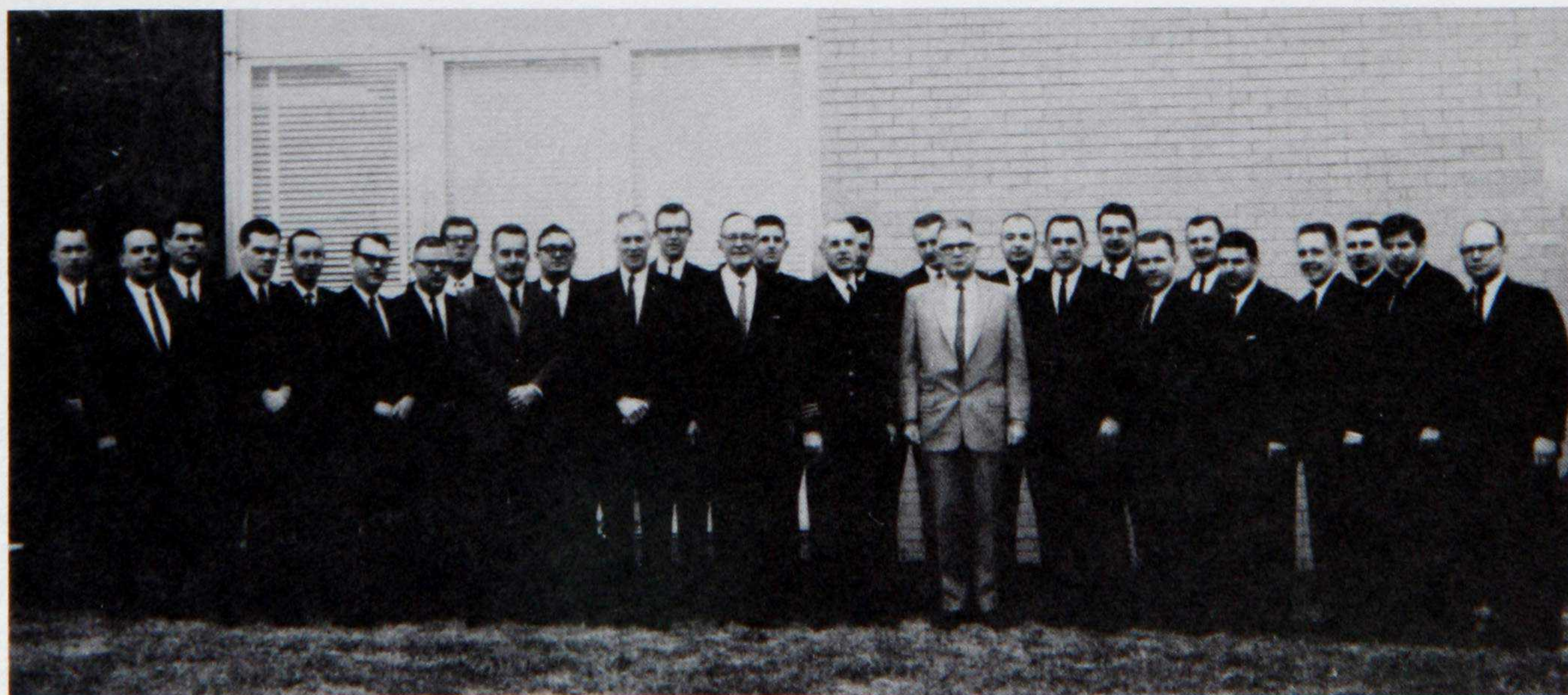
the manual were discussed only in terms of what sections of the law are violated by transgressors.

An illustrative example of inadequacy was the paucity of information on the handling of evidence. Many offices did not have an evidence locker or storage area. Seized evidence was routinely held in the agents file drawer. Evidence forms and handling procedures were developed as dictated by need by various field offices, independent most times of the NISRO, let alone NISHQ centralized control.

These were the days of trial and error and some of the lessons learned were painful, but necessary, since many of those early lessons are now standard practice, if not formal policy.

I attended agents basic school in January 1964, seventeen months after my initial hire. Rather an extended period of OJT but this was not uncommon in those days of little money and reduced hiring and I looked forward to the school with an anticipation that was fueled not only by the wait of nearly a year and a half, but by the fact that I had not left Hawaii for seventeen years and had never been east of the Mississippi.

(Continued)



ONI BASIC AGENT CLASS 3B-64

ONI Agent Allan J. Kersenbrock, wearing glasses, is eighth from the left in the back. In those days Special Agent status was not conferred until the successful completion of a probationary period which usually lasted about a year.

The problem presented by my total lack of winter clothing was solved by borrowing a number of mothballed items from several more traveled fellow agents. As a consequence my wardrobe could best be described as very early eclectic.

This was not of paramount concern to me however, and the fact that my overcoat was a size or two too big and resembled more the greatcoat of a Civil War soldier made me no less appreciative when during my first week in Alexandria the area was covered in nearly a foot of snow, reportedly the biggest snowfall in over ten years.

Much of Basic School concerned itself with Background Investigations and related topics. Criminal investigation was taught, but it took a definite back seat. In fact, it was denigrated by a number of instructors.

"I remember all too clearly being told that BI's (background investigations) were our 'bread and butter'."

I remember all too clearly the repeated phrase, that BI's were "our bread and butter". Anyone can investigate a criminal case, it was said, but it took a real pro to conduct a solid Background Investigation. Not all the basic students believed this, if any did, reasoning that if it were true why were all newly hired men assigned to the BI squad before graduating, depending on some demonstrated talent, to the criminal or security type investigations.

I believed then as I do now that a truly accomplished criminal investigator can do it all.

This point is still in dispute of course; the good Code 23 (Criminal Investigations) man versus the good Code 22 (Counterintelligence) man.

At the basic school, and later as well, I got the feeling that many NIS agents who came with police backgrounds were looked upon as crude, unlettered, door kicking types who held little promise, Special Agent Wojohowiz (you remember the TV show "Barney Miller"?), if you will.

I personally resented this, of course. Although I was ready to admit that not all former police officers did make good NIS agents, nor did all former school teachers, or accountants, or speakers of Chinese.

But throughout my career I have met a number of purely intelligence types who were hollow dilettantes lacking genuine insight into human behavior, albeit smoothly articulate and seemingly successful at their calling.

I have met very few if any former successful detectives I could so describe. But it is just possible that the prejudice has different roots. It might be uncomfortable for some to be in the presence of police detective types since their bull hockey sensors are calibrated in nanosniffs as it were.

But, enough of this defensive self justification and back to the winter of 64.

NISHQ was then housed in an odd looking green (blue?) building in Alexandria which was about a block from the Lamplighter restaurant and within walking distance of the Clarendon motel at which most basic students stayed.

" Each apartment at Clarendon was shared by four students. Meal allowances being meager, most students stocked up on groceries..."

Each apartment at the Clarendon was shared by four students. Meal allowances being meager, most students stocked up on groceries and cooked breakfast and dinner in, with the related chores being shared. That experience itself is worth a chapter, but will be left for another day.

The month long course consisted mostly of lectures with great boring blocks being given over to lectures on the law. Most of these were given by a senior NIS Supervisor, a very knowledgeable, intelligent, careful man whom I truly admire and respect, but his lecture technique was

dreadful. His delivery was one long, unvarying, sleep inducing monotone in a voice that ranged from the high summer drone of a dragon fly to the steady background rumble and hum of a refrigerator, then, oh so slowly, back again.

Compounding the problem were the late hours I was keeping (sightseeing of course) and the welcome but deadly placement of my seat immediately adjacent to a radiator that was turned up to the maximum to keep out the unusually cold January.

" I knew I was in deep trouble when my eyelids began to droop at 8:30 a.m. ..."

I knew I was in deep trouble when my eyelids began to droop at 8:30 a.m. with four or so hours until lunch. I drooled on the desk and regularly experienced the heart stopping head snap known to all would-be classroom nappers. And my inner lips still bear the scars of my repeated attempts to force my eyelids up by sheer will and the use of self inflicted pain.

Also remembered was the ever present dread that during one of my brief and oh so relaxed doze offs I would convulsively grunt, or otherwise draw unwanted attention to myself, revealing thereby my wickedness and lack of serious purpose. But my fears were not realized, in no small part because I had mastered the art of the cobra bob and weave, even in a state of somnolent haze, keeping my drooping head directly behind the one in front, and out of official view.

I recall the overlong and far too detailed photography classes which to my unappreciative mind were concerned more with teaching one how to field strip a camera then how to take a picture. We were deluged with all manner of technical detail, detail that would have swamped Ansel Adams, let alone myself, who did not know an F stop from a bus stop and really did not mind that I didn't.

In the 18 months I had been aboard I had never seen a camera in my home

office. I suppose they had one. But I took the obligatory notes and was frankly thankful for anything that gave respite from the drone-drone lectures.

We did spend several hours on an indoor pistol range and all was rather routine except for one incident that stands out as a highlight of sorts.

The instructor in the class spent several hours talking about pistols, and ammunition, and shooting, and positions and perils, like all pistol range instructors do, while the anxious students patiently wait, eager to get on with it.

This instructor was a special agent assigned to NISHQ and was obviously quite enamored with his teaching technique, and his vast knowledge of gun lore and his ability as a marksman.

What his regular job was at headquarters I had no idea, nor did I know anything about him personally. But he struck me as the type commonly referred to as a "gun nut"...one of those guys you sometimes see at a pistol range by himself target shooting with his personally owned, ebony handled, commemorative edition, .45 caliber automatic, standing impeccably angled, off hand akimbo, scoping each shot after carefully removing his WWII bomber pilot style yellow tinted shooting glasses in order to get a better view through his personally owned 50 power target scope.

