THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS
ARE ATTACHED:
(Please do not remove)

ER 2393 - 88

ER 4732X 88

SUBJECT:

ROUTING SLIP

TO:			ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI			X (w/att)	19/12	✓
2	DDCI					
3	EXDIR					
4	D/ICS			X (w/o att)		
5	DDI					
6	DDA					
7	DDO					
8	DDS&T					
9	Chm/NIC					
10	GC					
11	IG					
12	Compt					
13	D/OCA					
14	D/PAO					
15	D/PERS					
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SUSPENSE _____
Date

Remarks

STAT

ER 4732X 88

Executive Secretary
19 Dec '88
Date

3637 (10-81)

ER 4732x 88

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE TRAINING CENTER
DAM NECK
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA 23461-5575

7 December 1988

Dear Sir, Judge Webster

Enclosed please find your personal copy of NMITC - TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE, produced to inform the operational Navy and Marine Corps about the Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center (NMITC).

Our goal was to provide a vision of intelligence training now and needs for the future. In this regard, we must provide the very best training possible. Our students of today, armed with the essential baseline knowledge skills, will grow to become the intelligence community leaders of tommorow.

I hope you will find the publication informative. I hope to make NMITC - TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE an annual publication to keep the fleet informed of intelligence issues as they relate to fleet support, our ultimate customer. TRAIN TO WIN!!

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. TRAFTON
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

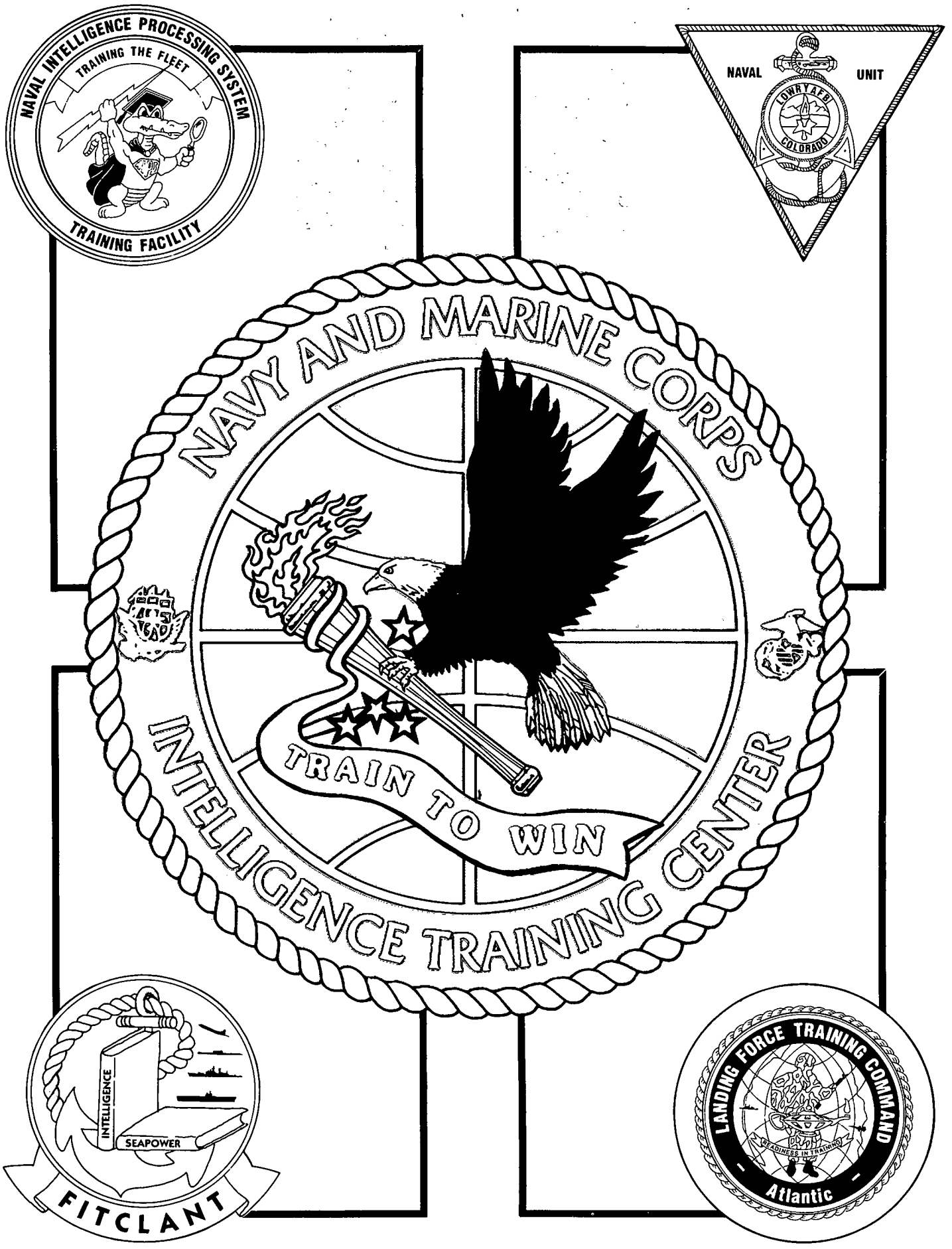
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Office of the Director
Washington, DC 20505

B-800-IR

N M I T C

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE TRAINING CENTER
DAM NECK, VIRGINIA



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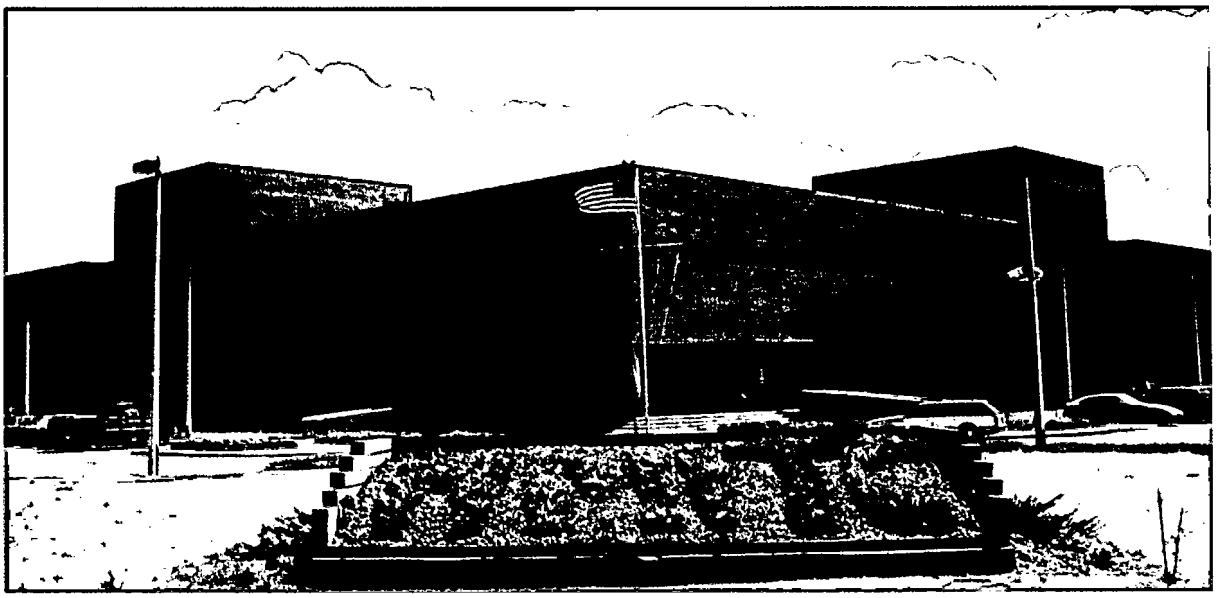


NMITC - TWO YEARS LATER TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE

From the Commanding Officer:

The purpose of this publication is to inform the fleet what your Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center is doing for you and provide insight into the future of intelligence training at NMITC.

It's difficult to comprehend that two years have passed since Layton Hall was dedicated and we commenced the training of Navy and Marine Corps intelligence officers and enlisted specialists, as well as selected specialists from Allied navies, intelligence specialists from other services, and civilian intelligence specialists. This splendid facility has graduated in excess of 6,000 warriors, while tens of thousands more have been educated and entertained by the Soviet Seapower Education Program (SSEP).

Our 113,500 square feet is already being shoe-horned with new systems...and they just keep on arriving. The intelligence business is becoming more technical everyday. The days of pencil and paper are rapidly being replaced by keyboards and CRTs. We MUST start leading, managing, and instructing smarter. Budget cuts will continue to haunt the training business; however, the requirements for quality instruction are ever increasing. If the intelligence community is to survive, all of us must pull together.

We are particularly proud of our accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) as a recognized institution of higher learning and that the majority of our courses of instruction carry some level of college credit, as determined by the American Council on Education (ACE). The current total is 178 semester hours.

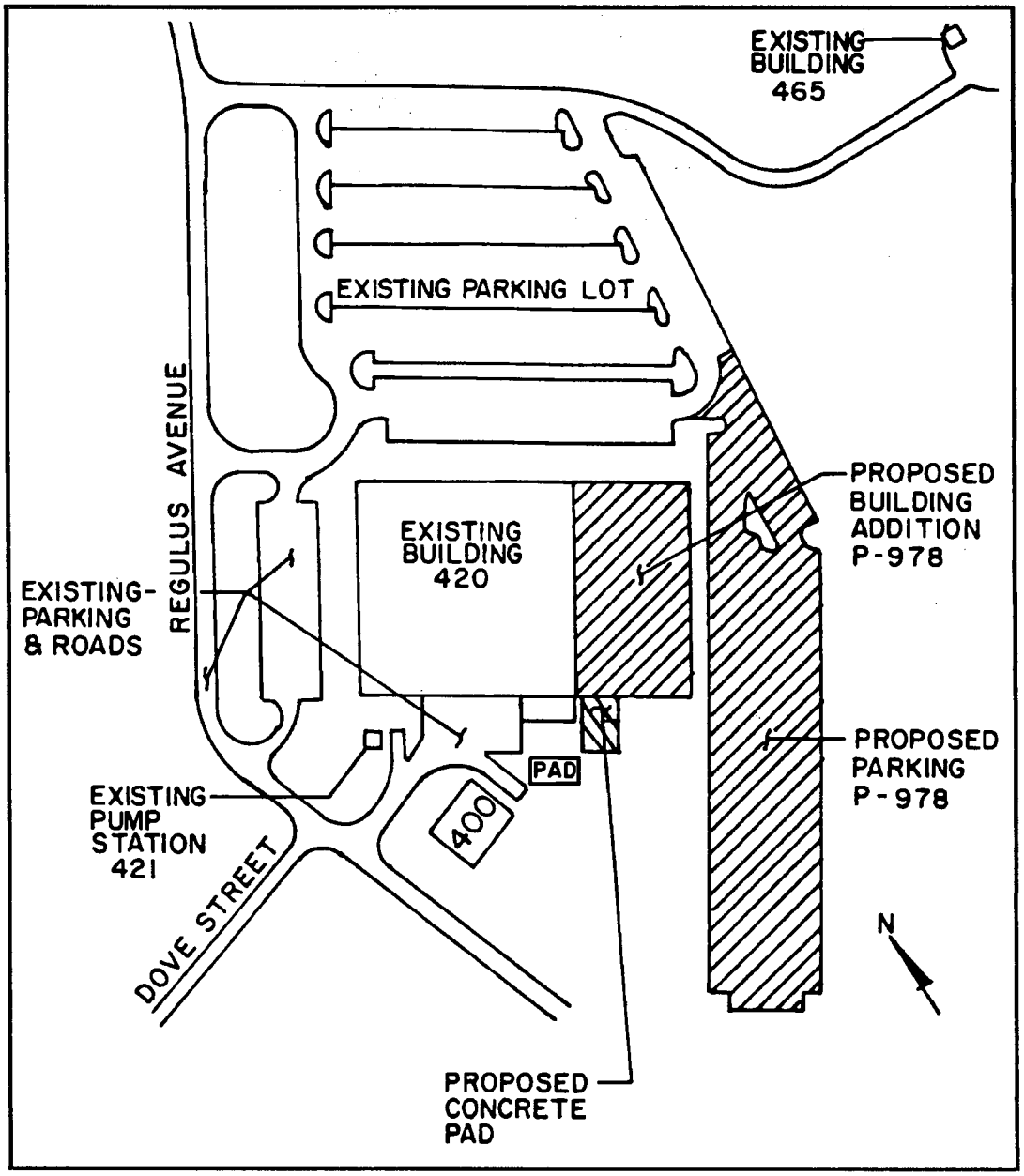
One of the most visible projects we've accomplished is the production and distribution of *SERIOUS PURSUIT* - The Game of the Soviet Seapower Education Program. Fleet feedback has been positive and covered with glowing compliments. In the next few months the second edition of the training aid will be distributed to each ship, submarine, and aircraft squadron that has not already received a copy. But there's more. At the request of Vice Admiral Thunman, Chief of Naval Education and Training, development of a microcomputer version will begin in the near future. SSEP personnel will be working with the Naval Training Systems Center (NTSC) in Orlando, FL.

The Master Intelligence Training Plan Architecture (MITP-A) is progressing very well, ... but we still need help. Historically, the training command is the last to hear of new systems, particularly in this day and age of rapid prototyping. I would request your assistance by notifying me of new systems as you hear of them, whether intelligence related or not. NMITC will then assign a project officer to investigate. Our goal is to stay ahead of the production power curve and provide the very best for our fleet customers...YOU.

TRAIN TO WIN !!

Robert T. Trafton

ROBERT T. TRAFTON
Captain, U. S. Navy



PHYSICAL PLANT AND PLANNED EXPANSION

By LCDR Gary Grice, USN

Stalled traffic and hot tempers associated with the commute to Naval Base Norfolk was the morning greeting for staff and students headed for Gilbert Street and the cramped second deck residence of NMITC. But in 1986 this was all traded

for cool ocean breezes and surroundings that beckoned you to linger as construction of Building 420, on Fleet Combat Training Center Atlantic, Dam Neck, neared completion. The technical skills of the NMITC staff were put to the ultimate test during the final stages of this transition as they were called upon to assemble and position furniture at their new home. With the pride and excitement of a father whose son just hit the game-winning home run, the doors were opened for business as what had been scrub and sand became the home of Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center. This magnificent 113,500 square foot facility was constructed under MILCON Project P-903, issued in 1984. The move was several months ahead of schedule and final construction efforts continued around the staff and students. The facility contains a large research library and specialized spaces for sensitive compartmented information and for teaching secure closed circuit television operations and maintenance, photo interpretation, typing, photo processing, and Naval Intelligence Processing System (NIPS) operations and maintenance.

On 24 October 1986, the facility was dedicated and named after Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, who was noted for having broken the Japanese code during World War II, resulting in victory for the United States. During the same ceremony the quarterdeck was dedicated to Admiral Bobby R. Inman, the first Naval Intelligence Specialist to attain four-star rank. The auditorium was dedicated to Vice Admiral Rufus L. Taylor who served as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations and Director of Naval Intelligence. The intelligence research library was dedicated to former Congressman G. William Whitehurst who was instrumental in obtaining funding for construction of the school. A corridor was dedicated to Chief Warrant Officer 3 Solomon Hughey Godwin, USMC, who died while under North Vietnamese captivity.

Almost immediately it was realized that the mission requirements of NMITC far exceeded its facilities and plans were begun for an expansion. A Basic Facilities Requirement (BFR) was done and it was determined that NMITC would require an additional 70,000 square feet of space to satisfy its mission requirements within four years. A MILCON project number, P-978 was assigned and planning began.

Entering fiscal year 1988, funding constraints resulted in termination of many final construction projects that would have satisfied the current facility requirements at NMITC. These cuts terminated MILCON Project P-903 at the 90% completion stage.

Funding cuts in 1988 threatened the expansion and postponed construction from 1990 to 1994. Original expansion requirements were based on an average onboard of less than 500 with a projected average onboard of 700. Today, NMITC has an average daily population in excess of 600. New courses and increased iterations have, and will continue to expand the requirement for more space.

Dr. Kenneth Tidwell, Executive Director of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools congratulates Captain Trafton on the accreditation of NMITC.

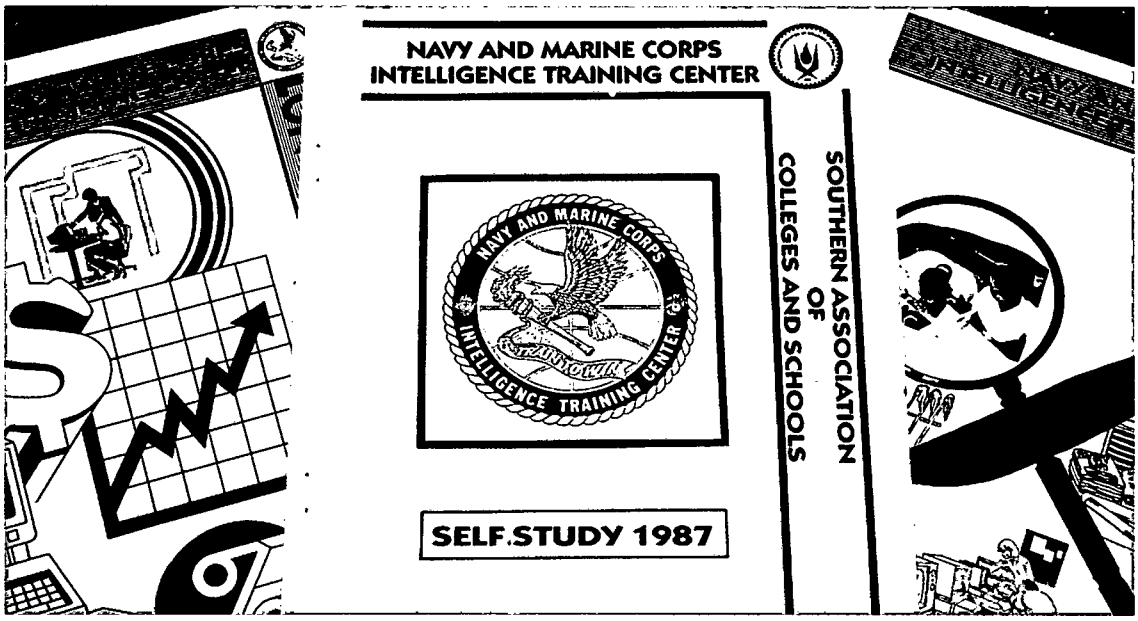
ACCREDITATION BY THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS AND THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

By Ms. Wendy Hall

The Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center was granted accreditation through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) Commission on Occupational Education Institutions on 11 December 1987. We began work on an extensive self-study for the Southern Association shortly after commencing operations in the new facility in July 1986. We were accepted as candidates for accreditation in December 1986 and were hosts to an evaluation team in October 1987. The SACS evaluation team completed this visit with no recommendations for changes in NMITC's program. In accepting the five-year accreditation at the SACS annual convention in New Orleans, Captain Trafton established the school's dedication to excellence and quality of instruction.

