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Text of lecture to be presented by LCDR. A. C. LOVELL, USNR, to students of the Air Intelligence Division, Naval Intelligence School, 13 Sept. 1957.

NAVAL SECURITY IN THE FIELD

Good morning gentlemen. The title of this lecture may be misleading to some of you. It is not a continuation of the lecture you have received concerning the problems and regulations of the security of the classified matter you will use here, but rather a presentation of the field work of the Security Division of the Office of Naval Intelligence, which includes the Navy's organization for counter-intelligence.

Physical security of classified information is a function of command. The formulation of policy relating to the maintenance of the security of classified matter and the collection of counterintelligence is part of the mission of ONI.

This lecture is in no way intended to prepare you to be a Naval Intelligence Agent. The primary mission of this period is to present to you the duties, problems, and capabilities of ONI agents in the field and to solicit your cooperation for the purpose of giving the finest possible service to the Naval Establishment, for as Intelligence Officers many of the problems to be covered will be initially referred to you.

In order to understand the work of Security Division personnel in the field, it is necessary to know a little of the history of ONI and also

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the organization of the Security Division. ONI was established in 1882, then, as today, it exists for the collection of information, compilation and dissemination of evaluated information or intelligence on the war-making potential and intentions of foreign maritime powers. The counter-espionage service was added with the advent of World War I, when a small investigative staff was formed to check reserve personnel and industrial personnel engaged in classified work. There were few guidelines in those early days, but the job got done. From the end of World War I until the 1930's only a skelton staff was maintained. With a threatening international situation developing by the late 1930's the Domestic Branch of ONI (as the Security Division was then called) was again expanded. The promulgation of the Delimitation Agreement in 1940 gave ONI exclusive jurisdiction over active duty and retired naval personnel in matters of sabotage, espionage, and subversion. ONI's counterintelligence activities reached their greatest expansion during World War II, and still remains a sizeable, far-flung organization.

Now, a brief look at the present ONI organization chart, directing our attention to the Security Division only. The head of the entire naval intelligence organization and the senior intelligence officer on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations is the Director of Naval Intelligence. By regulation CNO is charged with responsibility for all policies relating to

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the maintenance of the security of classified matter, which he has delegated to the Director of Naval Intelligence. The Deputy Director for Security Matters is a relatively new position, created in June 1954 to give added emphasis to the security function within the Navy. Under the Deputy Director, the Assistant Director and Head, Security Division administers the Security Division which is divided into the following branches: 921B, Security Policy; 921C, Censorship; 921D, Investigations; 921E, S. E. C.; and 921K, Security Control.

Of particular interest to us are the Investigations Branch and the SEC Branch. The investigations Branch conducts investigations are required to protect the Naval Establishment against espionage, sabotage, subversion and unauthorized disclosure of classified information. It also conducts other types of investigations upon request by competent authority--for example, investigations of applicants for naval employment. The SEC Branch functions as a research and evaluation unit, coordinating and disseminating intelligence relating to sabotage, espionage, and counter-subversion. These two branches work as a team. The SEC Branch keeps track of the danger spots; its work is primarily a desk job. The Investigations Branch acts as the "leg man" for the SEC Branch.

In the Naval Districts and River Commands, it is the Commandant's responsibility to maintain within his District an efficient intelligence

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service, including such intelligence matters as effect the security of naval activities within the District, and such operational intelligence matters as required by his Sea Frontier Commander. The Commandant discharges his responsibilities through A District Intelligence Officer who is detailed to this billet by the Bureau of Naval Personnel from nominations which are made by DNI. The DIO is under the military command and administrative control of the Commandant. Acting for the Commandant, the DIO is required to maintain close liaison with Intelligence Officers in the Forces Afloat. An organization chart for a DIO would closely parallel that of the Security Division of ONI.

In overseas areas components of the Naval Intelligence organization for security matters have been established under the following commands: COMNAVJAP, COMNAVMARIANAS, CINCLEM, and COMNAVPHIL. Within these components security matters are handled by an Intelligence Security Unit organized along lines similar to that of a DIO, although much smaller in size.

In the operating forces the mission of any Intelligence Officer assigned to duty with that operating force is: (a) to provide his commander or commanding officer with the strategic, logistic, and operational intelligence required for the execution of his mission. (b) to deny to the enemy or hostile forces all information of United States Forces. (c) To

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request by competent naval authority. These may include fraud, postal and currency violations, use or possession of narcotics, homicide, sex perversion, arson, theft of government property and certain special cases. Although they are undertaken only upon request, the instruction also directs Commanding Officers to refer these matters to ONI for investigation. Investigation of SEC matters require no farther authority. Two other SECNAV Instructions apply: SECNAV Instruction 1620.1 directs C.O.'s to seek investigative assistance from ONI in processing homosexuals from the service and SECNAV Instruction 5521.6 of 23 June 1954, entitled Naval and Marine Corps Security Program, established ONI as the investigative agency for the program.