Now I am not saying our instructor was this type, but his manner led me to accept that he probably was. He was attired in the usual suit and had his gun holstered on his right hip under his coat, such concealment contributing quietly to the aura of modest but earnest reserve that emanates from the professional shootist.

At any rate, after a detailed, by the numbers explanation, he announced that he was going to demonstrate for the group the proper quick draw technique.

Facing us with hands at his side he stared toward the horizon, at peace with himself, serenely unaware of the imagined reverie shattering event that was about to demand that he spring

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into deadly action. At a given internal signal he flipped the coat back with his right hand, and with one graceful sweeping motion, upholstered his weapon, thrusting it forward with both hands as he bent his knees assuming the classic shooters crouch.

Flawless, except that as he thrust the gun forward the hammer caught on his right coat tail spinning him jerkedly to the left and damn near off his feet. My natural reaction was to burst forth with a loud derisive cackle, because what had just taken place was really my kind of funny.

However, having been repeatedly warned by my Supervising Agent that smart alecking was to be avoided at all costs I restrained myself, albeit with no little effort. But the image was delicious and sustained me in many a darker moment throughout the rest of the course. I still draw on it as a matter of fact.

The one semi-large scale practical exercises during the course was the surveillance problem. No automobiles in those days, strictly a foot surveillance with the use of taxis and busses as appropriate. A classmate who like myself had several years of law enforcement experience was picked as one of the student team leaders and I was chosen to lead another team.

The surveillance problem was laid out so that two teams following two "hares" would start out in different points in D.C., go through all the slick and tricky maneuvers usually inflicted upon basic students, cross paths around noon with the two hares having lunch together, then back to the streets for a couple more meets, phone books marked, taxis hailed, etc.

"...the exodus of the hare triggered a mass exodus of all the lobby loafers..."

My classmate's team and mine were scheduled to have the first go. On the day my team pre-positioned itself amidst the faded potted palm opulence of the old Willard Hotel. Most team members were cleverly hidden behind the obligatory newspaper when the appearance of the hare triggered the mass exodus of all the lobby loafers and we hit the D.C. streets.

Eschewing the use of textbook signals, (i.e. blowing of noses, tying of shoelaces, rubbing of head, lighting of cigarette, etc.) we stuck (undetected) to our hare like glue.

Nothing of official significance occurred that morning, but a sidebar vignette stands out in memory. Our hare jumped in a cab at the greyhound bus depot and we were forced to hustle up another taxi. An empty one pulled in, we jumped in and told the cab driver to step on it and to "follow that cab".

The cabbie was friendly enough but reacted like he had been through this drill before. While he obviously did not share our enthusiasm for fast action, he nevertheless slowly got up to speed and then in a chuckling mumble just loud enough for us to hear said, "Follow dat cab, jus like George Raff..."

I laughed out loud. Again my kind of funny.

Another incident clearly demonstrating ingenuity and the ability to capitalize on an opportunity occurred in the Hot Shoppe restaurant in which several NISHQ observers and both hares were having lunch.

After satisfying ourselves that they were actually going to eat, my fellow team leader and myself ordered up. While waiting for our salisbury steak ala carte, my table mate walked to the coat rack where he proceeded to rifle the coat pockets of the hares, the NISHQ observers and, in an effort to be thorough, the coats of several innocent patrons as well.

He brought his haul back to our table and we eagerly sorted through the booty. I would like to say that this depredation yielded up all manner of valuable information, such as a complete route map of the remainder of the surveillance, but it didn't. It amounted to little more than random notes, pencil stubs, gum, handkerchiefs etc. But I nonetheless considered the feat a daring stroke that easily could have resulted in our first great intelligence coup.

But my bold classmate, not one to confuse intentions with results, disgustedly threw the entire pile into

(Continued)

the restroom trash can, scooping from the hat rack along the way a rather nice trilby hat belonging to one of the NISHQ observers. This hat went into the trash can too, not with malice you understand, but merely as a gesture underscoring our sense of disappointment.

The remainder of the surveillance went smoothly and in at least one case, bareheadedly, but without further excitement.

During the post exercise critique the missing hat was mentioned but any suspicions expressed were general and vague and I was all the more impressed with my classmate's audacious actions and secretly wished that I had played a larger part.

One particular memory related to the basic course needs no effort to recall. It endures in vivid outline. It concerns one of the instructors and his insensitive attitude towards the students in general and to me in particular.

The man was not mean spirited or evil. He was an intelligent man who later compiled a distinguished career lauded with honors and marked by high achievement. But he had a "to the manor born" hauteur that was regularly visited upon those he considered his inferiors, a category into which he unfortunately deposited most of his associates.

"I will admit that Robert Hall got more of my business than did Brooks Brothers at that stage of my career..."

The incident occurred during a pre-surveillance briefing when he was explaining how important it was to dress as the natives of the area in order to blend with the surroundings. At this point he asked me to stand, then proceeded to use me as a negative example of how not to dress. His remarks were not made good naturedly or with humor and they stung.

I will admit that Robert Hall got more of my business than did Brooks Brothers at that stage of my career, but this was not wholly a matter of

choice. My clothes were neither flashy nor early Columbo.

I've never been able to comprehend how it happened he was able to strike my vitals with what I knew for him was merely an off hand shot. But it had penetrated deep and lodged hard. I was embarrassed and hurt. I have never forgotten that feeling nor the man who induced it.

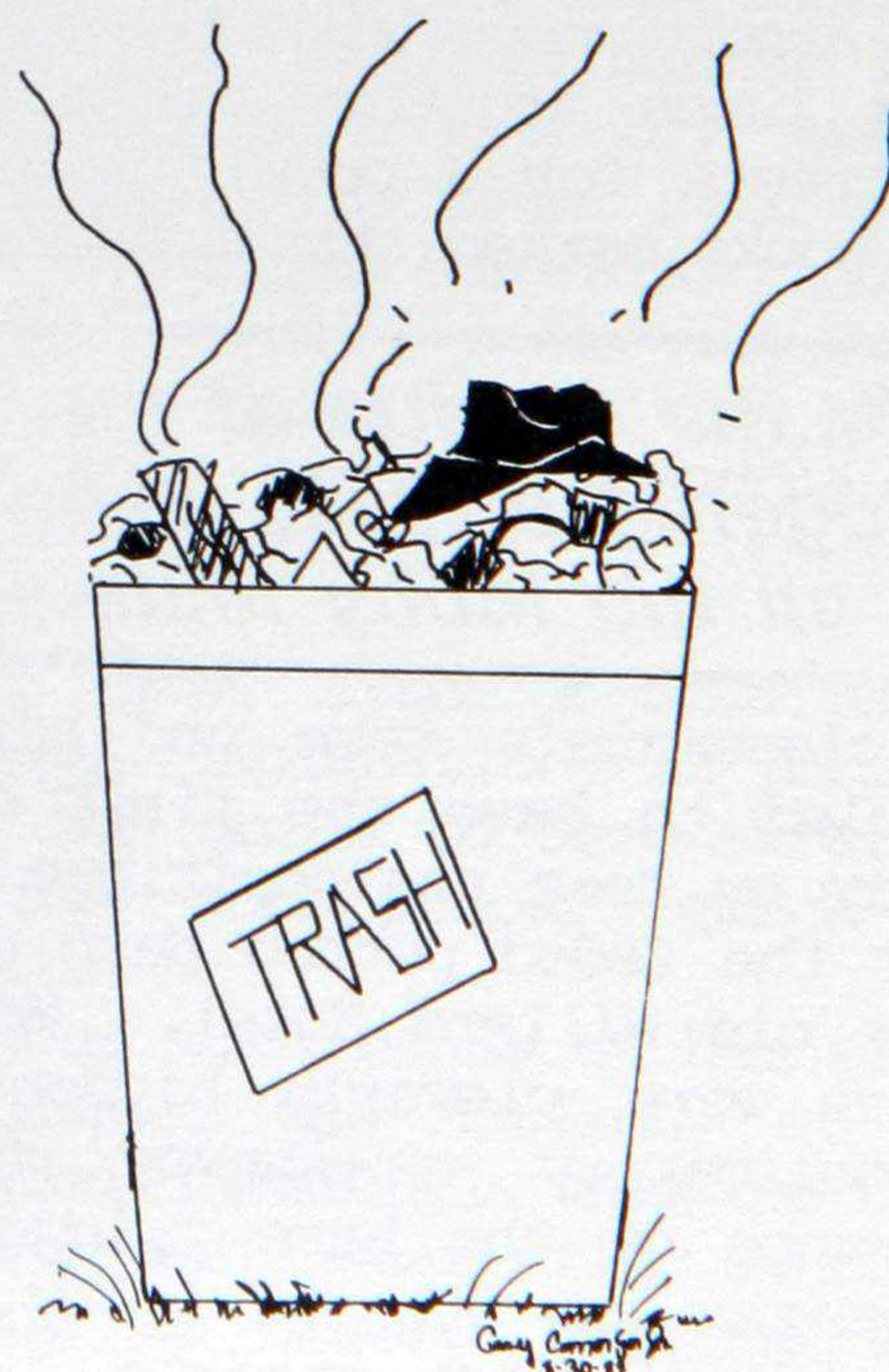
The school had really whipped past. Like an Indy 500, all the frantic activity, the sustained effort and high energy output that had been crammed into the brief period came to an abrupt end with the turn of a key, which in my case was handed in at the Clarendon front desk. A few last good-byes, the flight home and it was over.

I was in a great frame of mind and all the more enamored with my status as a special agent. I had performed well, attaining the overall top score in the class and the checkered flag that would please my boss at home.

And I had not allowed my attitude to be colored by the spot of unpleasantness with the arrogant instructor. In fact, I was taking with me a bit of consolation to counter the lingering effect of the barbs placed by my imperious friend.