In addition to accreditation by the Southern Association, NMITC submitted its individual courses to the American Council on Education (ACE) to be evaluated for college credit. The Council made their initial team visit in December 1987 and evaluated fourteen courses for college credit. These courses, combined with the eight which transferred to NMITC when the Naval Intelligence Processing System Training Facility (NIPSTRAFAC) was consolidated, gave us a total of 111 semester hours of recommended college credit for 22 courses. In July 1988, ACE returned to evaluate 16 additional courses. These received 67 semester hours which brought NMITC's total to 178 hours of college credit. These courses include those for Navy and Marine Corps, active duty and reserve, officer and enlisted personnel.

With the college credit hours we now offer our students, NMITC is looking to the future and investigating the feasibility of offering an Associate's Degree in Intelligence. To accomplish this,NMITC would have to be reevaluated by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In our never-ending quest for excellence we will continue to provide the highest quality intelligence professionals to serve the Fleet and our nation. The following is a complete list of NMITC courses recommended for college credit by the American Council on Education:



1. LHA/CVN Afloat Intelligence Specialist (LHA/CVN IS): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Technical Communications

2. Intelligence Specialist Class 'A' (ISA): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Introduction to Soviet Studies, 3 hrs in Geopolitics

3. Intelligence Specialist Class 'A'-Imagery Interpretation (ISA-IMINTERP): Upper division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in aerial photo interpretation, 3 hrs in Photogrammetry. Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Technical Mathematics, 3 hrs in Technical Writing

4. Intelligence Specialist Class 'A' - Operational Intelligence (ISA-OPINTEL): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Technical Communications

5. Naval Intelligence Officer Basic (NIOBC): Upper division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Geopolitics, 3 hrs in Soviet Studies

6. Operational Intelligence Analysis (OPINTEL): Lower division baccalaureate - 1 hr in Physical Science, 2 hrs in Technical Communications

7. Afloat Storage and Retrieval Operator (AFLOAT S&R): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Data Processing Principles

8. Shipboard Intelligence Analyst (SIAC): Upper division baccalaureate - 1 hr in International Studies

9. Automated TACRECCE Support Afloat (TACRECCE): Upper division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Photogrammetry

10. Basic Intelligence Training Subjects (BITSC): Lower division baccalaureate - 1 hr in International Studies

11. Intelligence Photography (IPC): Lower division baccalaureate - 2 hrs in Basic Photography

12. SCI Physical Security and Administration (SCI): Vocational Certificate - 2 hrs in Security Administration

13. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Officer (MAGTF IO): Upper division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Soviet Studies, 3 hrs in Management Problems

14. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Specialist-Entry (MAGTF IS-E): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Introduction to Soviet Studies, 3 hrs in Technical Communications

15. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Specialist- Intermediate (MAGTF IS-I): Upper division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in Management Problems, 3 hrs in Soviet Studies

16. Basic Reserve Intelligence Training - Enlisted (BRIT-E): Lower division baccalaureate - 6 hrs in Soviet Studies

17. Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System, Intelligence Analysis Center ADP/COMM Operator (MAGIS IAC ADP/COMM): Lower division baccalaureate - 2 hrs in computer operations

18. Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System, Intelligence Analysis Center-Intelligence Analyst (MAGIS IAC IA): Lower division baccalaureate - 2 hrs in basic electronic data processing

19. Naval Intelligence Processing System Maintenance (NIPS M): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in introduction to computers, 3 hrs in introduction to digital techniques, 1 hr in digital techniques laboratory, 3 hrs in introduction to digital circuits, 1 hr in introduction to digital circuits laboratory, 3 hrs in basic semiconductor circuits, 1 hr in basic semiconductor circuits laboratory, 4 hrs in computer maintenance

20. AN/SXQ-8(V)2 Secure Closed Circuit Television System Maintenance (SCCTV-SM): Vocational certificate - 6 hrs in closed circuit television system maintenance. Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in electronics

21. AN/TYQ-19(V) Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System (MAGIS) Intelligence Analysis Center (IAC) Computer System Maintenance (MAGIS IAC SM): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in computer fundamentals, 3 hrs in electronic communication systems

22. LHA/CVN Intelligence Center Afloat ADP Operator (LHA/CVN ADP OP): Lower division baccalaureate - 3 hrs in data processing principles

COURSES SUBMITTED TO ACE FOR EVALUATION II

23. Basic Navy Operational Intelligence (BNOC): Upper division - 2 hrs in Political Science

24. Intelligence Officer Refresher (IORC) - Upper division: 2 hrs in Political Science, 1 hr in Geography

25-26. Intelligence Specialist A - Operational Intelligence Reserve Phases 1 & 2 (ISA-OR 1&2) - Lower division: 2 hrs in Political Science, 1 hr in Technical Communications

27. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Counterintelligence (MAGTF CI) - Upper division: 3 hrs in Political Science, 6 hrs in Physical Security. Lower division: 3 hrs in Principles of Investigation, 3 hrs in Security Techniques, 3 hrs in Technical Communications, 3 hrs in Interviewing, 3 hrs in Legal Principles.

28-29. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Officer Reserve Phases 1 & 2 (MAGTF IOR 1&2) - Upper division: 2 hrs in Political Science, 1 hr in Geography.

30-31. Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Specialist Reserve Phases 1 & 2 (MAGTF ISR 1&2) - Lower division: 2 hrs in Political Science, 1 hr in Geography

32. Naval Intelligence Mid-Career (NIMCC) - Upper division: 3 hrs in National Security (Political Science)

33. OSIS Baseline Upgrade Computer User (OBU USER) - Lower division: 2 hrs in Data Processing, 1 hr in Computer Operations

34. OSIS Baseline Upgrade System Management (OBU SYS MGT) - Lower division: 2 hrs in Database Management Systems, 2 hrs in Data Processing, 2 hrs in Computer Operations.

35. Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal User (POST USER) - Lower division: 1 hr in Microcomputer Operations.

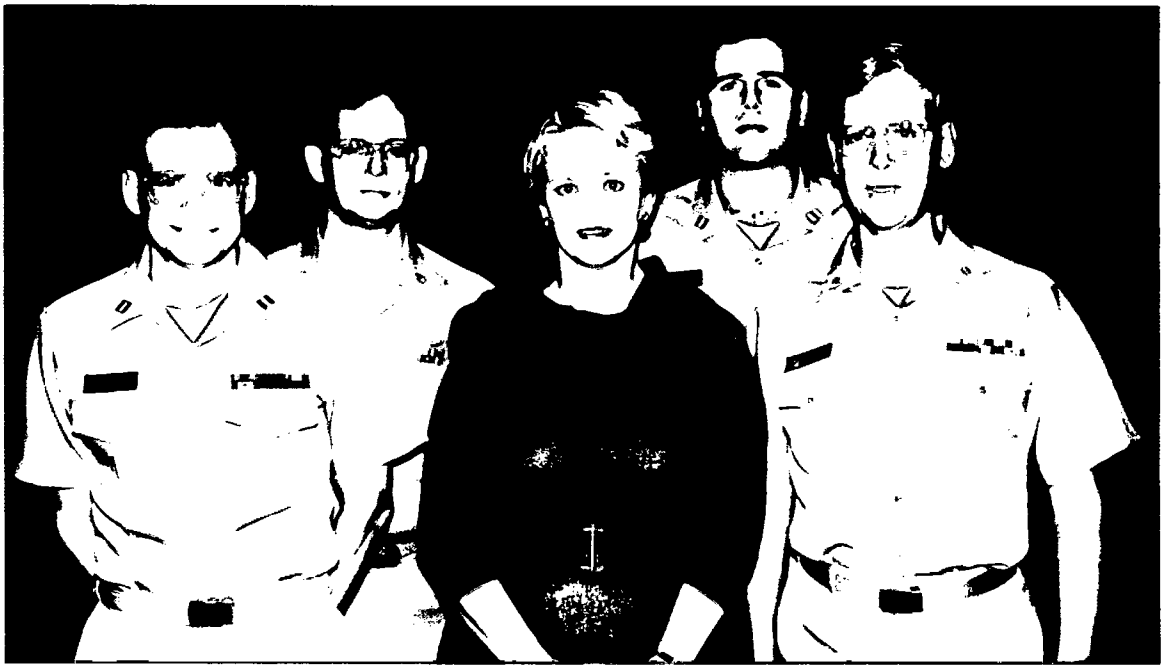
36. USMC Remote Sensor Operator (REMSEN O) - Lower division; 3 hrs in electronics security, 3 hrs in electronic security implementation, 2 hrs in map reading.

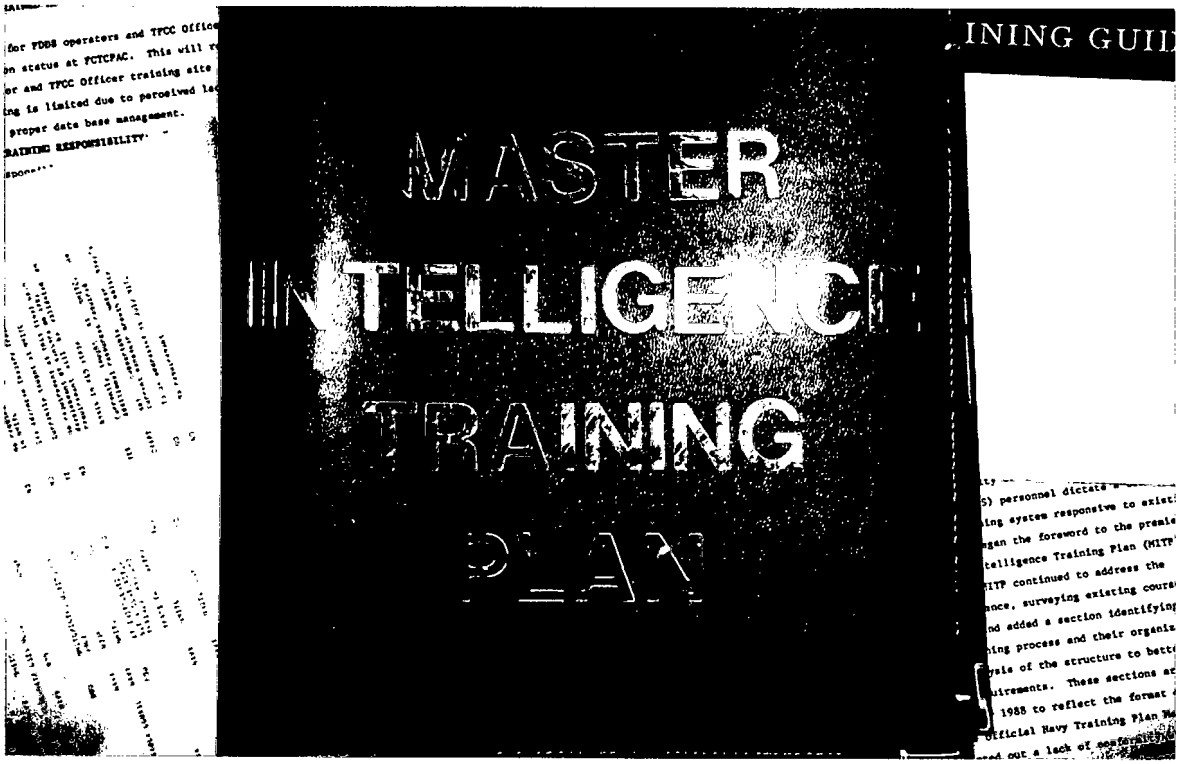
37-38. USMC Remote Sensor Operator Reserve Phases 1 and 2(REMSEN OR 1 &2)- Lower division; 3 hrs in electronics security, 3 hrs in electronic security implementation, 2 hrs in map reading.

TOTAL - 178 SEMESTER HOURS

Executive Suite: Back Row (left to right); Cheatham, Reilly, Johnson, Munroe, Schottler. Front Row (left to right); Higgins, Trafton.

Operations, Mid-Career, and Instructional Standards (left to right): Back Row; Grice, Scheel. Front Row (left to right); Haynes, Hall, Wildman.





MASTER INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PLAN - ARCHITECTURE (MITP-A)

By LCDR Leanna Terrell, USN

The scope, cost and complexity of training Intelligence Officers and Intelligence Specialists (IS) dictate a coherent plan to achieve and sustain a training system responsive to existing and emergent requirements. This is one of NMITC's major concerns in its mission to provide quality Intelligence Officers and Specialists to the fleet.

In response to the above requirements, NMITC designed an architecture for intelligence training known as the "Master Intelligence Training Plan" (MITP-A) to support the fleet intelligence mission. In these days of rapidly advancing computer technology, systems make their way into the fleet under the guise of research and development, and bypass the normal lengthy process to bring training on-line in Navy schools. As a result, on-site training by technical representatives is adequate upon system installation, but it does not provide for the sailors and marines who would later need to learn the use of the system.

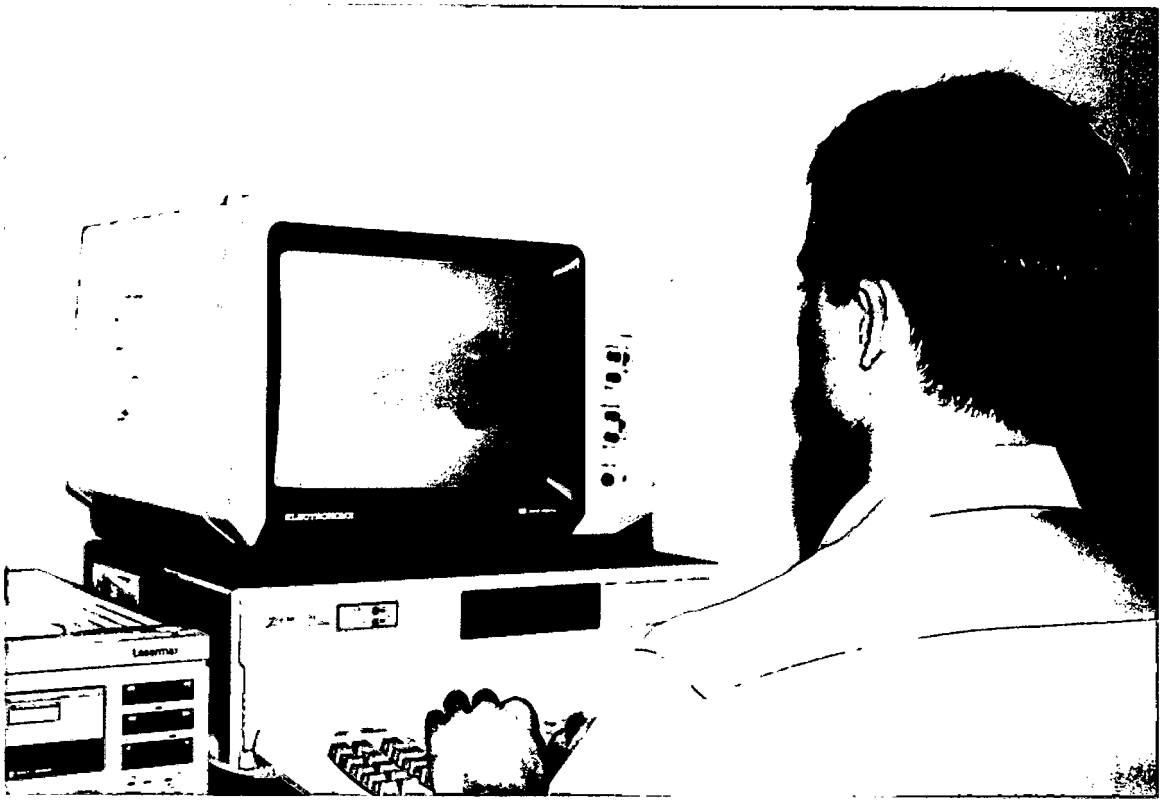
A few examples immediately come to mind that highlight the above scenario of systems introduced in the fleet without the requisite training being formalized in Navy schools: (1) POST (Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal), a Data correlation system in fleet service for the past few years; however, formalized training was not available until NMITC developed the course curriculum and is now gearing up to teach the system to fleet users; (2) TAMPS (Tactical Aircraft Mission Planning System), is a mission planning tool in use by squadron and Air Wing personnel. NMITC will begin offering a three day Data Base Managers course as part of the current TACRECCE curriculum during the second quarter of FY89. A Systems Operator course for TAMPS will also be offered at NMITC and will be included in the Officer and Enlisted Basic courses; and most importantly, NMITC will be offering a TAMPS maintenance course in FY89/90 thus eliminating vast amounts of financial expenditures for contractor maintenance; and finally (3) FIST (Fleet Imagery Support Terminal), a system currently installed in several Command ships, Aircraft Carriers and other flag configured units enabling the ship to send and receive digitized imagery via secure SATCOM links. The operation of FIST is taught at both FICPAC and FICEURLANT. NMITC is planning to include approximately one week of instruction on the operation and maintenance of this system beginning in FY90. The above examples demonstrate how NMITC is continuously reviewing the systems/tactics in use in the fleet and then researching the need for formalized "schoolhouse training".

Our Master Intelligence Training Plan Architecture strives to highlight deficiencies in this training of new equipment. It identifies major organizations and directives involved in the intelligence training process. Our MITP-A will enable us to keep a step ahead and to accurately estimate what space, monies, instructors and equipment will be needed in order to meet fleet requirements.

The MITP-A is a dynamic project that continues to receive input from the fleet, the main user of our product. However, NMITC alone cannot fuse these inputs into a consolidated intelligence training plan. One means to coordinate this information on a high level and regular basis is through the Navy Intelligence Training Council (NITC).