Now what can you, as Air Intelligence Officers, expect to encounter. You will meet little if any difficulty with security type cases. Procedures for requesting background investigations or National Agency Checks have been standardized and are clearly set forth in the Security Manual for Classified Matter. Procedure and criteria for the granting of security clearances are also enumerated in the Manual as are the basic instructions on marking, custody and transmission of classified matter. In the event of war, some of you will probably serve as unit censors. In the field you will find that procedures, including the handling and procurement of censorship stamps, are covered by the area commanders instructions.

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One of the first things you should do after becoming settled in a billet as an Air Intelligence Officer is to determine what instructions have been issued with regard to security matters, and particularly the area commander's instructions with regard to referring investigative requests to the DIO or area Intelligence Security Unit. Become familiar with all of these instructions.

It is in the area of criminal investigations that you can be of great help to your ONI cousin, the Special Agent. And here, the best advice I can give you is to use common sense. Suggest to your C. O. or Commander that he request the services of an ONI agent when you first learn of a serious criminal case. If you are in the immediate area, suggest such common sense precautions as sealing off the area of the crime and posting guards to prevent any disturbance of the scene and to preserve evidence. The second best thing which can be done is to direct the taking of photographs of the area, being careful not to destroy any investigative leads (clues) such as prints and other markings. Remember too, that in a trial by court martial, the continuous custody of any material introduced in evidence must be established. Mark or label and receipt for upon transfer any such material. When the ONI agent comes aboard he will undoubtedly want your assistance. He will need any information you can give him about the behavior patterns of personnel involved or suspected; other

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background information; a quiet place for conducting interrogations, and probably some clerical help.

At this point sex-preverted that is-must of necessity creep into our discussion. Over 15,000 investigations of individuals in the naval service involved in sexual perversion have been completed by ONI since 1941. This is a serious matter as I want to point out. ONI is officially concerned with the overt physical actions of individuals and not with their tendencies. From a standpoint of security, a well adjusted homosexual would constitute very little threat, but in order to be well adjusted, such an individual must admit his condition to himself and to others and must act and be himself at all times. If he does this, it is obvious that he will be almost immediately discovered and if he is a member of the Armed Forces such discovery brings punishment. It follows therefore that there is very little chance for a member of the Armed Forces to become well adjusted to a life of perversion. On the contrary he must at all odds attempt to conceal his condition. He fears being found out and is therefore subject to blackmail. Throughout his entire working day and in all his contacts with normal people he is like an actor on stage and playing a difficult role for high stakes. Such an individual, as a result of this almost constant overbearing tension becomes neurotic, his mental processes become sporadic and he is often guilty of conduct which he cannot explain. In

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most cases blackmail would be entirely unnecessary. A homosexual knows no social barriers within the world of perversion. Resorting to drink to ease his nervous tension, and of necessity drinking with homosexuals, the logical and inevitable end result is liaison with another pervert by means of which two hitherto strangers become in a matter of hours as close as man and wife and are temporarily as trustful of and talkative with each other. This is the greatest danger to security. Although I could cite numerous examples from my own personal experience, I feel it is more important to impress upon you these two points.

(1) Remember ONI is interested in the overt physical actions of these people so don't attempt to judge suspects on the basis of appearance alone, and (2) any investigative effort should be left to someone especially trained for the work. If one of these cases comes your way recommend or request the services of a Special Agent, and please remember, the element of surprise is very important in bringing many of these cases (and other criminal cases) to a successful conclusion. The inherent dangers in other types of criminal cases are more apparent and do not, I believe require illustration. ONI's position in law enforcement, i. e., criminal investigations, results chiefly because ONI personnel are best trained within Navy for the job and because of the close correlation between crime and security.

What are the capabilities of an ONI agent in the field First, he is

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a man selected for his aptitude for the work. Many have backgrounds in law and/or previous experience in this field. He has been given intensive training in ONI policies and approved investigative procedures including the operation and use of mechanical investigative aids, collecting, preserving and identifying physical evidence and basic criminal law. Secondly, he has behind him the full facilities of the ONI organization and other federal agencies, namely the FBI, G-2 of the Army, and OSI of the Air Force, engaged in similar work. Field agents are also responsible for establishing and maintaining liaison with local law enforcement officials including those of foreign governments in those countries where the U. S. Navy has an operating base. If the area agent is not a specialist in your particular problem, he can request and receive assistance quickly.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize my most important point. The ONI Agent is the only person authorized to conduct investigations for Naval Intelligence. He carries credentials identifying him as such. If he bungles a job, he is held responsible, but remember if you or your commander undertake and bungle one that should have been referred to an agent, he is not then required to come in and take over a compromised case. Also in such cases a full report must be made to the Director of Naval Intelligence.

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Again I say, we are not trying to make Special Agents of you. I hope I have given you some insight into his job, his problems, and his capabilities. And with your cooperation his job will certainly be a little easier.

Thank you gentlemen, are there any questions.

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