It had been his shiny new trilby hat that had found its way into the Hot Shoppe restroom trash can. Yes, God was good.

To Be Continued.....



RETIRED AGENT CREDITS AVAILABLE

The Retired NIS Special Agent credentials are now available from the Career Services Department at Naval Investigative Service Command Headquarters.

In order to be eligible, applicants must have retired from the NIS with a minimum of 20 years service.

Those who qualify should forward a one-and-a-quarter inch by one-and-a-quarter inch, color, full-face photograph, along with their entered on duty date and retirement date to:

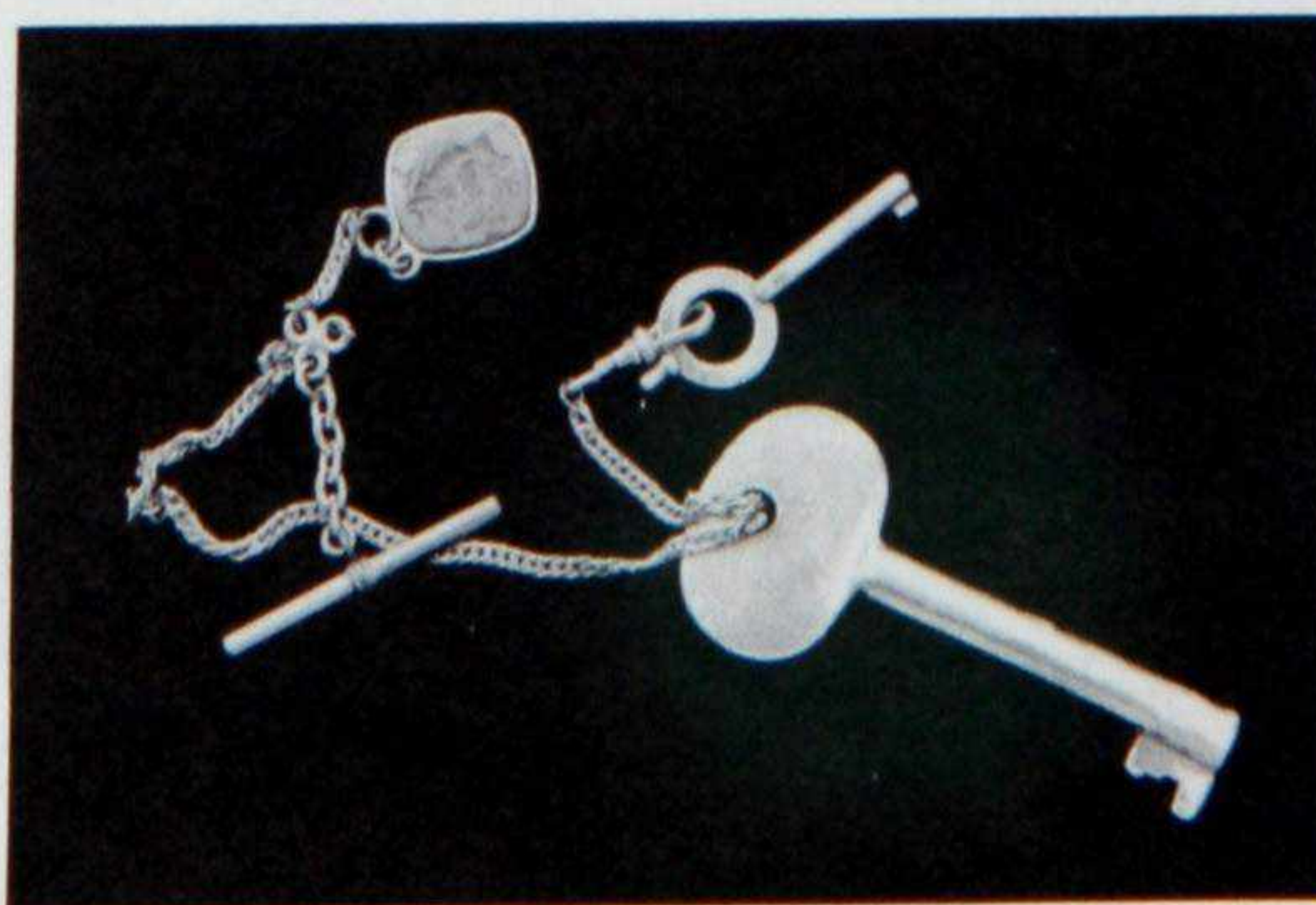
Naval Investigative Service Command
Career Services Department
Code 25C
Washington, D.C. 20388-5000

"If possible, we would like to get their original credential number," said Ms. Becky Wagoner, who is responsible for processing the credentials. That would help us a lot in identifying them and would like to give them the same number on their retired agent credentials."

RETIRED

AGENTS RETIRED SINCE 1 JANUARY 1988

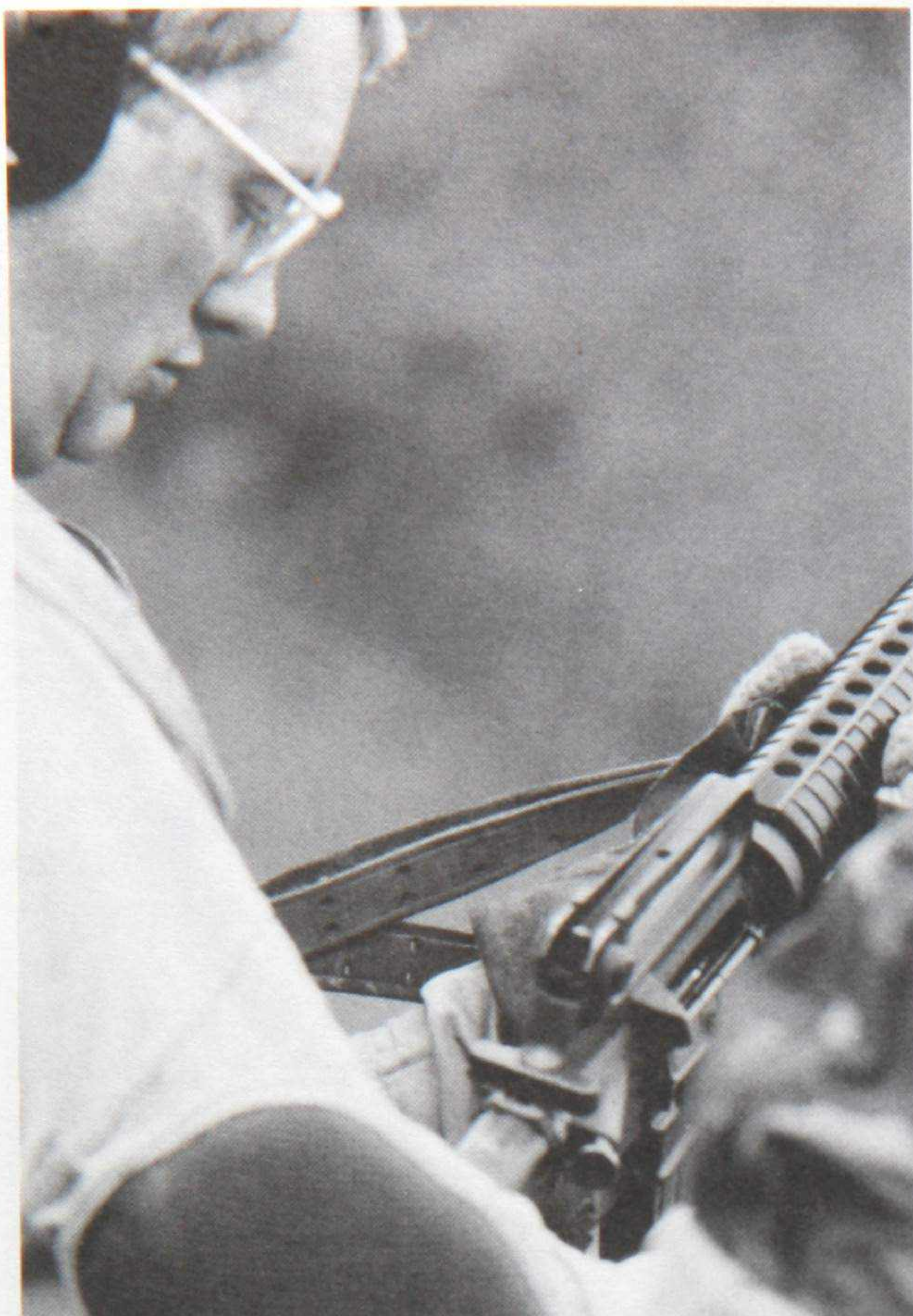
NAME	LAST OFFICE	DATE RETIRED
King Laurence P.	03GL	02 JAN 88
Perrin, Anthony W.	11PE	02 JAN 88
McFadden, Edward J.	03PP	01 APR 88
Butler, Lawrence W.	03BN	02 MAY 88
Focht, Walter S.	11MM	01 JUN 88
Pender, James P.	11VD	03 JUN 88
Williams, Thomas C.	06JV	03 JUN 88
McGady, Raymond W.	05RR	30 JUN 88
Townsend, Dale R.	12HQ	01 JUL 88
McDonald, V. Kenneth	06PF	02 JUL 88
Schmitt, Francis H.	80HQ	02 JUL 88
Hamilton, Dennis D.	03GL	03 JUL 88
Tate, Terrance R.	12HQ	15 JUL 88
Barrows, Robert J.	80HN	02 AUG 88
Simprini, James J.	0024	04 AUG 88
Stillwell, Frederick L.	12WH	31 AUG 88



ADMIRAL TAKES AIM



Since the Naval Investigative Service Command's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate is responsible for setting firearms training policy in the Navy, it seemed only logical that the head of NISCOM, Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, JAGC, USN, set the example by going through the course himself. His instructor for the rifle portion was WO4 L. Sanders, USMC, who is shown in the photo on top and above left.