The NITC was chartered by the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) to formulate training policy matters, establish priorities and long range plans, endorse long and short term training objectives, and make recommendations to the DNI.

The Master Intelligence Training Plan-Architecture has been brought to fruition in the Navy arena. One of our goals is to offer the MITP-A as a model for use by the Air Force and Army intelligence communities in their joint intelligence missions. We have introduced the MITP-A concept at the Department of Defense (DOD) level by briefing it on several occasions to the General Intelligence Training Council (GITC) and to the Commandant of the Defense Intelligence College (DIC). NMITC now hopes the concept of a comprehensive intelligence training plan will enter the national arena for future development of a National Intelligence Training Plan.



COMPUTER BASED TRAINING (CBT) and COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION (CAI)

By LT W. Brann Ramsey, USN

In 1985, NMITC recognized the need to provide effective automated intelligence training to satisfy the Navy's need for skilled intelligence personnel in an ever increasing technological field. With the rapid proliferation of low cost microcomputers, a new and alternative form of instruction is now available with respect to cost and ease of implementation. The large base of microcomputers prevalent in the fleet today, provides an expedient means by which to export sophisticated automated intelligence training.

Why automated intelligence training? Automated intelligence training has many advantages over current instructional methods. First it offers new learning capabilities such as multimedia presentations and sophisticated

computer simulations. Instructor and facilities resource shortfalls can be offset by the provision of self-paced instruction (student interactive instruction). CBT developed courses will be standardized internally, and with other similar courses of instruction by combining course objectives in modular form. Finally, due to the wide distribution base of available microcomputer hardware throughout the Navy, similarities to the real world (fleet) environment will be mirrored.

The NMITC CBT/CAI program was formally constituted in 1986 through a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) between the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NPRDC) in San Diego, CA and NMITC. The MOA specifies that NPRDC will develop an unclassified threat platform/weapons recognition and informational computer data base for which NMITC would serve as a developmental test site. NPRDC called the NMITC CBT/CAI project a Computer Based Memorization System or CBMS. In CBMS design, the decided approach to learning was to develop software which would provide supplemental/ remedial training in an environment which would enlighten and stimulate student learning. Subsequently, the CBMS system primarily uses a gaming approach similar to many popular TV game shows. For example, Jeopardy, Concentration, etc.

In July 1987, NPRDC delivered eight CBMS configured Zenith 248 microcomputers to NMITC. These computers used complex textual and graphic presentations for data base instruction. In June 1988, eight more specially configured CBMS Zeniths were delivered with the ability to display not only text and graphics, but video quality images from a laser disk. Laser disk technology substantially improves recognition training by providing near real-life images in single frame and motion sequences. The laser disk was developed and provided by the U.S. Army, which uses the disk for helicopter crew recognition training. The disk contains images of tanks, surface to air missiles, helicopters and artillery. NPRDC currently is developing a second laser disk for NMITC which will have a Naval Warfare theme, containing images primarily of US, Soviet and NATO ships, aircraft, submarines and their associated weapons systems. Delivery of the disk and the associated software upgrade is expected in the near future, and will mark the completion of the NPRDC CBMS project as outlined in the MOA.

NMITC's long-term CBT/CAI goal is to provide effective automated intelligence training to Navy and Marine Corps personnel to better prepare them for operational assignments in an ever increasing technological field. In an effort to continue CBT development, NMITC is developing a plan to establish and direct future CBT efforts. The plan will identify applicable courses of instruction which lend themselves to CBT and the resources required to develop/implement that training, and a schedule POA&M to achieve our goal. The plan will carry NMITC's CBT/CAI project into the 1990's.

Captain Jerry Burke, former NMITC Intelligence Chair, accompanied by Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, presents "Soviet Military Power" to President Reagan (Offical White House Photo).

INTELLIGENCE CHAIR

By Ms. Wendy Hall

The Intelligence Chair was established to provide NMITC students with a broader view of naval and national intelligence. Implemented in February 1987, the "Chair" occupant is encouraged to write and reflect on topics relevant to NMITC's programs. It also gives students the opportunity to interact with senior military and civilian intelligence personnel.

Proposed by the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) in conjunction with the Commander, Naval Intelligence Command (CNIC), the Intelligence Chair is occupied for two week periods. During this time, the "Chair" occupant lectures in classes, writes on intelligence related topics and participates in the updating and management of the Master Intelligence Training Plan-Architecture (MITP-A).

Nominees for the Intelligence Chair are chosen from a broad base of talent. Professionals from any intelligence or intelligence associated organization with the Navy/Marine Corps/civilian community are considered. Two types of

personnel are preferred for the "Chair". The first consists of officers recently transferred from significant sea duty. These officers convey to NMITC students, an idea of the "big picture". They know how things are really being done in the fleet and what key issues students will face in the operational Navy. The second are those personnel in Washington who can provide students with an understanding of national and international issues as they relate to the intelligence community. Nominations are made far in advance and all interested commands are encouraged to submit names. Travel costs and per diem are provided for "Chair" selectees.

NMITC has established a distinguished list of Intelligence Chair participants. Responses from former Chairs have been most positive. Samples of these include the following:

- Commander T.F. Ready, USNR-R, "This has been an exceptionally rewarding tour and I am profoundly grateful for the opportunity."

- Dr. G. William Whitehurst, "I left NMITC with increased confidence in the excellence of the young Navy and Marine Corps personnel who serve our country."

- Captain Walter D. Poellnitz, III, USN, "This was an enriching experience for me - one that was personally gratifying and one which left me with the knowledge that the future of naval intelligence will continue in very good hands."

- Captain Jerome Burke, Jr., USN, "Holding the NMITC Intelligence Chair was a very rewarding experience."

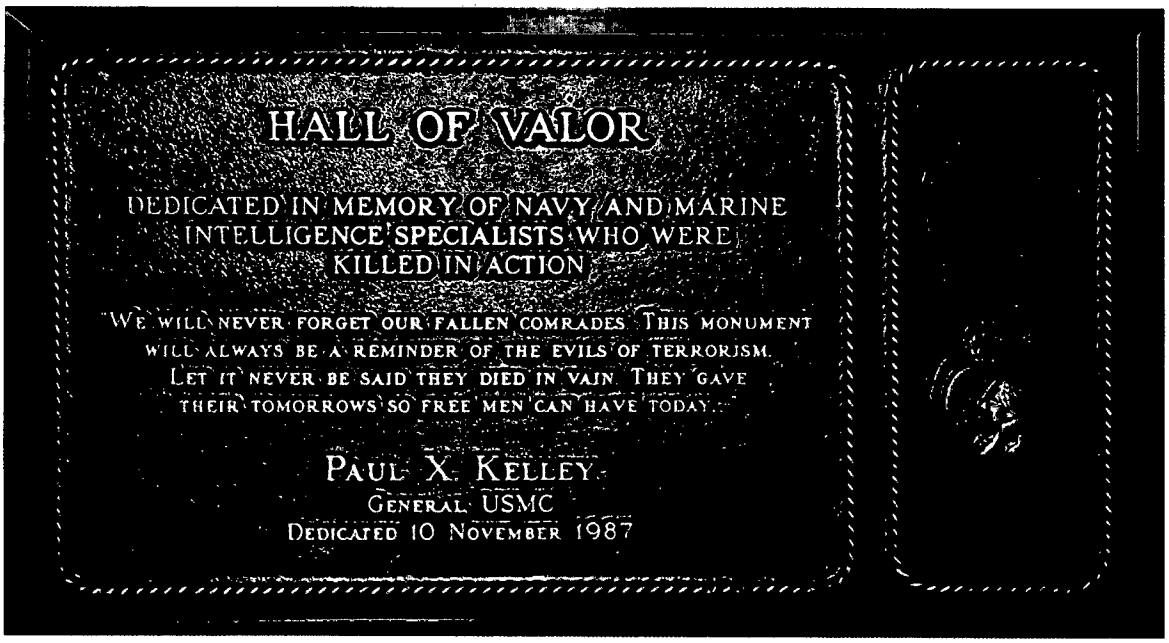
Former Congressman G. William Whitehurst is congratulated by RADM T. R. M. Emery on the dedication of the G. William Whitehurst Research Library

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CHAIR

Incumbent	Organization	Dates
Mr. Bert Webb	NIPSSA (NIAC)	16-27 MAR 87
CDR Robert W. Cosgriff, USN	NAVSECGRU	20 APR-1 MAY 87
CAPT Gary P. Davidson, USN	COMSECONDFLT (N2)	APR-29 MAY 87
ISC Allan M. Wells, USN	CTF 168	15-26 JUN 87
CAPT F. Mike Gambacorta, USN	CO, LANTDAC	29 JUN-10 JUL 87
CAPT J. J. Burke, Jr., USN	OSD (SECDEF)	13-17 JUL 87
COL Ford G. Dabb, USAF	COMUSFORCARIB (J2)	20-31 JUL 87
Capt J. V. Aldrich, USMC	HQ NAVSECGRU	17-28 AUG 87
CDR Timothy F. Ready, USNR	NRIP Area 18	28 SEP-9 OCT 87
Dr. G. William Whitehurst	Former Congressman	30 NOV-11 DEC 87
CAPT D. A. Warshawsky, USN	COMNAVAIRPAC (N2)	29 FEB-11 MAR 88
CAPT Walter G. Poellnitz, USN	CO, NISRO NORVA	14-25 MAR 88
CAPT Esmond Smith, USN	NAVWARCOL	09-11 MAY 88
CAPT Jim Law, USN	CO, FITCPAC	06-17 JUN 88
CAPT William B. B. Moody, USN	NSA	20 JUN-01 JUL 88
CAPT Richard A. Nerich, USNR	NOSC	11-22 JUL 88
COL Travis Sample, USAF	DEFINTELCOL	25 JUL-05 AUG 88
Mr. Werner Michel	OSD, ATSD(IO)	08-12 AUG 88
CAPT E. A. Brookes, USN	CO, NISROPAC	22 AUG-01 SEP 88
Mr. John Lewis	NTIC	12-23 SEP 88

Supply and Fiscal Department: Back Row (left to right); Salom, Caputo, Margraf. Middle Row (left to right); King, Gilbert, Gregg, Geinosky. Front Row (left to Right); Myles, Miller, Anongos, Hart

Administration/Personnel Department: Back Row (left to right); Cawthra, Ibe, Powell, Burchette, McNeely, LaPointe, Shearer, Miller. Front Row (left to right) Cunningham, Ashenfelter, Fields, Craig, Dailey, Corey.



HALL OF VALOR

By Capt Rick Gallagher, USMC

Dedicated in memory of Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Specialists who were killed in action.

"WE WILL NEVER FORGET OUR FALLEN COMRADES. THIS MONUMENT WILL ALWAYS BE A REMINDER OF THE EVILS OF TERRORISM. LET IT NEVER BE SAID THEY DIED IN VAIN. THEY GAVE THEIR TOMORROWS SO FREE MEN CAN HAVE TODAY..."

PAUL X. KELLEY
GENERAL USMC

On the morning of 13 November 1987, the "HALL OF VALOR" was dedicated to those individuals in the Navy and Marine Corps who gave their lives in the defense of their country. After a moving ceremony which included taps and a twenty-one gun salute, Vice Admiral William Studeman, USN, then the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI), Brigadier General Frank Breth, USMC,

then the Director of Marine Corps Intelligence (DIRINT), and Captain Trafton led the families and friends of the honored across the quarterdeck to the second deck of Layton Hall. A brief, but emotional ribbon cutting ceremony was conducted by Captain Trafton to officially open the HALL OF VALOR.

Proud loved ones and friends of the honored swiftly moved down the hallway to admire the commemorative shadow boxes for each sailor and marine. The shadow boxes contain a picture, brief synopsis of the individual's career and a purple heart. As families and guests moved through a crowded but joyful hallway, echoes of praise and admiration were heard throughout.

Mrs. Dolly Smith, the mother of the late Staff Sergeant T. G. Smith, USMC, stopped and kissed Captain Trafton on the cheek, then turned and said, "This is the man who made this day possible for my Tommy." In the words of Captain Trafton, "THE HALL OF VALOR is a place where these Sailors and Marines will be immortalized forever."

COL David G. Purdy, NMITC XO and CAPT Trafton open the Hall of Valor

The following Sailors and Marines have been immortalized in the HALL OF VALOR:

PTC B. R. LAMBTON,USN

KIA REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM 17 JUN 1966

PT2 D. E. HOBBS, USN

KIA REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM 18 MAY 1970

IS1 M. R. WAGNER, USN

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 20 SEP 1984

MSGT J.C. PEARSON, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

SSGT T. G. SMITH, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

SSGT T. P. THORSTAD, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

SSGT R. J. GARCIA, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

SSGT K. P. COULMAN, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

SSGT R. L. SCOTT, USMC

KIA REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM 12 JAN 1970

PVT S. D. TINGLEY, USMC

KIA BEIRUT, LEBANON 23 OCT 1983

MAGIF Intelligence Training Department: Back Row (left to right);Bender, Lawrence, Still, Sabin, Clarke, Shade, Rossettii, DeAndrea, Gucwa. Row Two (left to right);McDermott, Sacavage, Russell, Whitney, Barker. Row Three (left to right); Pontious, Randazzo, Miller, Boyer. Front Row (left to right); Pellish, Adams, Goede, Burr, O'Reilly.

Training Support Department: Back Row (left to right); Saunders, Carter, Bulter, Dupree. Row Two (left to right); Logan, Garrett, Taylor, Snellenberg, Wary. Front Row (left to right); Ramsey, Lawson, Tripp, Pulley.

CDR Don Williams assuming duties as OIC of the Integrated Training Battalion (ITB)

INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST "A" SCHOOL INTEGRATED TRAINING BATTALION

By CWO3 George Scruggs, USN

NMITC Intelligence Specialist "A" School Integrated Training Battalion (ITB) was established in June 1986 under the guidelines established in 1979 by the Chief of Naval Operations to extend Military Training from boot camp through "A" Schools.

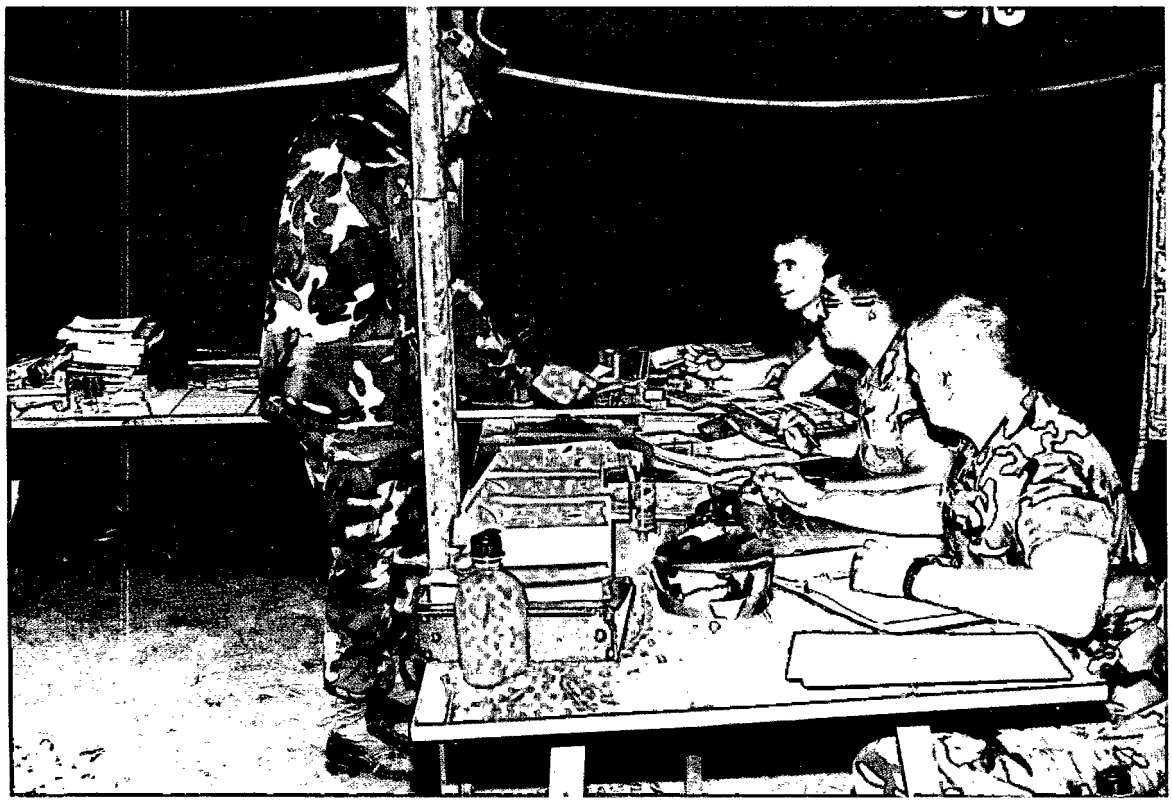
IS "A" School, formerly a 14 week course taught at Lowry Air Force Base, underwent dramatic changes when it was moved to NMITC. It consists of 11 weeks of instruction in basic knowledge and skills required to assist naval intelligence officers in operational assignments ashore and afloat. Graduates of this "Core" training then attend one of two follow-on courses: a 15 week Imagery Interpretation course that concentrates on all skills related to the interpretation of all-source imagery, which awards graduates NEC 3910; or a 5 week Operational Intelligence Course that concentrates on the principles, rules and concepts necessary to analyze and fuse multi-source intelligence information and produce operational intelligence, which awards graduates NEC 3920. Of special

note, a student graduating from the "Core" and Imagery Interpretation pipeline is eligible for some 18 college credits.

The purpose of the ITB is to instill high standards of military bearing, conduct and personal responsibility; foster patriotism, pride and professionalism and desire for service to the nation; develop desire to observe naval customs and traditions; and to promote physical fitness, in addition to attending the Intelligence Specialist (IS) "A" School.

At IS "A" School, there are approximately 160 students on board at any given time. All E-3 and below are required to reside in open bay barracks, and may not drive a personal vehicle, wear civilian clothing or be on liberty after 2400 for their first eight weeks of training. Their typical day begins at 0600 for supervised physical training. The academic day begins at 0800 and lasts until 1630. This is followed by mandatory or voluntary remedial academic training until approximately 2000. Students are required to march to and from class and the mess hall. During their free time, they are responsible for the cleanliness of the barracks and their assigned classrooms.

Integrated Training Battalion arriving at NMITC



"Intelligence drives operations"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE FIELD TRAINING

By LTCOL Don E. Mosley, USMC (Retired)

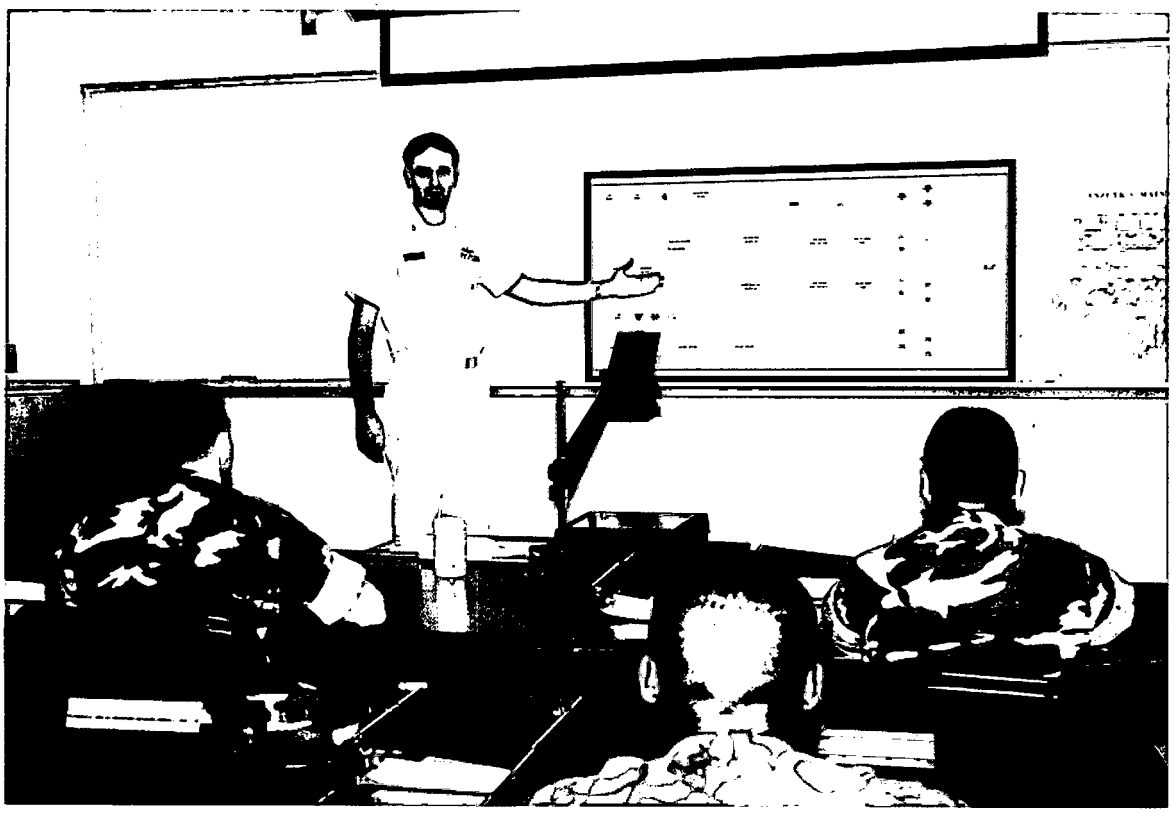
There's something about the smell of canvas. To Marines who carry the 02 MOS, that smell calls up a barrage of memories and those impressions are personal, yet the same: endless watches; dark mornings; biting cold or dripping heat; omnipresent dust and sand, or mud; and always, a fresh realization of how comforting a canteen cup of warm coffee feels in the hands. A Marine is at home in the field.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, General A. M. Gray, has directed a return to basics, and "warrior" training for all Marines. At NMITC Marine (entry level) Intelligence Specialist students get their "warrior" training as part of an eight week course of instruction required for the Intelligence Specialist (0231) MOS.

The site for the training is the Virginia Army National Guard Post at Camp Pendleton, located adjacent to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck. In light of "warrior" training, all Marine students move to and from the field by foot. Students receive intensive, field environment training in use of the compass, land navigation, field communications, and other survival skills. A recent addition to the training has become a real high point for these Marine students. Support from the Foreign Materiel Exploitation (FME) section, Marine Corps Combat Development Center, Quantico, VA, provides hands-on training in a variety of foreign weapons and equipment. Learning the fine details of construction, capabilities and limitations, and nomenclature of Soviet, Chinese, and Warsaw Pact weapons, then firing those weapons on a "familiarization course," affords these intelligence analysts with unique experience and valuable expertise in weapons of potential opposition forces. The students also establish a Command Post (CP), complete with proper camouflage. After set up of the CP, students are trained in combat security procedures and techniques, including scouting and patrolling: rear area security is important to these Marines.

In preparation for the end-of-course practical exercise, the Marine Intelligence students construct a scaled terrain model of the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA), a three-dimensional representation of the topography (and hydrography) from the far shoreline, to the landing beaches, to the Force Beachhead Line (FBHL). The model is a real work of art (if it doesn't rain), and serves as an invaluable graphic aid for briefing the exercise Intelligence Estimate. Subsequent to the briefing of the Intelligence Estimate, students are assigned to specific units and tents. The Intelligence Exercise has Marine intelligence students assigned to the Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) or one of its components--a component of the Regimental Landing Team (RLT), the Air Combat Element (ACE), or the Combat Service Support Element (CSSE). The exercise utilizes a real-world scenario. Consequently, Marine Intelligence professionals gain expertise not only in performing their job at the unit level, but gain knowledge of actual enemy capabilities.

Future plans include the establishment of a Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) at NMITC. This will enable us to integrate Naval Intelligence Courses into the exercise. Currently, the training period is five days in length, but NMITC's MAGTF Intelligence instructors are continually trying to find ways of increasing what has become recognized as required training for a new generation of Marine Intelligence "Warriors"--in the field, under canvas.



DPCM Byl instructing a Marine class

COMBINED NAVY/MARINE INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

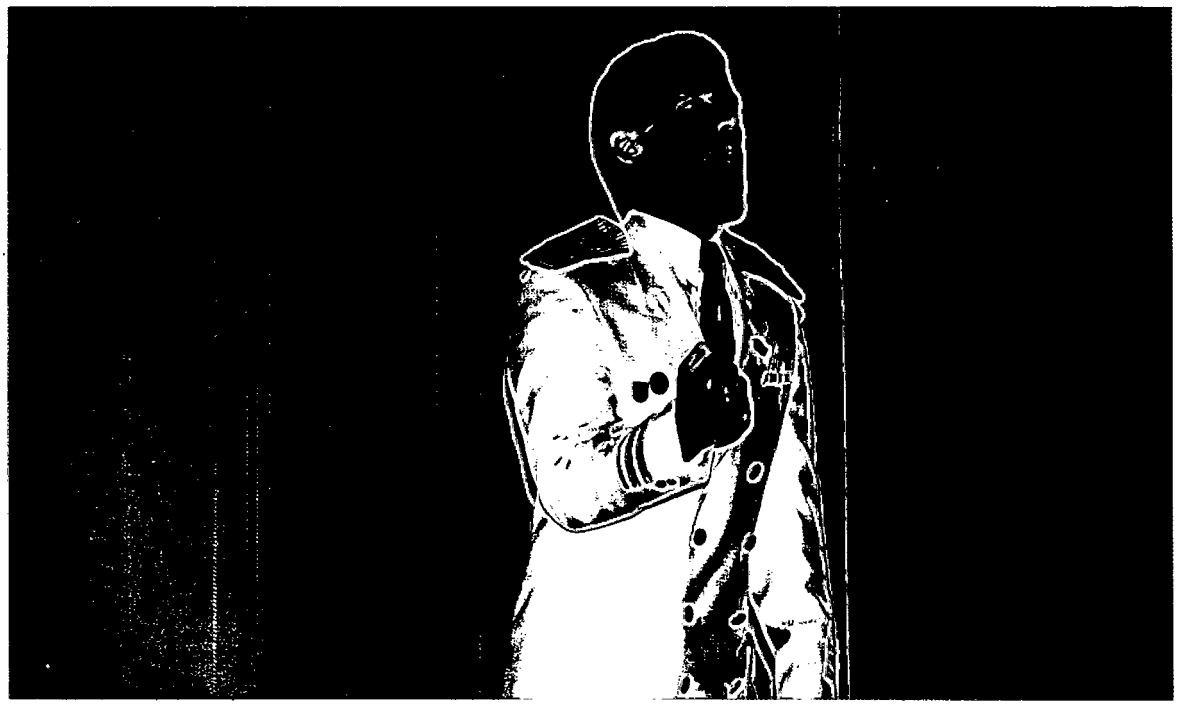
By LCDR Bill Yopp, USN
Capt Rick Pellish, USMC
LT Eric Exner, USN

When I heard that my squadron was going to be part of an airwing which has a U.S. Marine Corps A-6 squadron as an element in the Wing, I was certain that there was nothing a "Marine squadron intelligence team" could tell me about doing my job on the carrier. I couldn't have been more wrong! My experience with the intelligence professionals of VMA(AW)-533 showed me very clearly how important combined Navy/Marine Corps intelligence training is to the fleet. Congress mandated "Jointness", and in this instance, "Jointness" was a way of life.

Upon arrival at NMITC for instructor duty, I have been overwhelmed by the constantly growing spirit of cooperation between the Navy and Marine Corps. The tremendous amount of information concerning new systems and procedures continues to grow at an exponential rate, making it virtually impossible for any one instructor to be an expert on everything. When it comes to Amphibious Warfare, Marine Corps operations, systems or equipment, our Marine peers never fail to supply a subject matter expert. When the need arose for instruction on carrier operations, Navy systems or procedures, we on the Navy side provide the appropriate subject matter experts to the Marine courses.

At least eight of the courses offered at NMITC have dedicated cross training involved in which navy personnel are training marines or vice versa. These courses are Marine Air Ground Task Force Intelligence Officer (MAGTF-IO), MAGTF Intelligence Officer Reserve, MAGTF Intelligence Specialist-Entry, MAGTF Counterintelligence, Intelligence Specialist "A" School, Naval Intelligence Officer Basic Course, Basic Intelligence Training Subjects, and SCI Administration and Physical Security. As a part of the cross training, Navy instructors provide information on naval intelligence processing systems, basic weapons systems, platforms, and carrier operations, while the Marines are instructing Navy personnel on amphibious operations and ground tactics. Additionally, an even larger percentage of the courses offered have guest lecturers which include cross training briefings. There is also a free flowing exchange of information in the areas of photography and field operations, plus numerous demonstrations of various equipment utilized by both services. This, however, is not the end of the combined/jointness goals at NMITC. There are currently plans being studied to temporarily merge the Navy Intelligence Officer Basic Course with Marine classes in a field operation (briefing and planning phases) for a short timeframe to illustrate the concept of combined operations and how vital these operations will be to our future.

NMITC, as our name clearly states, is the Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center. We are very serious about the joint training of intelligence professionals. To accomplish this, we must work together, understanding, anticipating, and responding as a single, efficient, fighting unit. The only way in which this can be accomplished and become reality is to concentrate on training professionals in all aspects of combined/joint operations. NMITC is totally dedicated to that goal, regardless of whether the intelligence professional wears khaki or green.



"Kapitan-Leytenant Yuri Ivanovich Korov" (A.K.A. LT Tim Duvall, USN)

SOVIET SEAPOWER PRESENTATION - WHAT IT TAKES

By LT Tim Duvall, USN

"...That's why we've spent this time discussing Soviet Seapower. Yet we've only touched upon a fragment of the knowledge we need should the "Bear" ever challenge us at sea. We encourage you to learn as much as you can about the Soviet Union and its Navy. It's your responsibility, not only as a professional military man or woman, but as a citizen of a democracy."

Another "Soviet Seapower" presentation is concluding; the base theater lights are coming back on, a Soviet martial hymn is beginning to play in the background and some 500 military and civilian personnel are exiting the theater. First-timers remark that they've never seen a Navy brief quite like this. Return attendees remember the general format of the presentation from a previous visit, but the content has been updated and seems to be keeping pace with the ever-changing events in the Soviet Union in this era of "Glasnost" and "Perestroika."

What and why is "Soviet Seapower?" "Soviet Seapower" is a multi-media presentation which describes the Soviet Union in general and the Soviet Navy in particular through 35mm slides, video tapes, and role-playing of Soviet naval personnel. In an attempt to create the mood, theaters are decorated with authentic Soviet propaganda posters, banners and naval warfare crests. The Soviet Seapower Education Program was formally established in 1983 to enhance the awareness of the Soviet Union and its navy among U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel, dependents and civilians. Since its inception, "Soviet Seapower" has been presented to almost 200,000 personnel at over 100 different installations worldwide.

Who is "Soviet Seapower?" Presentations are given by a five-member traveling team from NMITC, consisting of one O-4/O-5 1630 (program manager), two O-3 1630's, one O-3 URL and one E-6/E-7 Intelligence Specialist. A Soviet Seapower presentation team member is:

- capable of speaking (from memorized text) to audiences ranging in size from 150-2,000,
- a public relations official, projecting a positive image of the U.S. Navy before domestic and foreign audiences as well as media representatives,
- an intelligence professional, constantly studying the Soviet Union and its Navy and, when necessary, rewriting presentations to keep "Soviet Seapower" up-to-date,
- a world traveler approximately 35% of the year, visiting U.S. and allied installations worldwide,
- fully aware of the team concept, working in harmony with his compatriots to present "Soviet Seapower" in an informative, entertaining format.

How does "Soviet Seapower" happen? The team, as a Directorate at NMITC, is responsible for handling all of their own scheduling and travel arrangements. As a result, contact usually is initiated with a prospective host site about six months in advance, and continues right up to the day of the presentations. Because the host sites are responsible for reserving theaters, auditoriums and audio-visual equipment, as well as providing adequate publicity and security, the team must assist frequently with advance preparations to ensure successful presentations.

Upon arrival at the site, a day prior to a presentation, the team will use propaganda posters, Soviet flags and naval warfare crests to "Soviet-ize" the auditorium at Naval War College, Newport, or "Russi-fy" an auditorium at the American Embassy in London. They will also connect televisions throughout the auditorium so there isn't a "bad seat" in the house. Microphone connections will be arranged to allow the speakers free reign of the stage, loosed from the traditional podium anchor.

Presentation days are long. The team normally will arrive at the theater by 0700 for a classified presentation which concludes at 1500. If an evening unclassified presentation

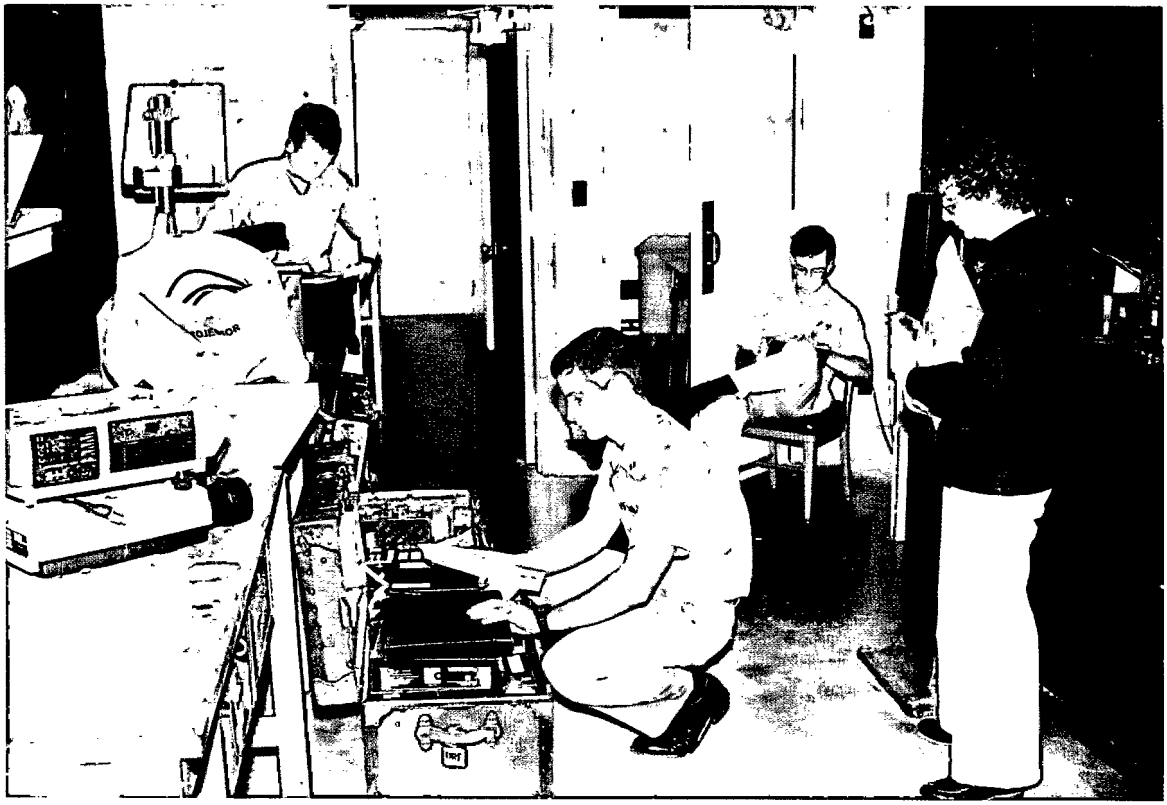
is scheduled, the team will return to the theater prior to 1800. If the team is scheduled to travel the following day, the theater must be "de-Soviet-ized" after the presentation concludes at 2115. Occasionally, "Soviet Seapower" is also presented on weekends to Reserve units throughout the country.

But "Soviet Seapower" is not all work and no play; the team will often visit such locales as San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Orlando, New Orleans or Bermuda. University campuses, such as Ohio State, the University of Florida and UCLA, are also visited as presentations are now being scheduled for Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) units.

Upon returning to NMITC, the entire process is repeated: scheduling, travel arrangements, advance liaison with new sites, drafting after-action reports on the current status and direction of "Soviet Seapower" and continuing the research effort on Mr. Gorbachev's Motherland and Admiral Chernavin's Navy.