SETTING AN EXAMPLE

In the photo at left, Rear Adm. Gordon loads live ammunition into an M-16, while in the photos below he takes aim and fires on the range at the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Virginia. Below left, WO4 Sanders congratulates his "student". Rear Adm. Gordon qualified as an expert with both the .45 caliber pistol and the M-16.



Photos by Gary Comerford



RESERVES



REAR ADM. GENE P. DICKEY AND REAR ADMIRAL JOHN E. GORDON

DNRIP VISITS NISCOM

Rear Adm. Gene P. Dickey, Director of the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (DNRIP) visited the Naval Investigative Service Command in July.

The visit included a meeting with Rear Adm. John E. "Ted" Gordon, JAGC, USN, Commander NISCOM, and a briefing from Special Agent Bill Worochock, Assistant Director for Counterintelligence.

Rear Adm. Dickey's headquarters is located at the Naval Air Station in Dallas, Texas. He is responsible for the 178 intelligence units in the Naval Reserve. These units consist of approximately 3,300 officers and 1,850 enlisted personnel, who support 35 different active Navy commands.

Twenty of these reserve intelligence

units support NISCOM, of which 19 are NIS dedicated. Currently, there are 250 officers and 64 enlisted in the NIS Reserve Program. Approximately 100 of the officers are credentialed agents.

The other Naval Reserve unit is NSIC 0166, which supports the Navy Anti-Terrorist Alert Center (NAVATAC). Recently, 14 Naval Reservists from NSIC 0166 received diplomas marking their completion of watch officer training. Each officer is now fully qualified to stand watch in the NAVATAC. This marks the first time Naval Reservists have become operationally qualified to stand watch in the ATAC. NSIC 0166 is commanded by Capt. (Select) David M. Fitzgerald, USNR-R.

FCI PROGRAM

RESERVISTS FROM TEXAS ARE SETTING THE 'PACE' IN JAPAN

Lt.(j.g.) Michael Devine, USNR-R
NISRO 2310

For the past two years members of Naval Investigative Service Regional Office Reserve Unit (NISRO 2310), Houston, Texas have reported to their mobilization site, Naval Investigative Service Regional Office (NISRO) in Japan, for annual active duty for training (ACDUTRA).

During these tours NISRO 2310 personnel have supported NISRO Japan by conducting the Pro-Active Counterespionage (PACE) program for several commands at both Yokosuka Naval Base and Atsugi Naval Air Facility.

One wonders, are these reservists "spy-hunters?" In a sense this is true, however PACE is much more involved.

The PACE program was originally established to identify those individuals the objectives of the NIS Counterespionage Program, as well as to address the entire spectrum of the NIS Foreign Counterintelligence Program.

The PACE program is goal oriented with a series of well defined and obtainable objectives, that not only meet the requirements of the Naval Investigative Service, but the Department of the Navy as well. These goals include:

- To IDENTIFY those engaged in espionage based upon past indicators
- To DISCOURAGE those DOD members considering an act of espionage by means of an aggressive, PRO-ACTIVE (vice re-active) NIS Counterintelligence Program
- To EDUCATE or sensitize commands and their personnel to the severity and manifestations of espionage
- To IDENTIFY command personnel who may be suitable for other

counterintelligence functions.

- To INCREASE the NIS response to the identification, investigation, and resolution of security violations or practices dangerous to security

- To ENHANCE NIS counterintelligence liaison with all commands

The methods currently employed to meet these goals are designed to be implemented in a multi-stage operation. Following initial liaison with Command and the designation of a local point of contact, the methods include:

- A Security Awareness Survey
- Counterintelligence briefings
- Telecommunications inquiries
- Local agency checks
- Review of individual service records
- Review of Command NJP/JAG records
- Review of indebtedness records
- Passport checks with Customs
- Review of command security posture and identification of potential areas of compromise
- Interview of command personnel

Many of these methods are fundamental steps in the conduct of any type of investigation. However, actions which are unique to this program include:

- Service Record Review. The review of individual service records has long been a basic tool of the investigator. His review is conducted to identify any indicators of espionage which may present. As with the results of the Security Survey, the results of the Service Record Review are retained for an all-source evaluation prior to personnel interviews.

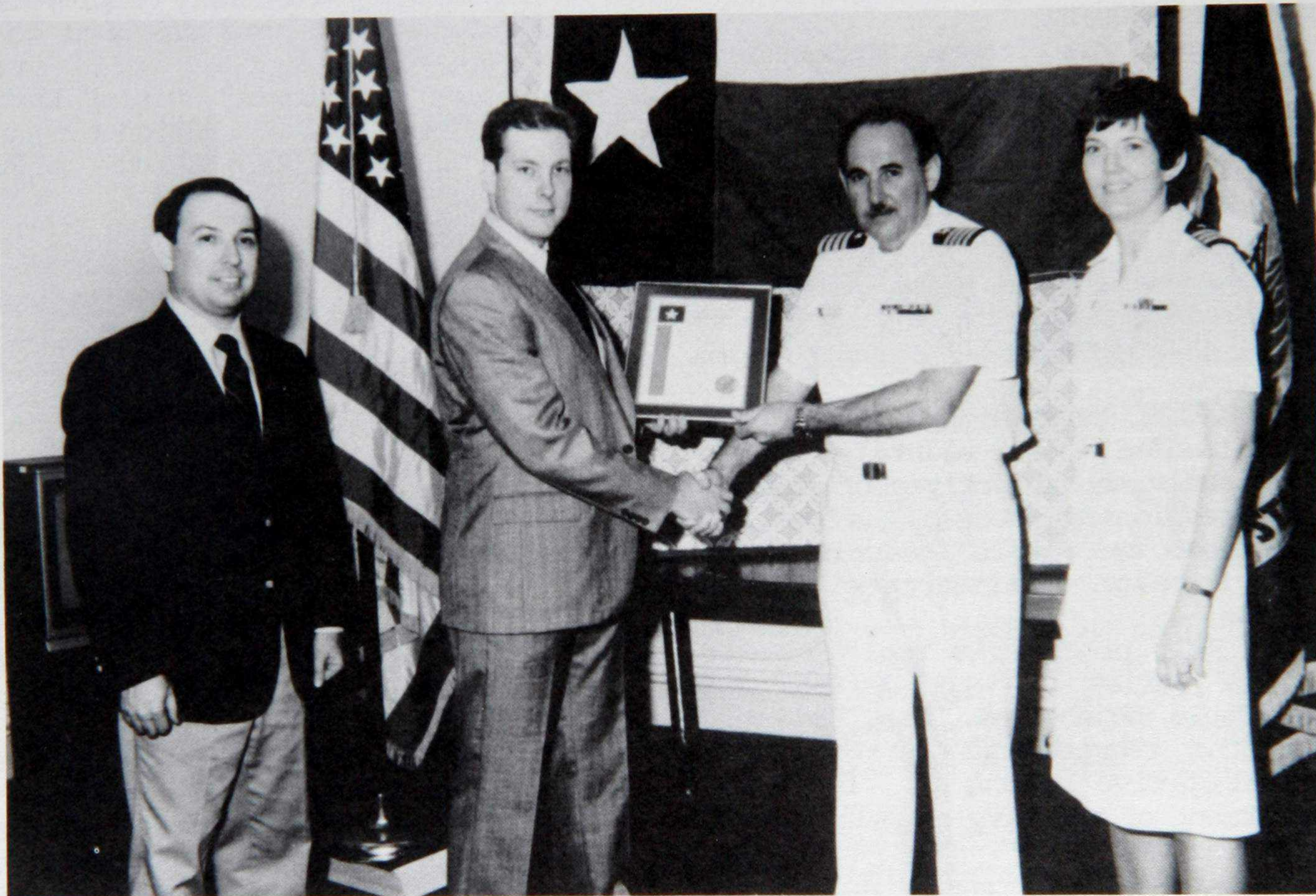
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- Security Survey. The survey is designed to stand on its own as resource tool not only for the individual command but the local NIS office as well. With its anonymity, information is available in a frank format which provides the command with an opportunity to alter current training. It provides NIS a glimpse inside the Unit and a feel for not only the training and awareness of its personnel, but the incidence and types of security problems which may be present. The survey instruments are distributed prior to overt NIS review of a command, then compiled and used as a component for evaluation with other program activities, prior to

personnel interviews. The individual survey instruments are designed to be vague with regard to personal background data but allows the individual to speak out on security matters to someone who will listen.

- Command Interviews. The most important phase of the project is the interview of command personnel. Prior to the interviews the individual NIS agent is armed with as much information as possible, not only about the individual and his background, but other command personnel, the occurrence of security violations at the command, and potential areas for violations at the

(Continued)



EVERYTHING IS REVERSED . . . WELL, ALMOST

If you think this picture looks a little unusual, you're right. Lt.(j.g.) Michael Devine, USNR-R, of NISRO 2310, presents Special Agent Robert G. Panico, NIS Regional Director for Operations in Japan, with a Texas flag that was flown over the State Capitol in Austin. Looking on are Lt. Cmdr. Rick Martinez, USNR-R, of NISRO 2310, and Cmdr. Karen Kircher, USN, the Executive Officer of NISRO Japan. Since Lt.(j.g.) Devine and Lt. Cmdr. Martinez are on ACDUTRA as NIS Reserve Agents, they are dressed in civilian clothes. Special Agent Panico is in uniform because he is a captain in the Naval Reserve and was on ACDUTRA with another unit at the time of the presentation. Cmdr. Kircher is dressed in her usual attire. The presentation was made at the Yokusuka Naval Base.

command. The questions used, at this point in time, were constructed from several sources with two objectives in mind. The objectives being: to identify a co-worker at the present or a post command who manifests some or all of the indicators of espionage, and to identify an individual at a command who may be on the verge of committing espionage for any number of reasons. The latter objective being viewed as an overt benefit, or preventive measure which is obtained while attempting to achieve the first goal. Included in the list of screening questions are variations of eight questions designed by Inbau and Reid as screening interview questions. Their philosophy is that by using these questions "they" would be able to conduct mass screening interviews during criminal investigations and based upon individual's answer, narrow the scope of the investigation. These questions are particularly useful in theft cases and it was reasoned that insofar as espionage involves the theft of classified information, the phraseology may trigger the same results.

The program to date has enhanced the trust relationship between NIS and participant commands. During the initial in-brief, the Commanding Officer is advised that NIS is not targeting command personnel on a "witch-hunt" nor is NIS going to put the CO on report. The Command is advised that they will apprise of minor irregularities or areas of potential violations verbally, rather than in writing. This is more palatable than the potential for being put on report and increases cooperation. NIS also requests that Commands submit evaluations of the PACE program. This permits modification of the program to best meet the needs of the Navy.

The personnel of NISRO 2310 have been involved in the PACE program for the past two years. Special Agent Matt Parsons, PACE Program Coordinator for NISRO Japan points out that Commands are eager to participate as soon as possible.

"NISRO 2310 personnel have provided invaluable assistance," Special Agent Parsons said. "We could not have

completed the project in a timely fashion without direct support from the Reservists."

Cmdr. Charles St. Dizier, Commanding Officer of NISRO 2310, also praised his officers for their accomplishments and commended the NISRO Japan personnel for their coordination of these ACDUTRAS.

What do NISRO 2310 personnel think of the PACE program? Lt. Cmdr. Don Painter, XO of NISRO 2310, believes that the PACE Program allows the Reservists to perform "hands-on" work that is both interesting and beneficial to the navy.

Lt.(j.g.) Matt Woodruff commented on the interest for commands to participate in the PACE Program. "There seems to be a genuine desire to reduce the threat of espionage," Lt.(j.g.) Woodruff said.

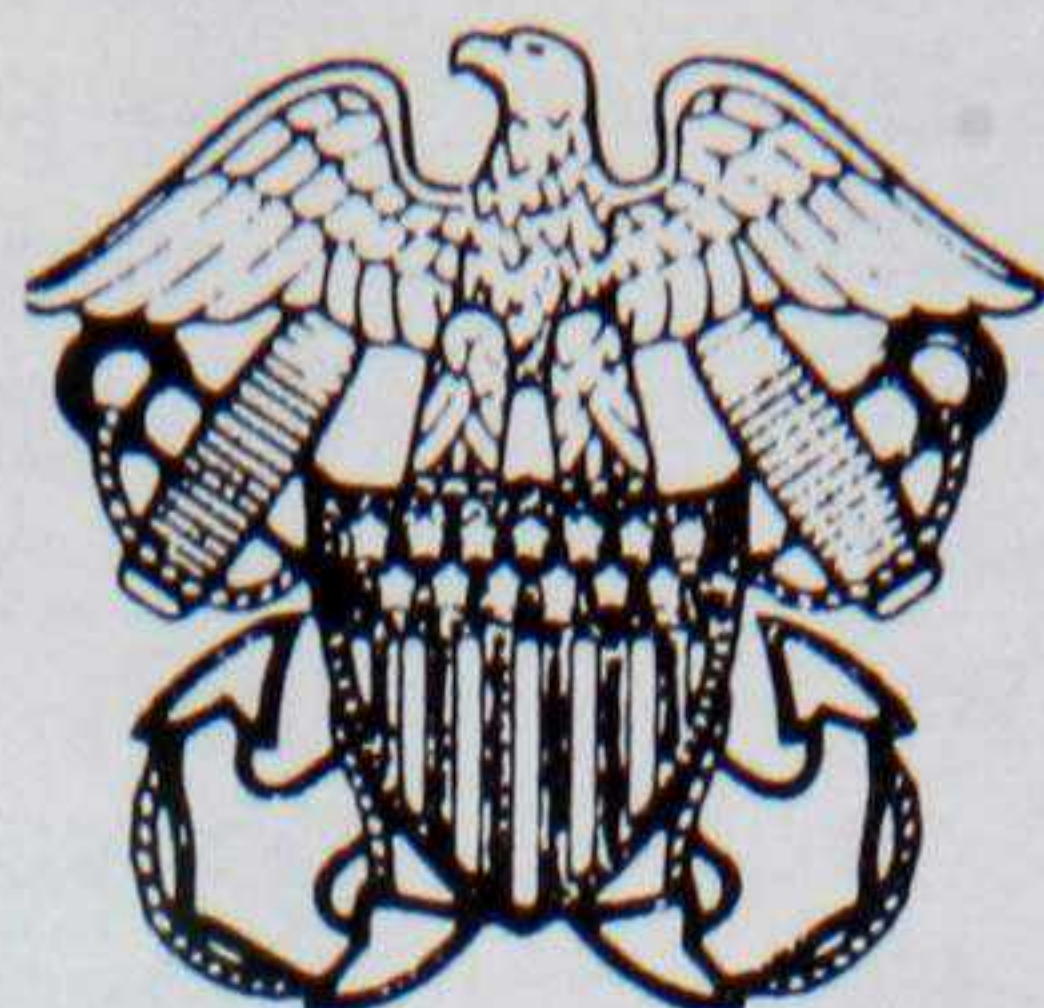
Lt.(j.g.) Ken Schaeffer suggested that the PACE Program will greatly benefit the Navy by identifying potential espionage threats before they become actual compromises.

Lt. Jim Banning summed up the program. He stated "the PACE Program does more than attempt to identify espionage threats, it promotes a total awareness that security of classified materials is vital to the U.S. Navy."



RESERVE JOURNALIST ASSISTS BULLETIN

JO2 Darlene Jensen, USNR-R, shown above learning about the Remington 870 shotgun from Special Agent Al Chester, did her two weeks ACDUTRA at NSIC HQ this year. JO2 Jensen wrote two articles for this issue of the Bulletin and assisted in locating some historical ONI/NIS items. JO2 Jensen is from Denver, Colorado.



RESERVE NIS AGENTS

The following Naval Reserve Officers received have received NIS Agent credentials since July 1987:

NAME	RANK	UNIT/ STATUS	NRIP AREA	DATE APPROVED
BEAHAN, D.J.	LT	0893	16	Jul 87
BUCK, J.A.	LCDR	2819	4	Aug 87
COX, D.L.	CDR	IVTU	1	Jul 87
DEVINE, M.J.	LTJG	2310	7	Jul 87
DIERKS, G.R.	CDR	0301	18	Mar 88
DOMERACKI, H.S.	LT	2210	7	Jul 87
ENTER, J.E.	LTJG	1407	14	Jul 87
ERLAND, R.J.	LCDR	0166	19	Jul 87
FIELD, M.W.	LTJG	1972	9	Aug 87
FONG, B.G.M.	LTJG	2687	2	Nov 87
GAOUEITE, M.J.	LT	2819	4	Aug 88
GORDON, L.B.	LT	2794	4	Jul 88
GRIFFITH, C. L.	LTJG	1274	13	Jun 88
HALLIDAY, J.B.	LT	2182	7	Apr 88
HAMMER, N.R.	LCDR	2182	7	Jul 87
HANEY, R.J.	CDR	0893	16	Apr 88
HANSEN, R.L.	CDR	1779	14	Apr 88
HEINZE, J.R.	LCDR	1972	9	Aug 87
HUTTON, C.A.	LT	2819	4	May 88
KELLERHALS, T.M.	LCDR	1407	14	Jul 87
MACINTOSH, D.W.	LTJG	0301	18	Mar 88
MEJICO, A.	LTJG	2819	4	May 88
MILLER, D.P.	LT	0893	16	Apr 88
MINNECI, W.H.	LCDR	1779	14	Aug 87
MINOR, C.M.	LT	0502	17	Jul 88
O'CONNELL, C.A.	LCDR	0893	16	May 88
PALMER, W.S.	LT	1407	14	Sep 87
PATTERSON, W.M.	LCDR	1972	9	May 88
PATTILLO, G.P.	LTJG	2794	4	Jul 88
PERRY, D.C.	CAPT	0602	17	FEB 88
RIVET, L.N.	LCDR	0301	18	Mar 88
ROARK, G.J.	LCDR	2182	7	Apr 88
SHANLEY, P.M.	LT	0502	17	Dec 87
WINSTOCK, H.L.	LT	0893	16	Jul 87
ZEMAN, C.D.	LCDR	2819	4	Jun 88
ZIMMERMAN, J.	LT	0893	16	Apr 88

There are currently 100 active Reserve NIS Agents assigned to 20 NSIC/NIS Reserve Units in the United States.

SPORTS

NIS WINS ITS THIRD CONSECUTIVE FCI SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT TITLE

By SA Paul Sparks

The Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM) won the 10th Annual Washington, D.C., Foreign Counterintelligence Softball Tournament recently to claim its third consecutive title.

The tournament was hosted by the NISCOM Counterintelligence Directorate (Code 22) at the Naval Station in Anacostia.

In the first round of play, the Code 22 team faced Air Force OSI Headquarters. Led by the pitching of Intelligence Research Specialist Woody Clookie (a member of the famous Clookie Clan) and a devastating barrage from the plate led by Special Agents Wendell Taguchi, John Sullivan, Joe Razzano and Lt. Lou Beyer, USN, Code 22 defeated AFOSI 19-3.

The victory advanced Code 22 to the championship game where it faced an FBI Headquarters team fresh off a 13-9 win over the U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity.