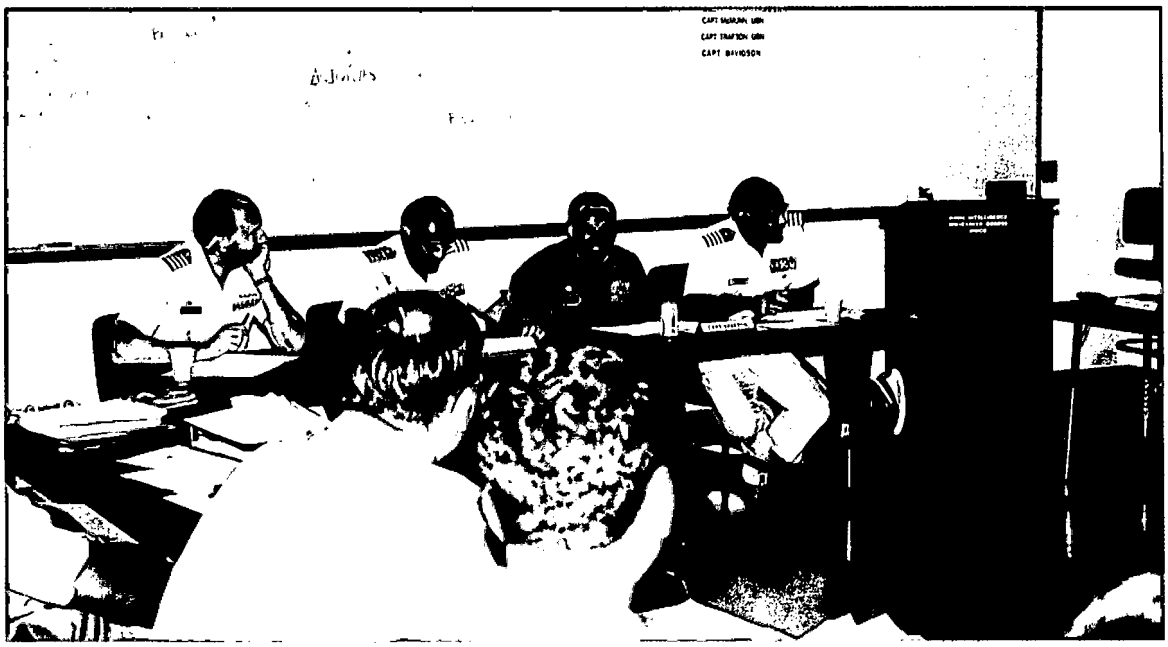
Thus, "Soviet Seapower" is not just another "threat briefing." Rather, it is a dynamic, entertaining presentation incorporating a multitude of audio-visual media and attention-grabbing techniques including humor, designed to keep the audience alert and eager as they learn about the Soviet Union and its far-reaching Navy, our greatest potential adversary.

Soviet Seapower team members preparing for another presentation.



Soviet Seapower Education Program: Back Row (left to right); Morganthall, Connelly, Williams. Front Row (left to right); Taylor, Papworth, Duvall, Bonanno.

Naval Intelligence Officer Basic Training Department Back Row (left to right); Hanaman, Exner, Sanford. Front Row (left to right); Bulter, Poole, Watson



CAPTs Gambacorta, Davidson, Trafton, and McMunn enjoying a light moment during NIMCC

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE MID-CAREER COURSE (NIMCC)

By LCDR Mike Wildman, USN

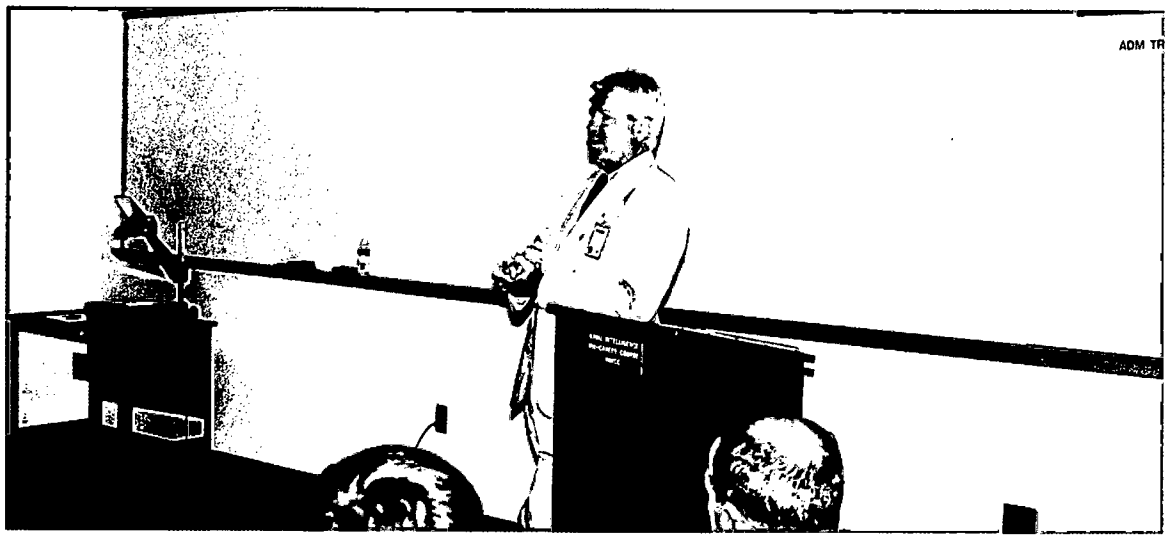
Early in the beginning of its second year, NMITC was tasked to develop, conduct, and evaluate regularly scheduled seminars to address and redress issues critical to the advancement of intelligence as a discipline and critical to the success of the individual intelligence professional. By 22 July 1988, NMITC graduated two seminars whose members embraced unique opportunities to interact with various operational commanders and some of the most brilliant and credible experts in a number of crucial intelligence sub-disciplines.

Prior to and during his tenure as the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI), Vice Admiral William O. Studeman maintained that a serious shortfall existed in the development of mid-level intelligence professionals. That shortfall was "the lack of formal, institutionalized training." His arguments were supported by senior intelligence officers who freely admitted that, upon promotion or assumption of greater responsibility, they found themselves unprepared to adequately conduct themselves as Naval Officers and intelligence specialists. Vice Admiral Studeman specifically identified ten skills that need to be part of

each senior intelligence professional's bag-a-tricks. Hence, a mid-career course was needed to start a new generation of professionals better suited to carry on the community's leadership. Establishing such a course was a priority concern of his; perpetuating that endeavor remains a vital concern with the current DNI, Rear Admiral Thomas A. Brooks.

After four months of intense course development and continual modification, the NAVAL INTELLIGENCE MID-CAREER COURSE (NIMCC) has manifested itself as a two week colloquium, primarily targeting Lieutenant Commanders in the intelligence and cryptologic communities. The seminar of twenty students interacts in dynamic exchange with flag officers, former congressmen, academicians, attorneys, DOD and other agency experts, as well as each other. Seminar members are thrust into a learning experience where they immediately become exposed to new issues and get the invaluable opportunity to look at current issues through the eyes of some of the most expert individuals available anywhere. ADM Train (former USCINCLANT, SACLANT), VADM Johnston (COMSECONDFLT, and former Commander, Carrier Group 4), RADM Roop (Commandant Defense Intelligence College), Dr. Whitehurst (professor and former U.S. Congressman), Mr. Richard Haver (Deputy Director, Naval Intelligence) were among our recent, distinguished cast of contributors. Although mid-career courses have consistently failed, NIMCC survived the acid test of history with each graduate becoming a disciple of the course's philosophy, content, and method. After thorough scrutiny, evaluators from the American Council on Education (ACE) recommended that students who write a relevant, graduate-level paper after completing the Naval Intelligence Mid-Career Course be granted three hours of graduate credit in political science.

ADM Harry D. Train, II, USN (Ret), discussing command and decision-making with NIMCC.



Marine Air Ground Intelligence System Intelligence Analysis Center (MAGIS-IAC Vans).

NAVY/MARINE TECHNICAL TRAINING

By LCDR Chuck Breen, USN
Capt Tom Still, USMC

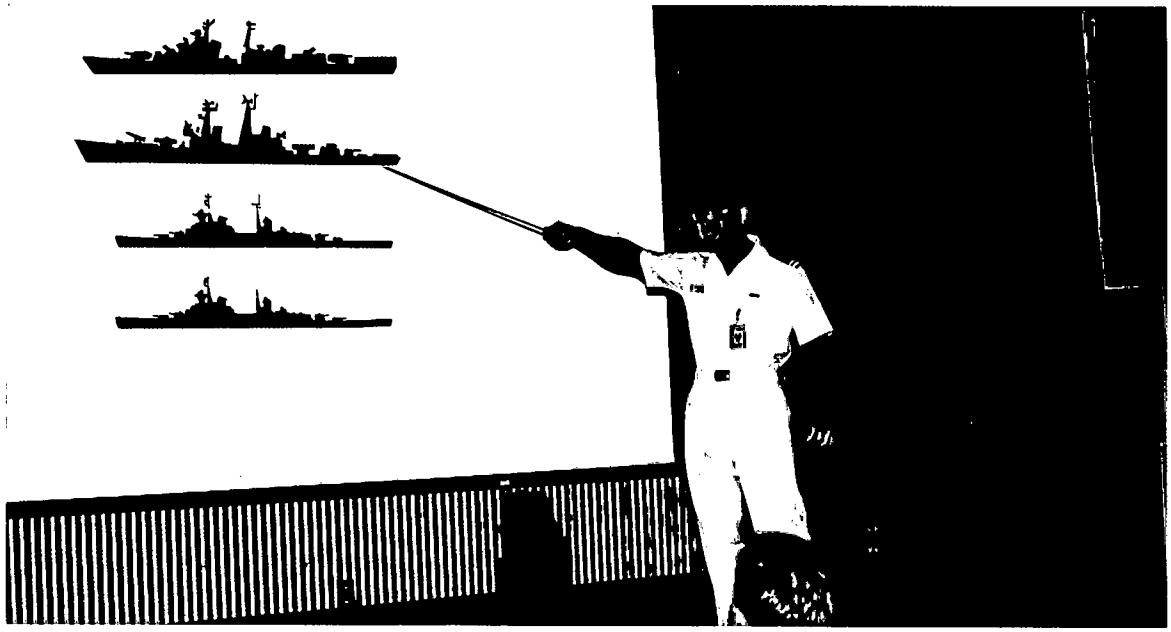
Managing technological training for effective fleet support is the core mission for the Marine Corps and Advanced Intelligence Directorate (N4). Within this Directorate, we currently teach thirteen automated intelligence support system courses, the meat of our technical training. These automated intelligence system courses provide training for both the Marine Corps and Navy in data management for systems users, operators, and maintenance personnel. Emphasis is placed on the requirements of intelligence centers afloat and ashore. Training supports reconnaissance processing, imagery interpretation and intelligence data processing services used in operational intelligence.

Our technical training courses have a cumulative duration of one hundred and ten weeks, with eight courses awarding graduates with unique skill identifiers or Navy Enlisted Classifications (NEC). The automated intelligence support system courses have also been recommended for 31 cumulative hours of college credit in such technical fields as data processing, electronic data processing, computer operations, technical communications, electronics, closed circuit television, and photogrammetry.

Many of our intelligence support systems were transferred from the Naval Intelligence Processing System Training Facility (NIPSTRAFAC), including the AN/USQ-34(V) NIPS Computer System (NIPS B), NIPS A, AN/SYQ-9(V)1,2 LHA/CVN Computer System, Analytical Photogrammetric Positioning System (APPS), AS-27A Modular Image Interpretation System (MIIS), AN/SXQ-9(V)3 Secure Closed Circuit Television System (SCCTV) and the Marine Air Ground Intelligence System (MAGIS)-Intelligence Analysis Center (IAC). Recent system additions at NMITC include the Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal (POST), OSIS Baseline Upgrade System (OBU), AN/SYQ-9(V)3 Computer System AS-27A1 MIIS Upgrade and Swifthawk Collection Management System. Two additional support systems, the Tactical Aircraft Mission Planning System (TAMPS) and Fleet Imagery Support Terminal (FIST), are planned to be brought into the schoolhouse in the near future. Future training requirements on systems emerging in the fleet will be studied under the Master Intelligence Training Plan Architecture (MITP-A).

Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence is experiencing the challenge of accelerating technology. We, as intelligence professionals, must acquire greater technical expertise. Increased timeliness of information, data load, and communications requirements are today's technological trends. Expert systems are being developed to keep pace with the increasing abundance of intelligence information. Accordingly, we are near the top of the list of warfare specialities which are, and will continue to experience a technological deluge of new systems. In fact, the proliferation is so rapid that appropriate planning for, and documentation to support training is often remiss. A variety of factors affect near and long term changes to both Navy and Marine technical systems; we at NMITC stay in tune with the process by attending numerous conferences and ensuring training concerns are addressed adequately to accomplish our mission of providing trained sailors and marines to the fleet. Our goal is to produce more technically competent intelligence professionals.

We teach a diverse group of ratings. Our students include Intelligence Specialists, Data Processing Technicians, Data Systems Technicians, Electronics Technicians, Cryptologic Technicians, Operations Specialists, Electronics Warfare Specialists and Marine students with corresponding MOS's. Students are quite enthusiastic about systems training. A majority of their time is spent in the lab dedicated to "hands on", learning-by-mistake instruction. Although, by necessity, our training involves a lot of "button crunching" and "knobology", we try to spice up our training by informing students of each system's value, and how it contributes to a unit's mission. Our students understand that intelligence systems are vital to their profession. They enjoy the man-machine interaction and generally prefer technical training over more traditional, tedious classroom instruction.



NIOBC student conducting the weekly Captain's Brief

STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ...FROM THE BASIC TRAINING DIRECTORATE

By LCDR Woody Poole, USN
LT Dave Hanaman, USNR

Praise from former intelligence officer students in the fleet continues to come in to NMITC. Intelligence officers, who less than a year earlier had graduated from college, are serving key roles as operational intelligence officers in the Pacific, Atlantic, the Northern Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Intelligence officers from NMITC have distinguished themselves in operations such as the rescue of USS Bonefish and air strikes in the Persian Gulf.

The confidence to perform their missions as a result of the comprehensive training received in the Naval Intelligence Officer Basic Course (NIOBC) is the most common theme in the letters received from former students. As one Ensign put it: "The...aspect of my training which has had the most influence on my initial success has been the broad base of that training." Continuing that theme another wrote: "NMITC...teaches you what you need to know most: the threat." One wrote, a bit less eloquently: "The headaches I endured memorizing all the data on platforms and the hours spent preparing for briefs has really paid off!"

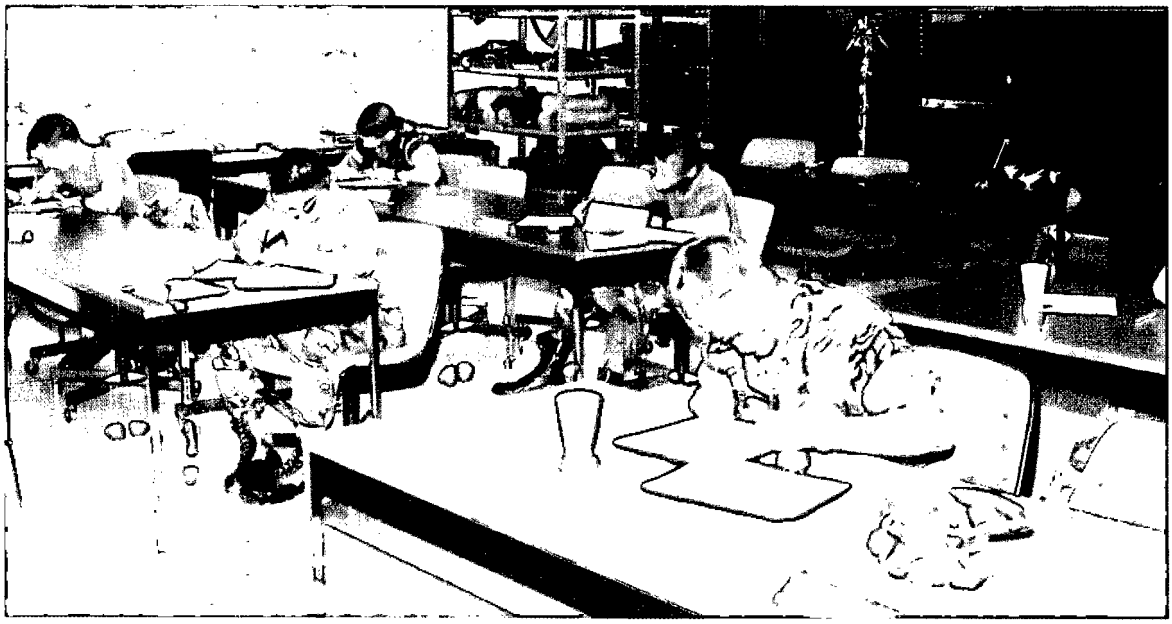
While praise from the fleet is nice to hear, constructive criticism and recommendations are the most important inputs we receive. With these, NMITC can continue to improve. Several intelligence officers suggested that NMITC incorporate new training into the course. One recommended "(instruction) on how to do a cyclic operations brief" and gearing a portion of the student's training toward his specific billet. Both of these suggestions have now been incorporated into the final two weeks of the course. Other suggestions have included visits to other intelligence and operational commands. NIOBC students now visit the major naval intelligence commands in Norfolk and Washington, D.C. and participate in tours of U.S. carriers, ships, submarines and aviation squadrons. These squadrons have also provided static displays and briefs on F-14, A-6, S-3, and P-3 aircraft. The NIOBC course also addresses the needs of the intelligence officer in his many collateral functions. Former students have suggested added training in the fields of security, naval messages, and intelligence publication management. Each of these areas is now strengthened with the inclusion of the Security Manager Correspondence Course, JINTACCS and IIR reporting and expanded publications usage.

The key to being an effective intelligence officer still remains the ability to communicate. According to our former students, NMITC is on track; "Briefing was sufficiently (stressed) at NMITC and the training paid off. It is the one area in which all intelligence officers excel." One Ensign prides herself on her new ability "to give an informative, accurate brief on short notice."

The backbone of the NIOBC course is the instructors. The experience they bring to the course is invaluable to the students. The current staff have backgrounds in fighter, attack and maritime patrol aviation, electronic warfare, ocean surveillance and intelligence officer detailing and placement. As an example of this experience, the Navy's Instructor of the Year teaches in the NIOBC course.

Instructor duty at NMITC provides an unprecedented opportunity to positively influence intelligence officers and specialists in the most important initial phase of their careers. A staff member with fourteen years of experience put it in perspective, saying, "Working with entry level intelligence personnel in the Basic Training Directorate has provided more job satisfaction than any other shore duty job in my career."

Finally, from her deployed squadron in Keflavik, Iceland one new squadron intelligence officer wrote: "The instructors provided an insight into our future...as well as teaching the curriculum."



USMC Students working in the Remote Sensor Lab

STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ...FROM THE ADVANCED TRAINING DIRECTORATE

By LCDR Don Olivier, USN

Students, both pipeline and fleet inputs, who receive intelligence systems training from NMITC's Automated Intelligence Systems Training Department are not only satisfied with the training they receive, but more importantly, they are confident of their ability to utilize these systems in an operational environment.

Student critiques praise Automated Intelligence Systems Department instructors' expertise and their ability to impart this expertise to the students. A large percentage of our students tell us, via critiques, that initially they are overwhelmed and intimidated by computers; however, by the time they graduate they are confident that they have learned the necessary skills required to become systems experts.

Former students also write to our instructors to thank them for the quality training. These students state that because of the training they received from the Automated Intelligence Systems Training Department, they are relied upon by their commands to provide critical intelligence support via intelligence systems.

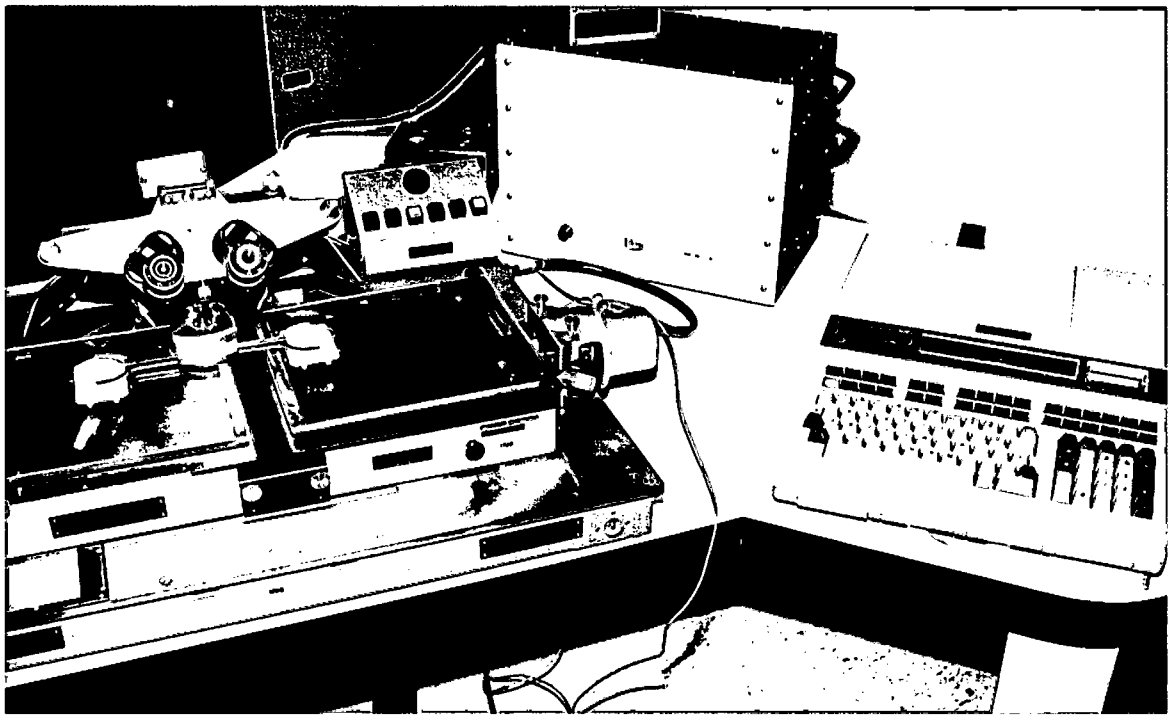
The following is a typical excerpt from a student's letter to a systems instructor (note: the student is an ISSN):

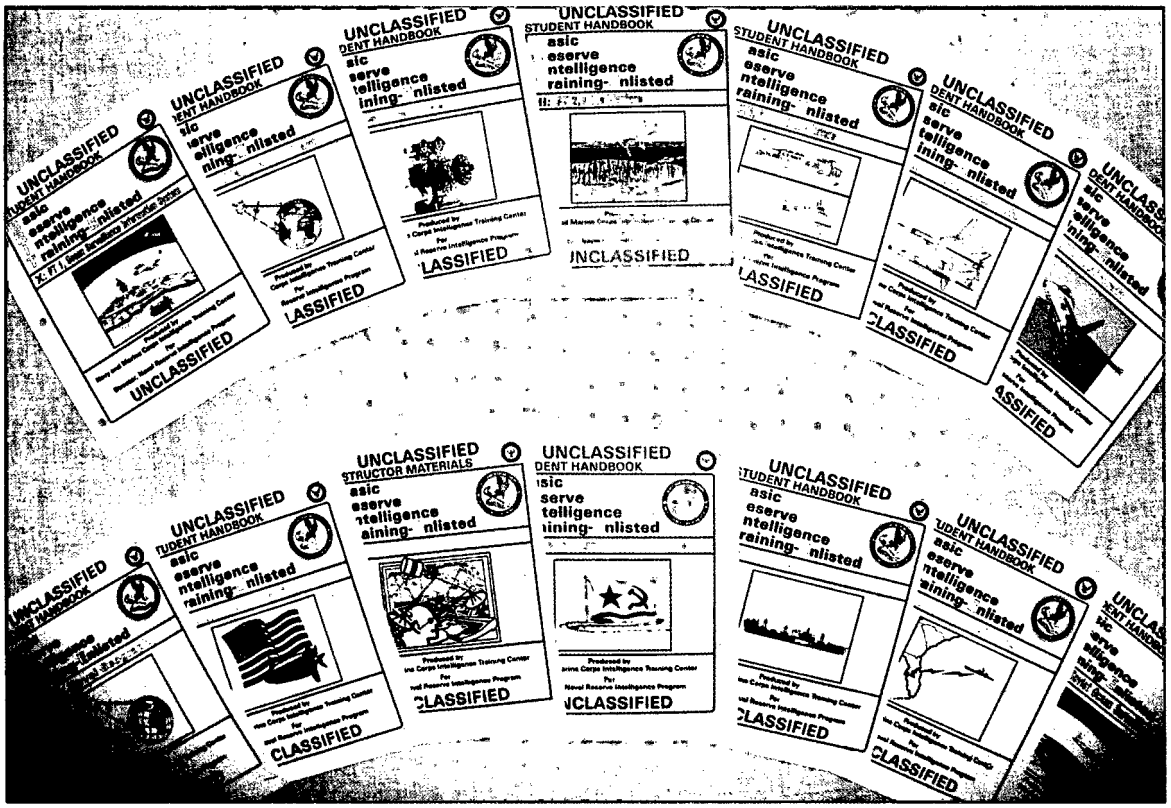
> *"...When I arrived aboard, the first thing the ISCS had me do was bring up the MIIS (Modular Image Interpretation System) and ensure that it was still operational. It was hard to believe but no one onboard knew how to use this system. The ISCS tasked me to write an operational guide for this system and to train other members of CVIC. .....Where I really shine is on the APPS (Analytical Photogrammetric Positioning System). Even though the Senior Chief, a First Class and a Second Class received advanced APPS training at FT Belvior, my knowledge rivals theirs and exceeds it in many areas."*

The only negative feedback we receive is that we don't have enough equipment, thus hands on time is limited. Unfortunately in this day of fiscal restraint, the training command is often the last to receive upgrades and additional equipment. We are proactive in ensuring that NMITC receives equipment upgrades, additional terminals and new systems as soon as they are available.

It is evident from the student feedback that the Automated Intelligence Systems Training Department is training quality personnel to meet fleet requirements.

APPS Work Station





BASIC RESERVE INTELLIGENCE TRAINING (BRIT) PROGRAM

By LCDR Tom Bonanno, USNR

The Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (DNRIP) directed NMITC to develop a course of training for personnel entering the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP). As a result, the BRIT program was initiated in March 1988 with the Basic Reserve Intelligence Training Management Workshop conducted at NMITC. All nineteen Reserve Intelligence Areas were represented at the workshop and most began actual instruction in April 1988.

The BRIT Program is required for all personnel entering the NRIP from the following sources: Direct Commission Officers, Change of Designator Officers, Advanced Pay Grade Enlisted, and Enlisted Rate Conversion.

The BRIT program provides entry level intelligence training for officer and enlisted personnel entering the NRIP from other than intelligence backgrounds

to meet the billet qualification requirements established by Gaining Commands served by the NRIP. There are two levels of BRIT training. The first training level is basic intelligence training, followed by more advanced training leading to the 9600 NOBC for officers and the 3920 NEC for enlisted personnel. The training is provided by modularized classroom presentation and intensive Active Duty for Training ACDUTRA courses.

The initial training consists of two separate but parallel training programs: Basic Reserve Intelligence Training - Officer (BRIT-O) and Basic Reserve Intelligence Training - Enlisted (BRIT-E). The Brit-O and Brit-E training combines modularized classroom instruction on drill weekends with ACDUTRA training, correspondence courses, and other training specified by DNRIP.

The Naval Reserve provides drill-pay billets for approximately 1,700 special duty (1635) officers in the ranks of Ensign through Lieutenant Commander. Where possible, these billets are filled by 1635 naval officers released from active duty. Because the number of these officers is inadequate to meet the ongoing needs of the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP), procurement of junior officers also has been authorized through direct appointment of qualified enlisted reservists and civilians, inter-service transfer or through change of designator of officers to 1635.

The Basic Reserve Intelligence Training Officer (BRIT-O) Program has been developed by NMITC to address the entry level training needs of new direct commission, change of designator, and inter-service transfer officer personnel. The program encompasses a seven module course of instruction to be taught at a drill site in each of the nineteen Reserve Intelligence Areas (RIA'S), followed by a two week active duty for training (ACDUTRA) to attend either the Basic Intelligence Training Subjects Course (BITSC) at NMITC or the Fleet Intelligence Training Center, Pacific (FITCPAC) in San Diego. Upon completion of this program, the individual will be eligible for the 9600 NOBC.

The Basic Reserve Intelligence Training Enlisted (BRIT-E) Program has been developed by NMITC to address the entry level training needs for Advanced Pay Grade and in-service transfer or change of rate personnel. In effect this program is the equivalent to active duty IS "A" school. The program consists of 12 one-weekend modules at the drill site, graded homework, and one ACDUTRA course of instruction titled ISA-RES. Upon satisfactory completion of this first stage of the program the individual will be eligible to apply for the permanent IS rating. The second stage of training consists of two, two-week ACDUTRAs (OR-1 and OR-2). Upon completion of these courses of instruction the individuals will be awarded the 3920 Intelligence Specialist Class "A" Operational Intelligence NEC.

CRS(W) Gerry Walmsley and LT Dugard, Royal Navy

THE BRITISH - ONBOARD A U.S. NAVY COMMAND (A ROYAL NAVY PERSPECTIVE)

By LT John Dugard, RN

In late 1985, Lieutenant John Dugard, Royal Navy, was informed by his detailer that he was to be moved from his current job and sent to a place in the United States called NMITC. Not being accustomed to receiving good news from detailers, LT Dugard inquired of the local USN Liaison Office just what a NMITC was. The results of this inquiry led to further heated conversations with the detailer before all became clear that LT Dugard was not going to USS NIMITZ (CVN-69), but to Dam Neck and three years with the USN Intelligence Community.

Thus the Royal Navy (RN) presence at NMITC came into being on the sixth of October 1986 with the inception of the Royal Navy OSIS Liaison Office and the arrival of LT Dugard (an LDO Cryptologist) and CRS(W) (E-8) Gerry Walmsley, an EW specialist, both anticipating three years of adventure and excitement in the New World. The following paragraphs are thoughts and observations by LT Dugard.

In comparing the dissimilarities between the two Navies, the largest difference is sheer size. You are a lot bigger than we are. Our training establishments (when talking of a "Command" in the RN, we would be referring to the Commander of a base, or "Establishment" as we would call it) are much smaller than those operated by the USN, and tend to be specific to a particular type of training. Establishments are given ships' names, thus, HMS DRYAD, our nearest equivalent to Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic at Dam Neck, is about one tenth the size and is commanded by a Captain (O-6), with the various training departments (which would be Commands in the USN) being headed by Commanders (O-5) or Lieutenant Commanders (O-4).

Generally speaking, services offered by the RN are roughly on a par with those provided on a USN base, although our two Navies have different opinions on what is required for accommodation and messing. In the RN very little is provided by commercial enterprise and all accommodation, food (four meals a day, everyday), entertainment, recreation and bars for both our Officers and Enlisted are provided by the RN Service...and we do not have Base Police.

We also found that a certain amount of adjustment was required to our body clocks, in order to get used to the early starts and late finishes. RN days tend to start later and we are generally out of the office by midnight. We also have a much more liberal leave policy, with all of our training establishments closing down for two weeks leave at Christmas and Easter and three weeks in the Summer.

Budgets always loom large in the thoughts of anyone involved in training and although travel is a contentious issue, I think that NMITC's annual operating budget would keep at least two of our establishments going for a year or two.

Another area in which we have similar backgrounds but a differing approach is that of tradition. It is readily apparent that the USN and the USMC are fiercely proud of their histories, achievements, and traditions and make a much more overt display of that pride than would be apparent at most RN establishments. RN tradition forms a solid foundation for our everyday activities, but as most of these were set hundreds of years ago, they are immutable and not subject to interpretation. Although the USN and USMC have a similar sound traditional base, a lot of traditions are still being formed. When the need for change arises, it is not resisted.

Morale and discipline are impeccable here, largely because of the backing of a very strong Senior Enlisted cadre. The Senior Enlisted have a much more solid feeling of identity here, reinforced by the Chief's initiation and the role of Command Master Chief, neither of which have an equivalent in the RN.

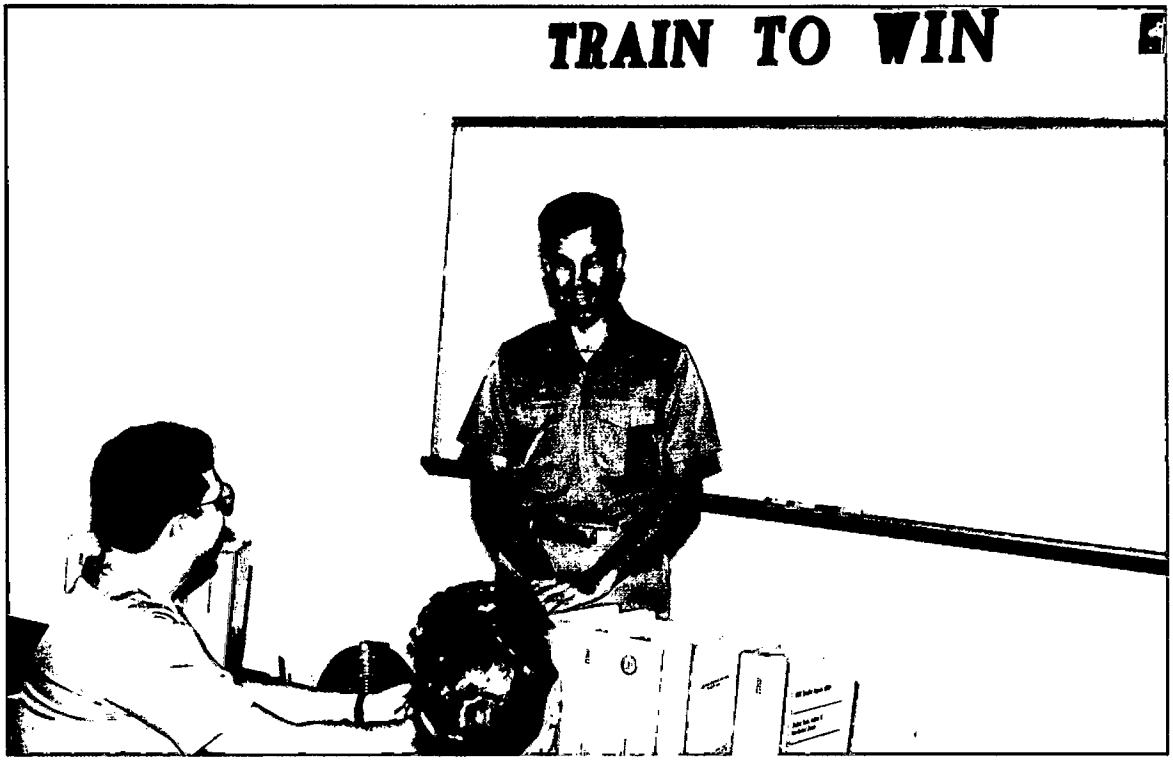
Our experiences here over the past twenty-four months on board an American Command have given us an invaluable insight into how another

Navy looks at similar problems and arrives at different, but equally workable solutions. Our observations will help us attack problems from a different viewpoint on our return. That is, should the detailer ever forget that Dugard and Walmsley are still out here, we are not about to remind him.

Footnote: **LCDR Chuck Breen, USN**

THE BRITISH ARE COMING! There used to be a time when those words instilled fear in Americans. At NMITC, we can only be glad that the British have in fact arrived. Our Royal Navy personnel quickly integrated themselves into the command. They have volunteered to instruct in several different courses and have added unique experiences and perspectives wherever they have taught. Key players in our transition from OSIS Baseline System (OBS) to OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU), they quickly mastered the OBU system and have been instrumental in our efforts to bring OBU training to fruition. They have been outstanding ambassadors for the RN and have made a favorable impression on all who have come in contact with them. We no longer look at our Royal Navy representatives as foreigners. Their professionalism, devotion, involvement, and "can-do" attitudes have made them invaluable to the Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) Training Division and the Command as a whole.