SA SULLIVAN SCOOPS ONE

In the title game, FBIHQ jumped out to 2-0 lead and seemed intent upon avenging last year's 24-22 loss to Code 22 in the championship game.

A blanket Code 22 defense led by the 6-4-3 combination of Taguchi, Razzano and Special Agent Brook Heider, along with some of Sully's hot corner heroics, held FBIHQ at bay. Then Lt. Beyer started things off with a solo homer over the right centerfield fence to key a four-run fourth-inning surge. Code 22 added three more victory runs in the sixth to secure an 8-3 victory.

The Code 22 championship team consists of Special Agent Wendell Taguchi; Special Agent John Sullivan; Special Agent Joe Slagel; Special Agent Dennis Lynch; Special Agent Joe Razzano; Special Agent Brook Heider; Special Agent Kim Highfield; Special Agent Paul Sparks; Lt. Lou Beyer, USN; USN, Intelligence Specialist Second Class Tom Buongervino, USN; Intelligence Research Specialist Woody Clookie; Intelligence Specialist Karl Soper; Secretary Kim Helms; Computer Specialist Rhonda Crawford; and last, but certainly not least, Special Agent Bill Worochock.

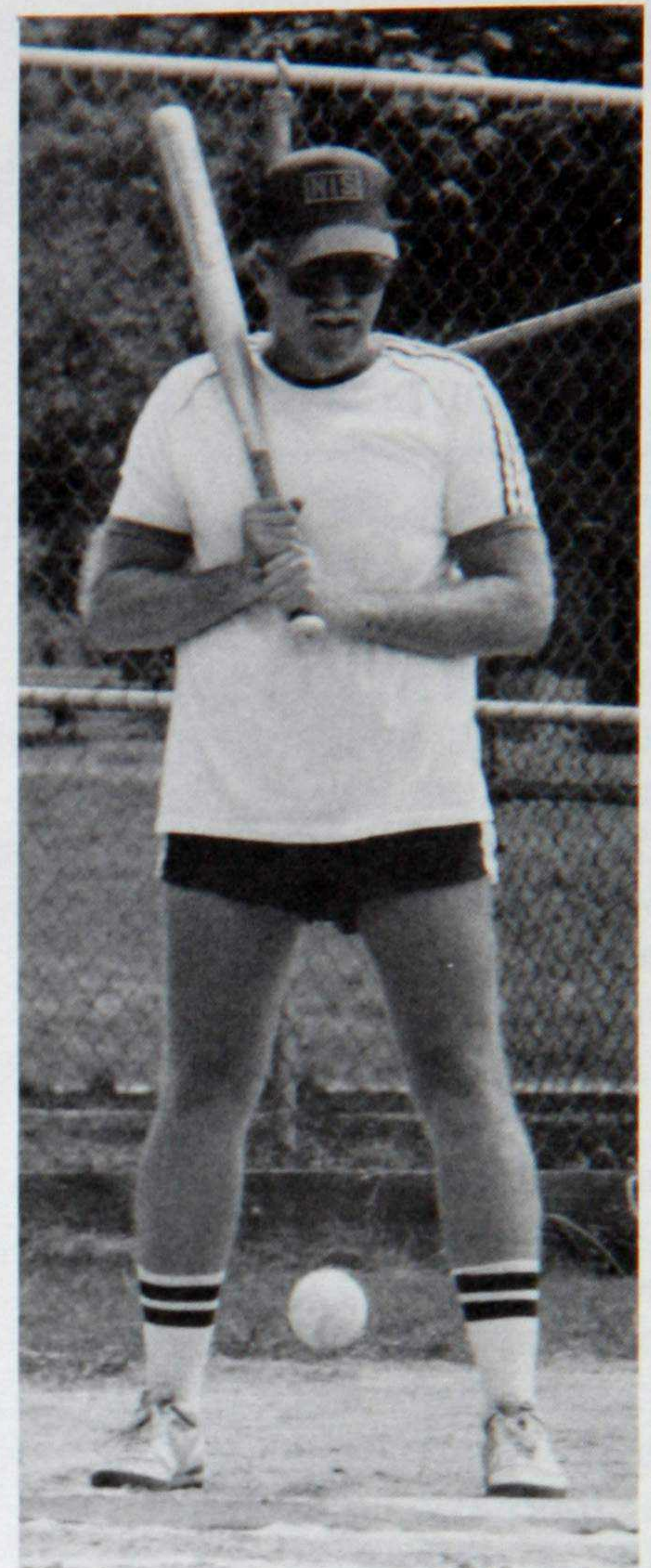
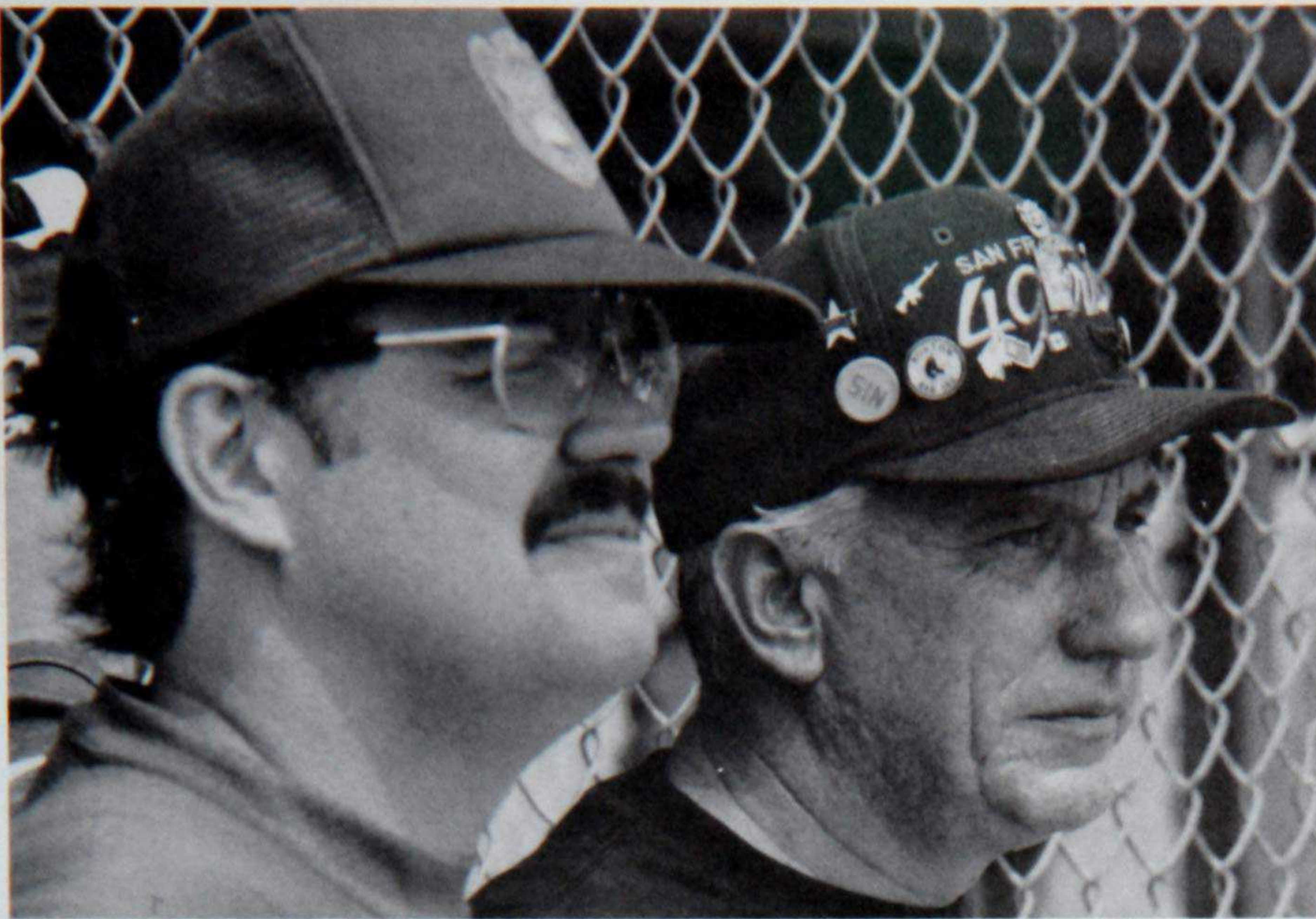
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SA RAZZANO TAKES AIM

Several weeks prior to the FCI Tournament, the Code 22 team defeated Code 23 (Criminal Investigations) in