LT Dugard instructing an OBU course



Advanced Training Department: Back Row (left to right); Marchock, Oyster, Yopp. Front Row (left to right); Hillis, Bladel, Cook.

Security Department: Back Row (left to right); Trent, Rains, Johnson, Mears. Front Row (left to right); Price, Coleman, Pearson, Berg, Grey, Gut, Boggs.

LCDR Steven Firth, Royal Australian Navy

THE AUSTRALIANS - ONBOARD A U.S. NAVY COMMAND

By LCDR Chuck Breen, USN
LCDR Steve Firth, RAN

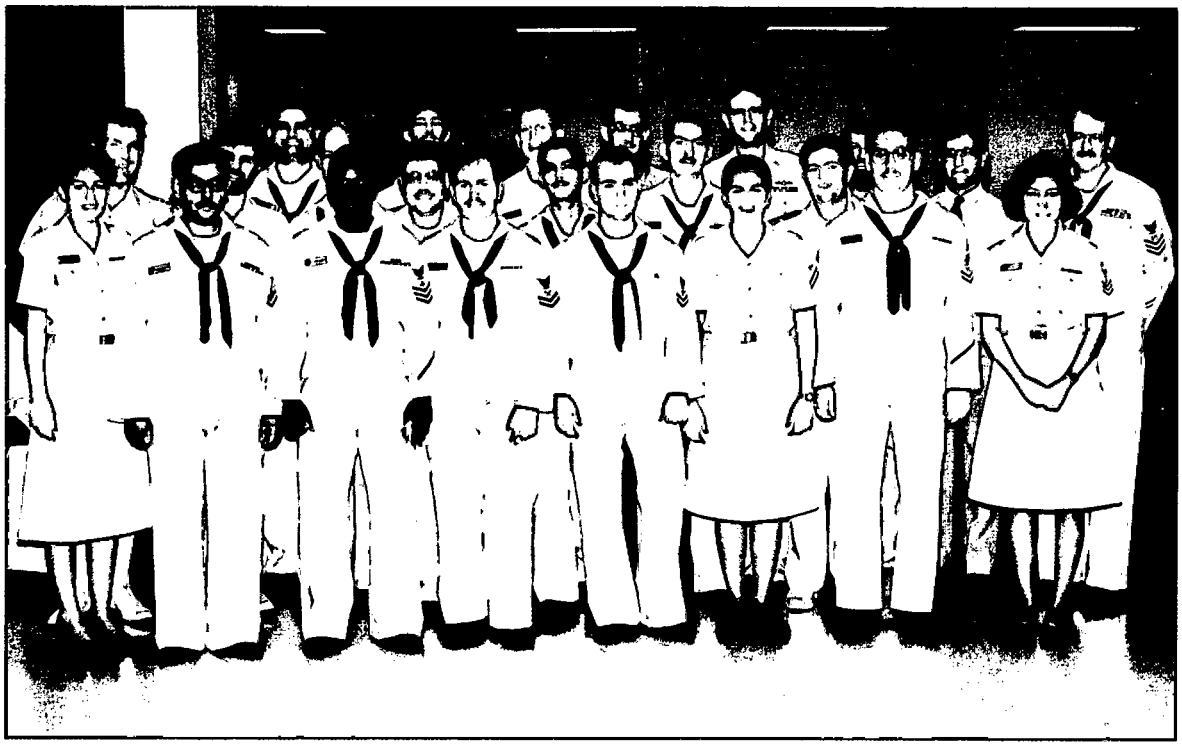
The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) became a part of NMITC on 13 June 1988 when LCDR Steven Firth, RAN reported for duty. LCDR Firth had a previous tour in the United States as a student at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey.

LCDR Firth is assigned to NMITC as the Royal Australian Navy OBU Liaison Officer (RANOLON) and is a member of the Automated Intelligence Systems Training Department. His principal duty here will be to develop OBU System Management, OBU User and Operational Intelligence (OPINTEL) experience. The Australians are joining the US/UK OSIS Community. The RAN Maritime Intelligence Center (MIC), their OSIS node, is scheduled to open in Sydney in July 1989. LCDR Firth will become the first RAN OBU Systems Manager at their MIC.

In order to bring their MIC to fruition, the Australians will have to develop an aggressive OPINTEL training program for future watchstanders. They do not have Intelligence Specialists per se in their Navy. Thus, another key duty for LCDR Firth is to liaise with us to formulate and develop future RAN training requirements. CDR David Horton, RAN, their Naval Command Support Systems Project Officer, will also be instrumental in our efforts to develop RAN training requirements.

LCDR Steve Firth will be with us until July 1989. Since reporting, he has successfully completed our OPINTEL course and graduated number one in our first ever OBU User course. He is currently serving a short TAD period at FOSIC DET CINCLANTFLT learning the workings of an OSIS node. He has been amazed at the activity level and tremendous dataflow found at a thriving OSIS node. Upon returning, LCDR Firth will continue his formal training with the nine week OBU System Management Course. Additionally, he will conduct liaison with our software representative to determine and develop requirements unique to RAN operations with OBU. He will have ample time to hone his OBU skills. When OBU is installed "down under", the Royal Australian Navy will have a true expert to manage their OBU system and ease their entry into the OSIS Community.

Automated Intelligence Systems Training Department: Back Row (left to right); Kinsman, Sharp, Peeler, Luke, Byl, Walmsley. Middle Row (left to right); Dugard, Firth Waymack, Minlionica, Bachran, Dillard, Breen, Bertini, Elling. Front Row (left to right); Champlin, Rodriguez, Robinson, Perry, Reynolds, Moore, Ussia, Buddenhagen.



G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST RESEARCH LIBRARY

By Mrs. Betty Snellenberg

In the summer of 1986, when NMITC was already training students, the G. William Whitehurst Research Library began with a truckload of brown cartons. As the weeks progressed, the cartons increased. They came from the Landing Force Training Center, Atlantic (LFTCLANT) at Little Creek, Lowry AFB in Denver Colorado, Naval Intelligence Processing System Training Facility (NIPSTRAFAC) in Key West Florida, and many commands from whom we requested intelligence publications.

For many months, every available "volunteer" was rotated through the library to help with the receipts and organization of the mountain of information. Intelligence Specialists with many years of intelligence library experience coordinated their efforts to make the school's library what they thought it should be. They placed orders for documents and equipment. Eventually the brown cartons were replaced with shelving, desks, chairs, and cabinets.

In the spring of 1987 the library was reorganized to meet the ever increasing demands of the students and the extended hours of operation. More people were hired, more volunteers were recruited and high density storage units were installed to handle the bulk of the publications required by the school.

Today, students are greeted and assisted by an experienced, helpful staff. The library offers a quiet, comfortable study area. All publications, maps, charts, slides, and viewgraphs to handle any briefing requirement are filed and almost always readily available. The publications are cataloged into the Resource Management Sub-system of the NMITC ADP Support System (NASS) which provides access by short title and long title. With the establishment of the Publications Review Board, the library has taken a firm step toward creating a working team of instructors who review and identify outdated publications or shortfalls in the inventory and recommend future acquisitions.

Occasionally, brown cartons are still visible . Our existing collection requires constant revision and changing to keep it up-to-date and in good working condition. Increases in class numbers and size make it necessary to continually order new or increased numbers of publications to support them. In the future we hope for larger quarters and more high density storage units to help us store this increase. With the extra space, it is hoped we can establish a much needed audio-visual center for student use in viewing and listening to training tapes.

Additionally, we plan to provide students with basic microcomputer familiarization training and digital mapping. Further, a microcomputer would be used to load the Tactical Intelligence Processing System which is the follow-on to the NIPS COMM Data Base. In the meantime, we are working to implement an automated check-in/check-out system using bar codes, thus eliminating the by-hand process currently in use. Finally, a special file has been established that will eventually be available to allow students to query the library holdings by subject or topic, thus offsetting the requirement for a card catalog.

The future looks exciting, both for NMITC and the G. William Whitehurst Research Library. Our goal is to make our service, to both student and staff, effective, efficient, and friendly.

SERIOUS PURSUIT - AN UPDATE

By LCDR Jerry Morganthall, USN

SERIOUS PURSUIT - THE GAME OF SOVIET SEAPOWER EDUCATION PROGRAM was devised several years ago to heighten fleet awareness and provide an understanding of the Soviet Union - its geography, people, history, Navy, and the other four armed services. Soviet seapower is more than just ships, aircraft, doctrine, and rubles to build them. It is centered around people, the sailors stationed aboard the ships and aircraft. A thorough understanding of the Soviet mind-set is essential to gaining insight into how and why its Navy conducts operations around the world.

We are pleased to report that the first increment of the training aid has been distributed to nearly 500 Navy and Marine Corps commands worldwide. Positive feedback has been the order of the day.

Our goal is to make a copy of the game available to each ship, submarine, aircraft squadron, and additional Marine Corps units. To meet this goal, a second edition consisting of 1,000 copies are being produced and should be available for distribution in early calendar year 1989. Finally, we are investigating the feasibility of producing a microcomputer version for fleet and Marine distribution. We will keep you updated on that one.

SERIOUS PURSUIT is yet another tool by which NMITC and the Soviet Seapower Education Program can help the Navy and Marine Corps team "TRAIN TO WIN."

Students Playing "Serious Pursuit" at NMITC.

ISC Buzuma discussing the NMITC display at the NAS MIRAMAR air show. LCDR Butler is shown in the background.

TELECONFERENCING

By LCDR Leanna Terrell, USN
ICC Joe Lyon, USN

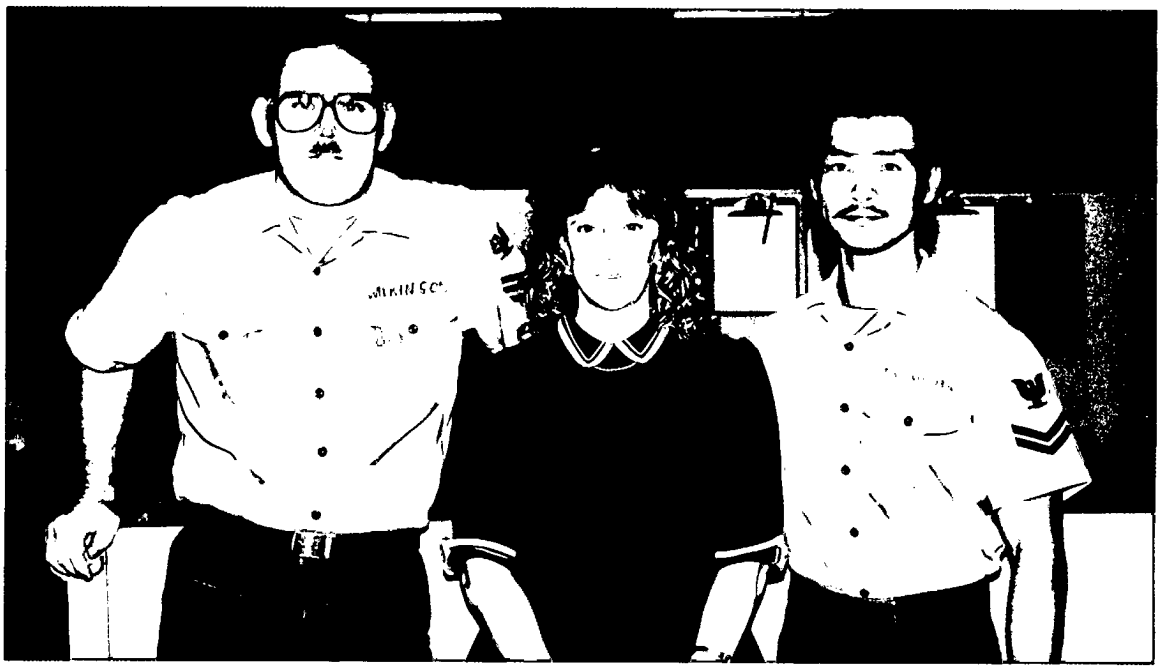
Teleconferencing has been around for many years, as far back as the original speaker phones in the 1950s. Over the past 25 years or so, the demand for new teleconferencing choices has accelerated. With Videoconferencing (commonly known as Teleconferencing) approximating face-to-face meetings, many companies/agencies feel audio teleconferencing alone isn't good enough. Teleconferencing involves choosing and using audio and video CODECs, video monitors, special-purpose microphones and loudspeakers, echo cancelers, color and B&W cameras and high-definition graphics, all of which combine to demand new standards of room lighting and acoustic treatment. However, many users don't feel comfortable holding a conference in a broadcast studio environment. Therefore, all the equipment is normally disguised so that the teleconference room looks just like an ordinary meeting room or, in NMITC's case, a studio/classroom.

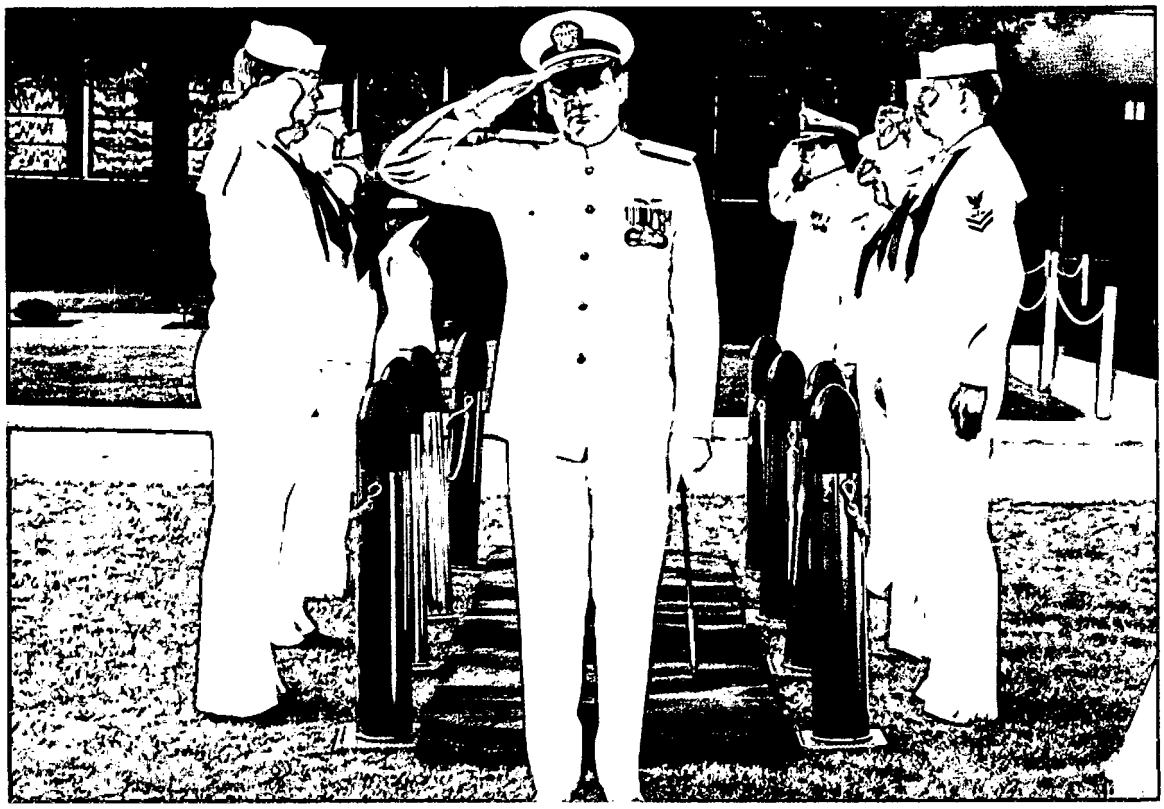
NMITC has been a leader in providing real-time instruction to meet rapid prototype requirements experienced by the fleet. The teleconference initiative is synonymous with that philosophy. Although the teleconference industry is still in the infancy stage, various agencies are quickly taking advantage of the unique opportunities offered by the medium. Technologically, this has been a steady and predictable progression, but growth has revealed distinct deficiencies within the human element for which the medium was designed. At NMITC we will play an active role in providing the skills necessary for professional presentations to be made via teleconferencing. Students will attend classes at our studio of the future to learn such techniques as storyboarding, scripting, camera presence, enhanced graphics display and manipulation, and more...all with the intent of providing professional briefings and presentations. NMITC anticipates including a teleconferencing studio with the new building expansion scheduled for the early 1990s.

An opportunistic benefit of the studio will be the capability to introduce respected speakers from outside the Tidewater area to address a myriad of issues considered important to the development of intelligence students. Teleconferencing will increase the availability of these speakers at a tremendous cost savings to the government, more quality for fewer dollars.

ADP Systems and SCCTV Department: Back Row (left to right); Odum, Jones, Sweatt, Fahie. Middle Row (left to right); Fellows, Eak, Hillman, Peeler. Front Row (left to right); Terrell, Warren, Fullerton, Cristostomo.

NMITC ADP Support System (NASS) Division: Wilkinson, Pryor, Takahara.





RADM Gene P. Dickey, USNR, establishing his Flag as Director, Naval Intelligence Reserve Program at NAS DALLAS.