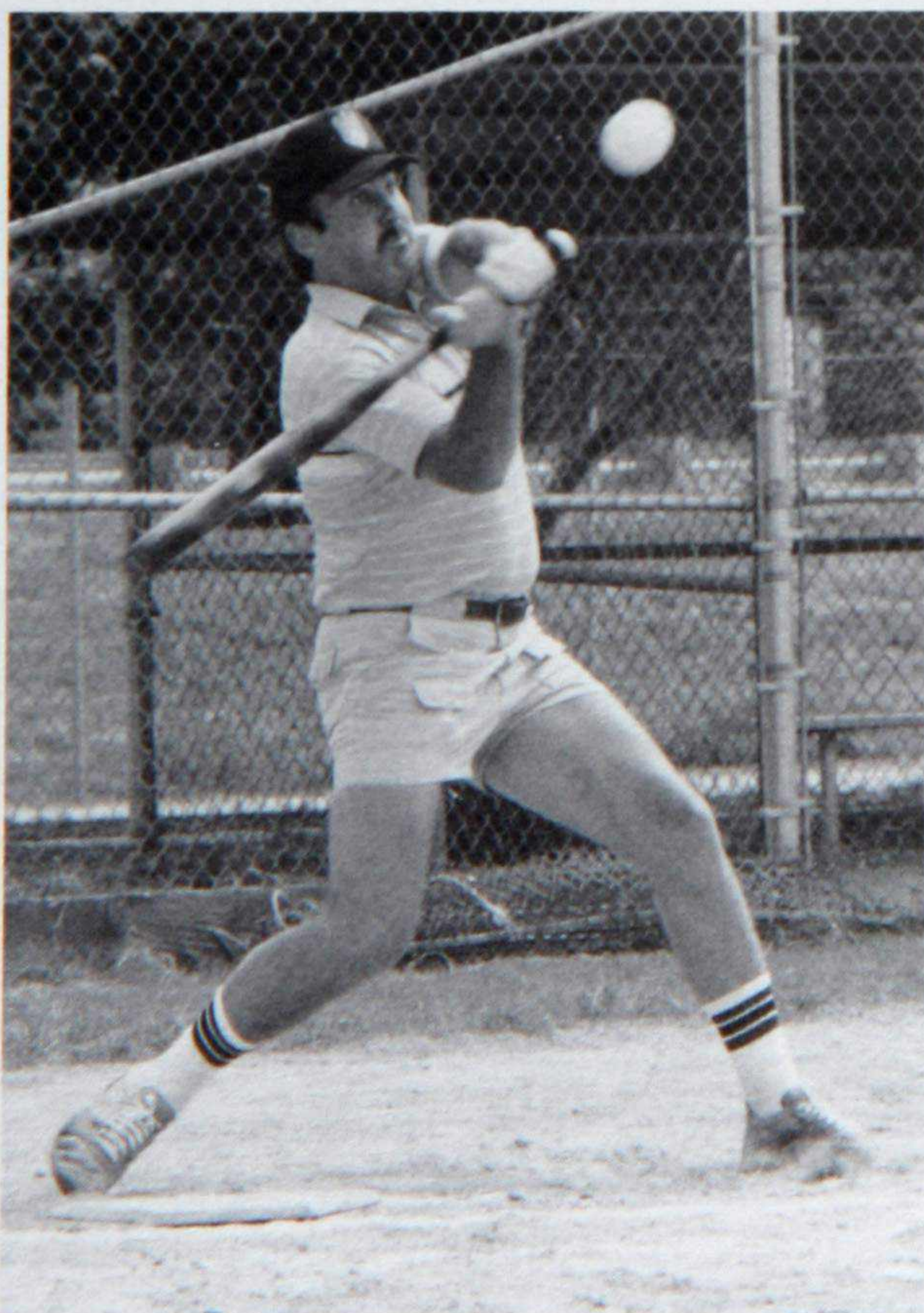
the championship of the annual NISCOM picnic.



AT THE PLATE...

Above, SA Sparks, the team coach, and SA Worochock, the general manager, watch the FCI tournament. Above right, Intelligence Research Specialist Clookie watches an obvious "ball". Below left, SA Slagel gets ready to rip one, while below right, Lt. Beyer triumphantly crosses the plate after his home run.

Photos by Gary Comerford





...ON THE BASE PATHS

In the sequence at left, Secretary Kim Helms slides safely into third, then receives some assistance and advice from SA Worochock, who is coaching at third. Above, SA Heider, a former U.S. Army Ranger, is coming home. Below, SA Sullivan leaves his hat behind after sliding safely into second. Below left, former NIS Special Agent Jack Donnelly, Director of the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), watches the game.



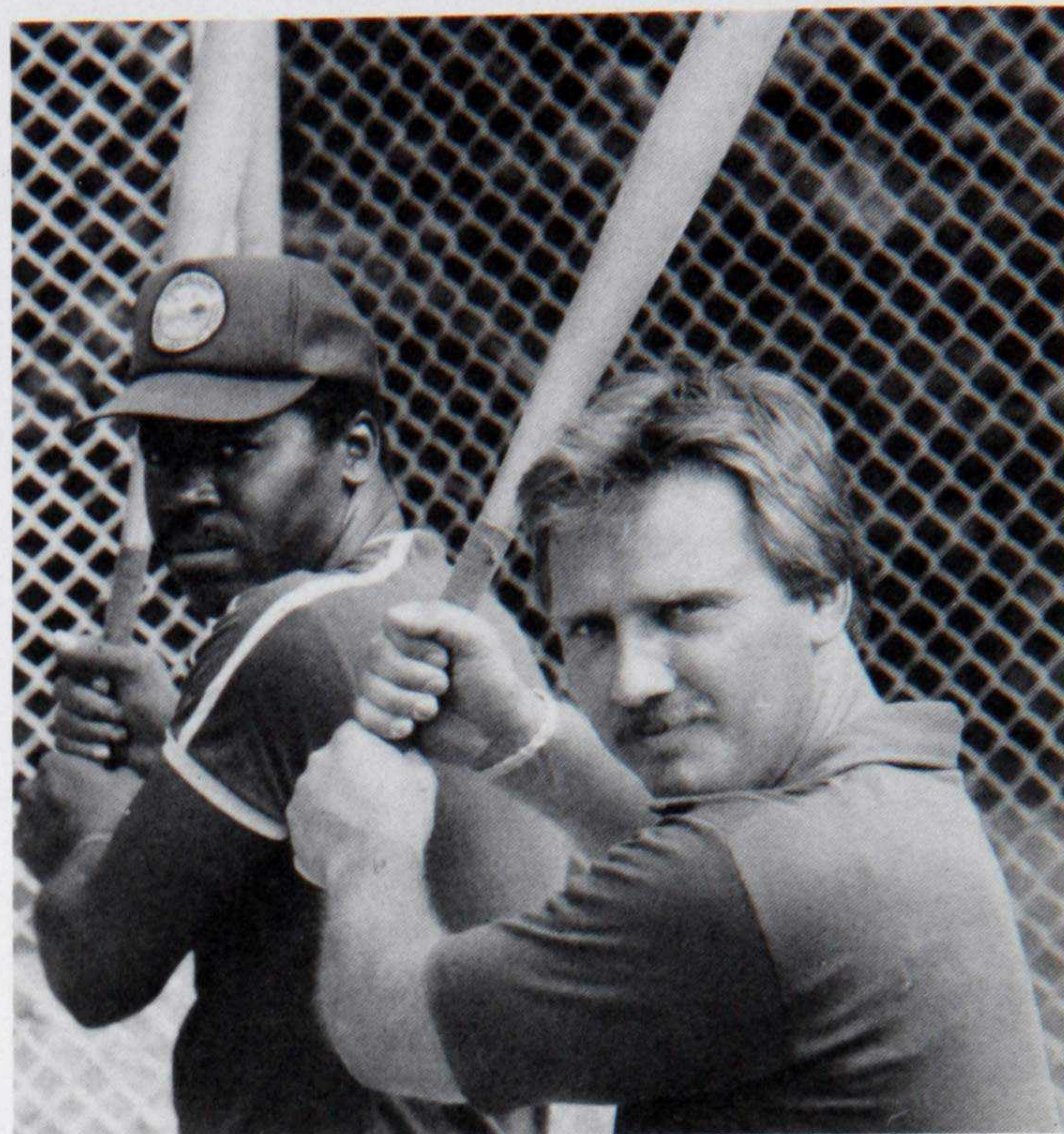
CODE 27 WINS SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP CROWN

The Naval Investigative Service Command's Information Systems Department (Code 27) team won the Naval Technical Intelligence Command League Softball Championship. It was the second year in a row Code 27 claimed the title by defeating the same team, DA-52.

Led by Tournament MVPs Jeff Cockrill and Loren Carter, Code 27 defeated DA-52 9-2 to finish the season 18-5 overall and 4-0 in tournament play.

In the first round Code 27 nipped NIAC RED 7-5, then trounced top-seeded DE-10 13-3. In heated semifinal contest that went into extra innings, Code 27 edged DE-30 6-5 in eight innings to advance to the championship round.

Members of the Code 27 team include: Radioman Chief Moses Ammons, USN, of Code 27; Lt. Dennis Baker, USN, of Code 28; Mr. Dwayne Beacham of Code 27; Ms. Sue Berry of Code 27; Special Agent Bill Blow of Code 25; Ms. Barbara Bradberry of Code 23; Yeoman Chief Ron Braschler of Code 28; Mr. Loren Carter of Code 27; Mrs. Paula Carter of Code 24; Special Agent Al Chester of Code 30; Mr. Jeff Cockrill of Code 27; Seaman Donny Cornwell, USN, of Code 28; Ms. Lynne Culver of Code 27; Ms. Annette Epps of Code 27;



AL WAKE AND JOHN WEATHERS

Ms. Beth Ann Fitzgibbons of Code 30; Special Agent Darren Geary of Code 23; Mr. Gary McGuinn of Code 27; Ms. Sallie McIntosh of Code 27; Second Class Radioman Mike Mulvin, USN, of Code 27; Special Agent Jim Simprini of Code 24; Special Agent Pete Reilly, Inspector General; Mr. Al Wake of Code 27; and Mr. John Weathers of Code 27.



NTIC TOURNAMENT MVPs JEFF COCKRILL (LEFT) AND LOREN CARTER (RIGHT)



NISRAS BREMERTON AND BANGOR HOLD 'KITSAP COUNTY OLYMPICS'

By SA Ken Oglesbee
Special Agent-in-Charge

Under cloudless blue skies, with the temperatures nudging 85 degrees and the snow capped olympic mountains serving as a backdrop, fifty members of the NIS families from NISRAS Bremerton and Bangor met on July 17, 1988 for the First Annual Kitsap County NIS Olympics and picnic.

The combination of sharing a beautiful day with each other in good natured, all age, competitive events and enjoying the culinary delights of a picnic was the brainstorm of Special Agent Fred Lambe of NISRA Bangor. He was ably assisted by his lovely wife Cindy and Support Services Clerks Lindsay French, and Susan Stearns, all from NISRA Bangor.

Events included egg and spoon relays, wheel barrow races, water balloon relay and frisbee golf for the kids. The adults, older kids, and Chanda, the wonderdog, participated in softball and volleyball.

After the smoke of competition and



AT THE FINISH LINE

Brett Hagen sprints across the finish line as Erin Elwell, Dave Elwell, and Gordy French look on.



BALANCING SKILL

Erin Elwell demonstrates her balancing skills while Brett Hagen watches.

barbecued burgers had cleared, NISRA Bremerton was the victor. Bremerton's SAC Tom Liehr, gracious in victory, accepted a blue and grey trophy from the visiting Chairman of the International Olympic Committee (NIS), Special Agent Scott Jacobs, (Special Agent-in-Charge of the NIS Fraud Unit in New York, N.Y.), who interrupted his busy whirlwind schedule to visit with his friends in the Puget Sound area.

The Bremerton victory was clearly a result of the strong showing in the kid's events where they swept every event. The anchorman on the winning egg and spoon relay team, Bryant Kuhrt, attributed the victory in his event to the shortened grip on his spoon.

The losing team from NISRA Bangor indicated that their kids will be spending much more of their off season time in the weight room and doing road

work after lack of conditioning prevented the wheel barrow racers from holding their early edge.

In the adult competitions, NISRA Bremerton scored a dramatic 7-6 "bottom of the ninth" victory when Mitch Anderson drove in Dave Kuhrt with a screaming line drive off

(almost literally) Sandy Oglesbee.

The volleyball competition was won by NISRA Bangor two games to one behind the laser like serves of Pat Hagen and the balletic spikes of former bull fighter Cindy Morrow from NISRA Rota, Spain.



Above, water balloon racers Kirsten and Ashley Anderson, Brett Hagen, Jennifer Stearns and Erin Elwell receive instructions from Dave Elwell. At right, Dave Elwell contemplates an offer from Mark Shaver to trade Baby John for the pigskin. Below is the family picnic portrait of the NIS families of Bremerton and Bangor.

NIS FAMILIES OF BREMERTON AND BANGOR



JERRY KRAMER REMEMBERED AT POLICE SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

SA Dennis E. Usrey
Regional Director
NIS Mid-Atlantic Region

On August 5-7, 1988, the Norfolk Police Department hosted the Second Annual Commonwealth of Virginia Law Enforcement Softball Tournament.

The tournament is dedicated to all the police officers who gave their lives in the line of duty.

Of particular note is that the third place trophy was sponsored in the memory of NIS Special Agent Jerry Kramer, who incidentally played for NIS in last year's tournament.

Jerry's family (mother, father and sister) were at the tournament finals and presented the third place trophy in Jerry's name to the Staunton, Virginia, Police Department. Special

Agent Joe Gerwerth represented the NIS.

The Richmond Police Department won the event with the Norfolk Police Department coming in second.

The NIS team finished the tournament with a record of 2-3, recording wins over the Fairfax City Police Department and the Virginia State Police, and losing to the Norfolk Police Department, the Portsmouth Police Department and the Langley Air Force Base Security Police.

The NIS team consisted of Joe Gerwerth (05FM), Ken Knudsen (05LC), Pete Ausili (05ZN), Wayne Brown (05NF), Dave Reppard (05VN), Jim Houghton (05FM), Laney Spigener (05XE), Tony Zgainer (05HQ), Joe Harmon (05VN), Tony Suchy (05NF), Bill Henley (05VN), Jim Thompson (05HQ), and John Schlotterer (05FM).

NISROPAC "REPRESENTED" AT LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

SA Julie A. Lynn
Staff Assistant
NIS Pacific Region

For all you baseball fans, particularly those who follow the Little League Championships, you should be happy to know that in a small way NISROPAC was represented at the recent U.S. Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Sallie Fukuhara, Intelligence Support Specialist at NISROPAC, personally spend the better part of August following the exploits of the Pearl City, Hawaii, League both in San Bernadino, California and in Williamsport.

The reason -- Sallie's grandson, Jason Adaro, 11, a great right

fielder, was one of the Pearl City players to subsequently win the U.S. Championship and play against Taiwan in the final world Series Game on August 27.

The excitement at the NISRO was felt as the Pearl City team worked its way through all the elimination games. The Pearl City team did a great job throughout, with Jason Adaro proving his abilities time and time again, to include making a miraculous diving catch in a spectacular play against Taiwan. The humble Jason later commented to the press that the catch was "average".

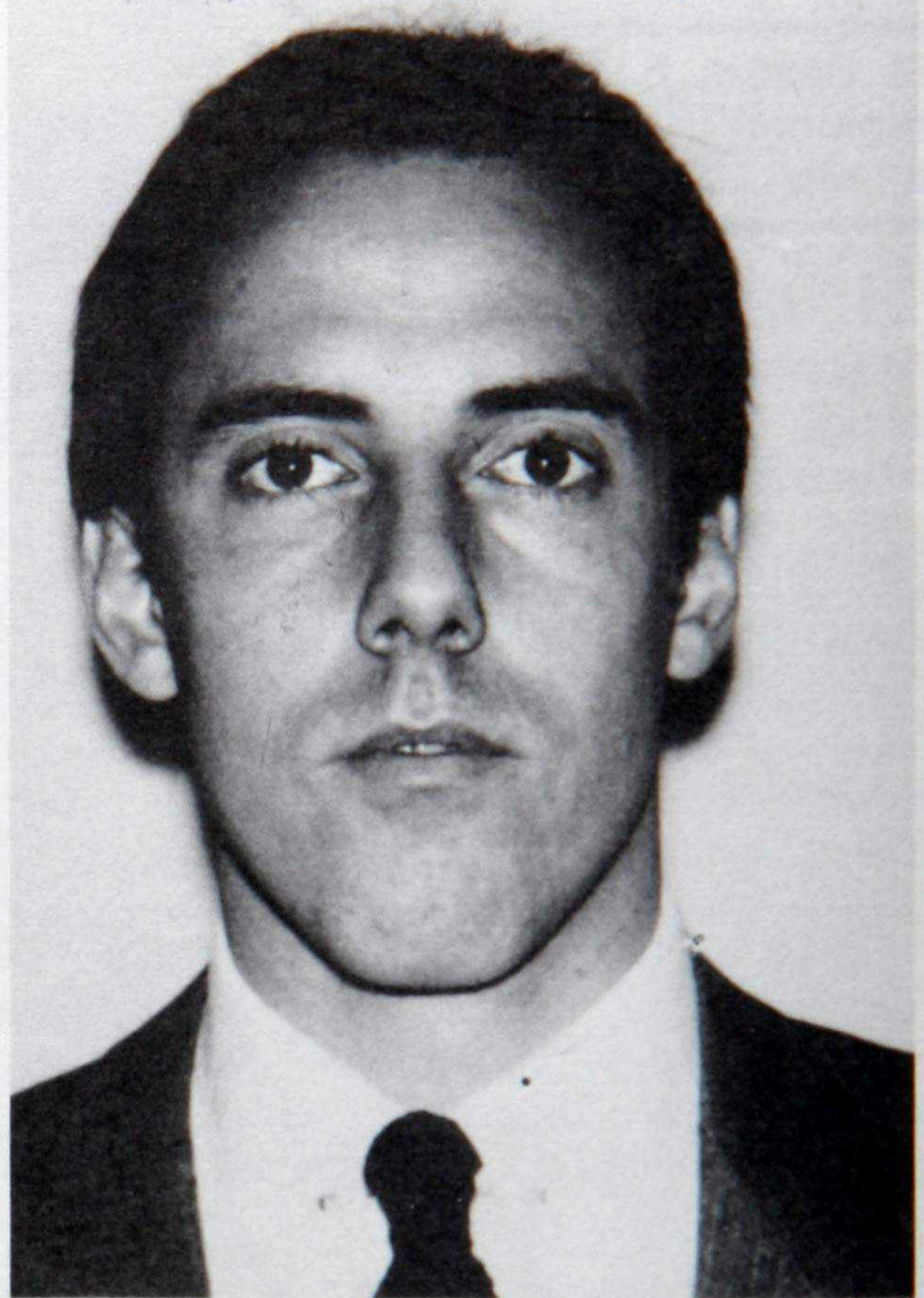
Unfortunately, Taiwan won the series.

Congratulations to Sallie and her proud family. This only goes to prove what is already known at NISROPAC-- that the Fukuhara family knows how to produce "winners"!

In Memoriam



SA DOUGLAS BRIAN KOCINA



SA JERRY WILLIAM KRAMER

Special Agent Douglas B. Kocina and Special Agent Jerry W. Kramer were killed in a traffic accident in March, while on duty in the Philippines. They were assigned to the Counterintelligence Unit at Subic Bay.

Special Agent Kocina was interred at Hillcrest Memorial Park in Medford, Oregon, on March 22, following a funeral mass at Sacred Heart Catholic Church. The services were attended by Special Agent J. Brian McKee, Deputy Director of NIS, more than 30 other special agents, and numerous federal, state and local law enforcement officers. Special Agent Kocina, who was a Medford police officer before joining the NIS, is survived by his wife, Bette, and two children, Heath and Heather.

Special Agent Kramer was interred on March 23 in Norfolk, Virginia, where he had served as a police officer prior to joining the NIS. His father is a retired Norfolk police officer. More than 400 mourners attended the funeral, including Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, Commander, Naval Investigative Service Command, Special Agent McKee, and a contingent of hundreds of federal, state and local law enforcement officers. Special Agent Kramer is survived by his wife, Cindy.