RESERVE AFFAIRS

By LCDR Tom Bonanno, USNR

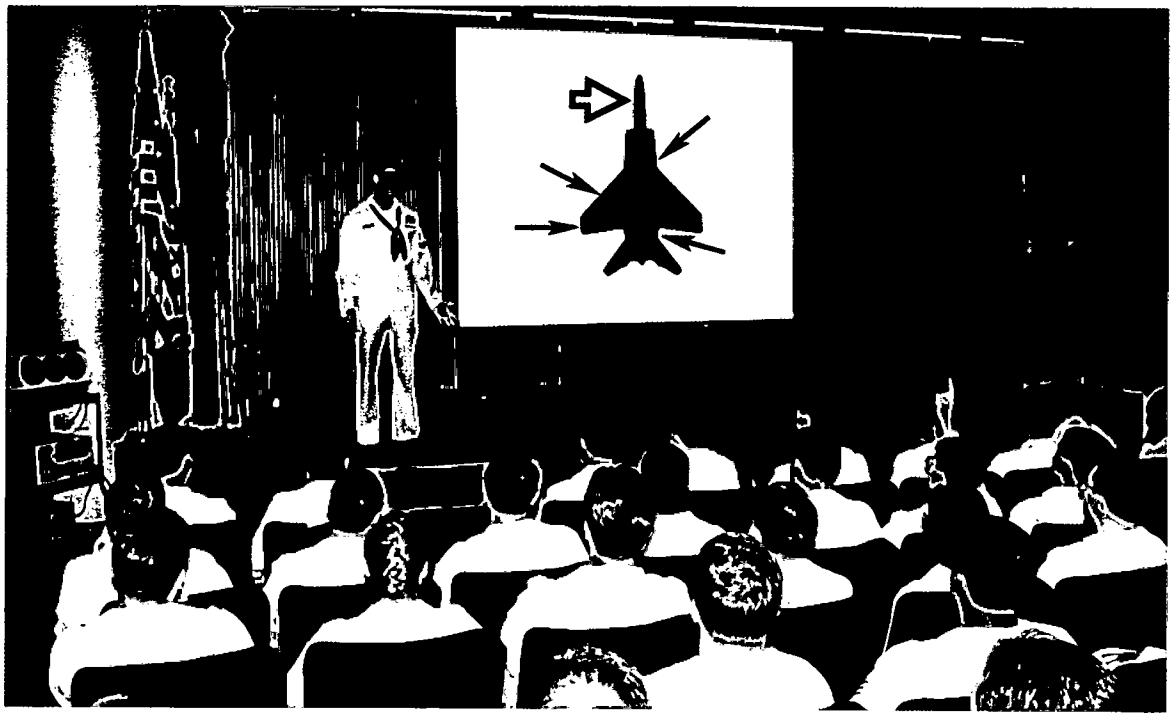
In the Fall of 1984, the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET), the claimant for Selected Reserve (SELRES) instructor billets at training activities, made the determination that the Selected Reserve billets at NMITC were no longer required. CNET'S rationale was that active duty instructors could perform all necessary training if the reserves were mobilized. NMITC'S Reserve Unit consisted of fifteen officers and nine enlisted who were to replace those individuals who were drawn from the command to augment the fleet upon mobilization. In December 1984, CNET asked Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel and Training (OP-01) to delete the S/R billets. In January 1985, OP-01 approved the request and the billets were deleted, but the Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) (OP-092), Resource Management Division (OP-920) retained the final authority, and the billets remained on-line. In November 1986, NMITC requested that SELRES requirements be revalidated in order to retain SELRES mobilization billets for 30 officers and 20 enlisted. In March 1987, OP-01 responded stating that revalidation was in progress and

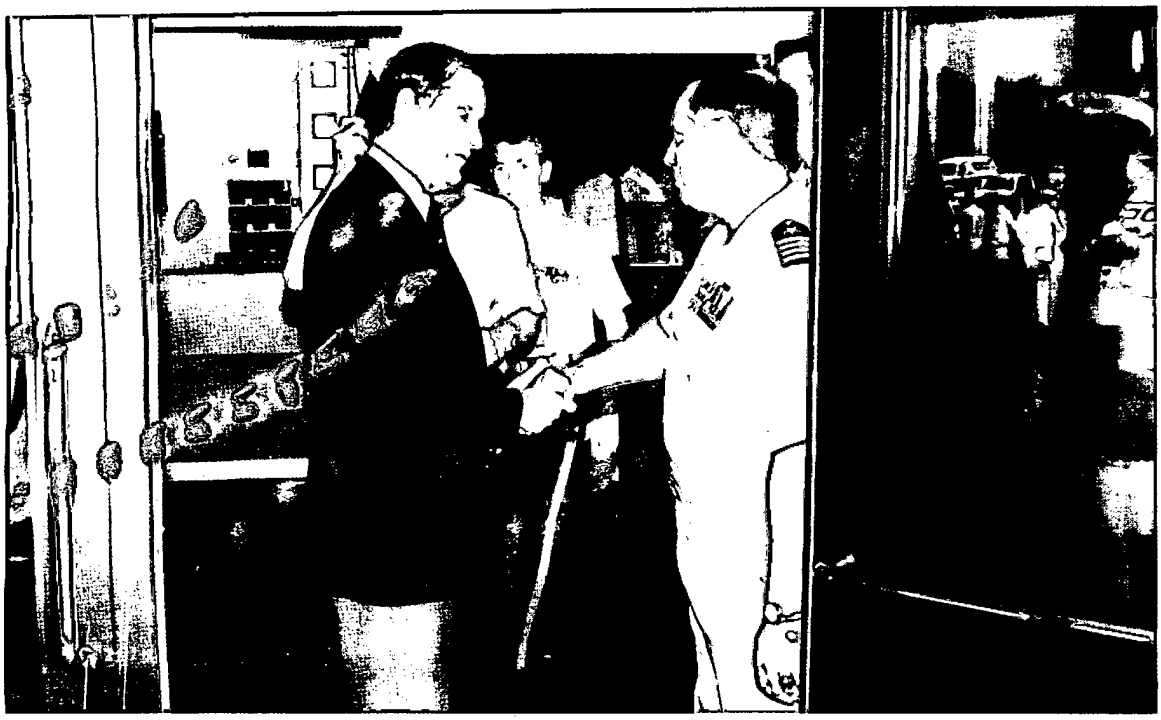
validated SELRES requirements would be established according to the actual quantity/quality of instructors planned to be drawn down in mobilization. Revalidation had not been completed by 1 March 1988, resulting in the SELRES billets being officially deleted.

Despite the spirited effort which was made to retain SELRES billets at NMITC, revalidation of these requirements was not completed prior to deletion in March 1988. Recent Persian Gulf experience confirms that intelligence augmentation of ships during crisis/conflict/mobilization will be required. NMITC is a superb source of qualified, tactically proficient intelligence personnel to fill fleet augmentation requirements. Selected reserve personnel will be required to replace those officer and enlisted personnel augmenting the fleet.

The remaining action on this initiative is to identify the precise number/quality of SELRES billets required by NMITC. This will be predicated on CINCLANTFLT or resource sponsor identification of active duty assets expected to be taken from NMITC to augment forward deployed units during mobilization. This will then become the basis for quantifying NMITC's mobilization workload and justify SELRES billets.

IS"A" school students receiving recognition training.





The Honorable William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence biding a fond "farewell" to Captain Trafton

OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

By LCDR Jerry Morganthall, USN

During the first two years in operation, a distinguished list of military and civilian leaders have found time in their busy schedules to visit NMITC. Vice Admiral William O. STUDEMAN, USN, former Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) and Brigadier General Frank BRETH, USMC, former Director of Marine Corps Intelligence (DIRINT) have visited on numerous occasions as guest lecturers in several NMITC courses of instruction and as speakers for graduations, dedications and conferences. Additionally, Brigadier General BRETH hosted the annual Marine Corps Intelligence Conference (1987) at NMITC which featured General Al GRAY, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) and Rear Admiral Ted SHEAFER, USN, USCINCLANT (J2) as the keynote speakers.

In December 1986, Rear Admiral Dale HAGEN, USN, Commander, Naval Intelligence Command and Mr. Richard HAVER, Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence visited NMITC. Additionally, our first Naval Intelligence Officer Basic Course graduated with Rear Admiral Robert SCHMIDT, USN, Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) addressing the class.

Vice Admiral Nils THUNMAN, USN, Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) has visited NMITC on several occasions to call on the Commanding Officer and tour Layton Hall, while former Congressman G. William WHITEHURST has called on the Commanding Officer, occupied the Intelligence Chair and been a lecturer in the Naval Intelligence Mid-Career Course (NIMCC).

Rear Admiral Gene P. DICKEY, USNR, Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (DNRIP) and members of his staff have conducted liaison visits to NMITC, which included hosting the annual reserve Training Advisory Board (TAB) in mid-1987.

One of our most recent visitors was the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), The Honorable William H. WEBSTER and several members of his immediate staff, including Lieutenant General Edward J. HEINZ, USAF, Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, and escorted by Rear Admiral Thomas A. BROOKS, USN, DNI.

In March 1988, NMITC hosted Mr. Fred FRANCIS, NBC NEWS Pentagon Correspondent and Ms. Naomi SPINRAD, NBC NEWS Military Affairs Producer to conduct interviews and obtain film footage for an upcoming segment on how the U. S. Armed Forces prepare personnel to meet a potential adversary.

Dr. Howard ROOP, Rear Admiral, USNR (Retired) and currently the Commandant of the Defense Intelligence College (DIC) visited in May 1988 for several days of discussions which centered on our mission, how we conduct instruction and assure quality control in the classroom.

Over the past two years, several retired Naval Officers have toured NMITC, including Admiral Harry D. TRAIN II, USN, Rear Admiral Donald "Mac" SHOWERS, USN, and Rear Admiral John BUTTS, USN.

Several flag officers from Fleet staffs, Type Commanders, and Functional Commanders have expressed a keen interest in our mission during visits. Among those were: Rear Admiral Gary WHEATLEY, USN, CINCLANTFLT (N3), Vice Admiral Robert DUNN, USN, Commander Naval Air Forces, U. S. Atlantic Fleet (COMNAVAIRLANT), and Rear Admiral James TAYLOR, USN, Commander, Fighter, Medium Attack, Airborne Early Wings Atlantic (COMFITMATAEWWINGSLANT).

In June 1988, Brigadier General Frank BRETH, USMC, DIRINT and his prospective relief, Brigadier General James D. BEANS, USMC, received various orientation briefings and a tour of Layton Hall.

Mid July 1988, saw the second iteration of the Naval Intelligence Mid-Career Course (NIMCC) get underway. Rear Admiral Thomas A. BROOKS, Director of Naval Intelligence, provided opening day remarks.

In late July 1988, NMITC hosted a Congressional Staff delegation

consisting of Mr. Gary SOJKA, Professional Staff Member (PSM), Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI), Mr. Robert SURRETTE (PSM), House Permenant Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), and Mr. Mark ROBINSON (PSM), Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) for orientation briefings on NMITC's mission and a tour of the facilities. The delegation was escorted by Captain Ted HACK, USN, Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA).

Also in late July, NMITC once again hosted the Training Advisory Board (TAB) sponsored by the Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (DNRIP) to discuss numerous issues pertaining to the training of reserve intelligence officers and enlisted intelligence specialists.

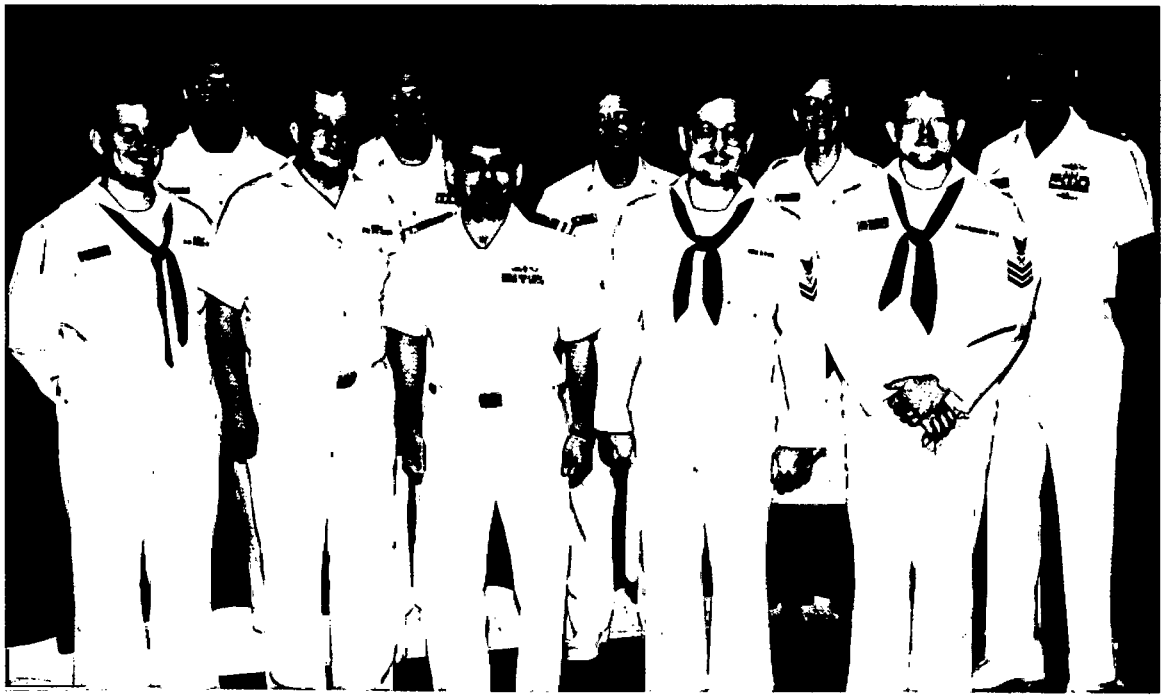
On 9 August 1988, Lieutenant General Leonard H. PERROOTS, USAF, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), visited for orientation briefings. He also addressed the staff and Navy and Marine Corps officer students on various issues at the forefront of the intelligence community, both at the national and tactical. It was indeed a pleasure to have such a high level military intelligence officer speak to the command in a very informal and candid format.

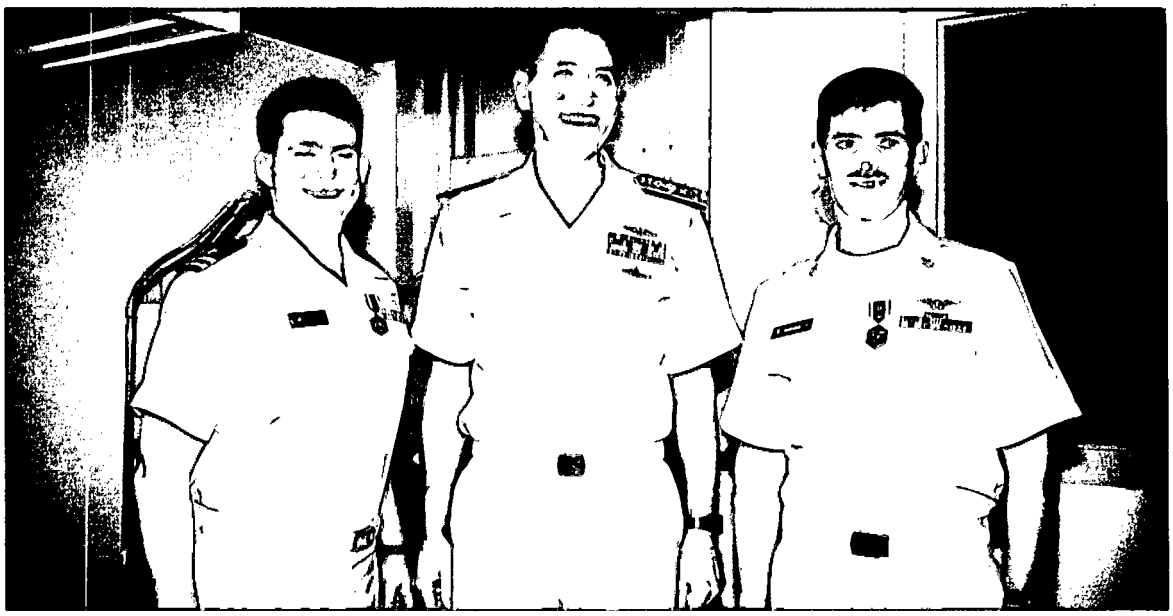
Representatives from several Allied Navies have conducted brief visits to NMITC including the United Kingdom, Australia, Spain, and Taiwan.

General A. M. Gray, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Basic Intelligence Training Department: Back Row (left to right); Fennaman, Scruggs, Engstrom, Williams. Middle Row; Phillips, Buzuma, Matteson, Williams. Front Row (left to right); Crawford, Verkuilen, Cook, Evans.

Basic Intelligence Training Department: Back Row (left to right); Dean, Williams, Engstrom, Brightman, Capua. Front Row (left to right); Hepner, Meadows, Sepulveda, Sundy, Cook.





LT John Sanford, CNET Officer Instructor of the Year, Vice Admiral Nils Thunman, CNET, and ATCS (AW) John J. Edmonds, CNET Enlisted Instructor of the Year.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

By LCDR Jerry Morganthall, USN

The past year has seen several individuals at NMITC honored for their contributions to the training command and the intelligence community. We would like to take just a few lines to review these important milestones.

Recently, LT John Sanford, USN, was named the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) Officer Instructor of the Year, being selected from thousands of eligible and qualified instructors Navy-wide. This is quite an honor for LT Sanford, because it marks the first time an Intelligence Officer (1630) has been so honored. He currently serves as one of the instructors for the Naval Intelligence Officer Basic Course (NIOBC) and is a specialist in Electronic Warfare.

Our Sailor of the Year was DS1 Floyd Fahie, who originally came to NMITC from the Naval Intelligence Processing System Training Facility (NIPSTRAFAC) just prior to the consolidation of that command with NMITC. The competition was extremely keen among the nominees; however, in the end, Petty Officer Fahie was the selected candidate. He supervises the maintenance

shop, which is responsible for operating and maintaining all NIPS related equipment.

NMITC has a very active, professional civilian employee population, and as such it was extremely difficult to select a Civilian of the Year. The honor this year went to Mrs. B. J. Verkuilen, our typing instructor in the IS "A" School. Our civilian population has now been totally integrated into the daily operations of the command. Their professional dedication to the mission and management of NMITC has added greatly to the quality of instruction and support provided to our students.

Over half of our instructors have been recognized by the Commander, Training Command, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (COMTRALANT) for their instructional excellence and professional performance in the classroom. Those instructors so recognized have been designated Master Training Specialists by COMTRALANT as determined by a formal review board process. Many long hours outside the classroom are required to prepare lesson plans, lectures, and audiovisual aids in order to provide the best education possible. Our students and the fleet deserve no less.

This year will mark the inauguration of a new award at NMITC. The Vice Admiral Rufus L. Taylor Intelligence Training Award will be presented to the Navy or Marine Corps instructor who has demonstrated excellence and conspicuous contributions to NMITC's mission. Effective training is based upon time-honored principles to which Vice Admiral Taylor subscribed throughout his career: professional knowledge and intellect, ability to command respect and motivate subordinates, enthusiasm and dedication to duty, communication skills and poise, initiative and personal integrity, military bearing and appearance. Awardees will receive a plaque, a cash award from the Naval Intelligence Professionals Foundation, and have their name permanently inscribed on a plaque at NMITC.

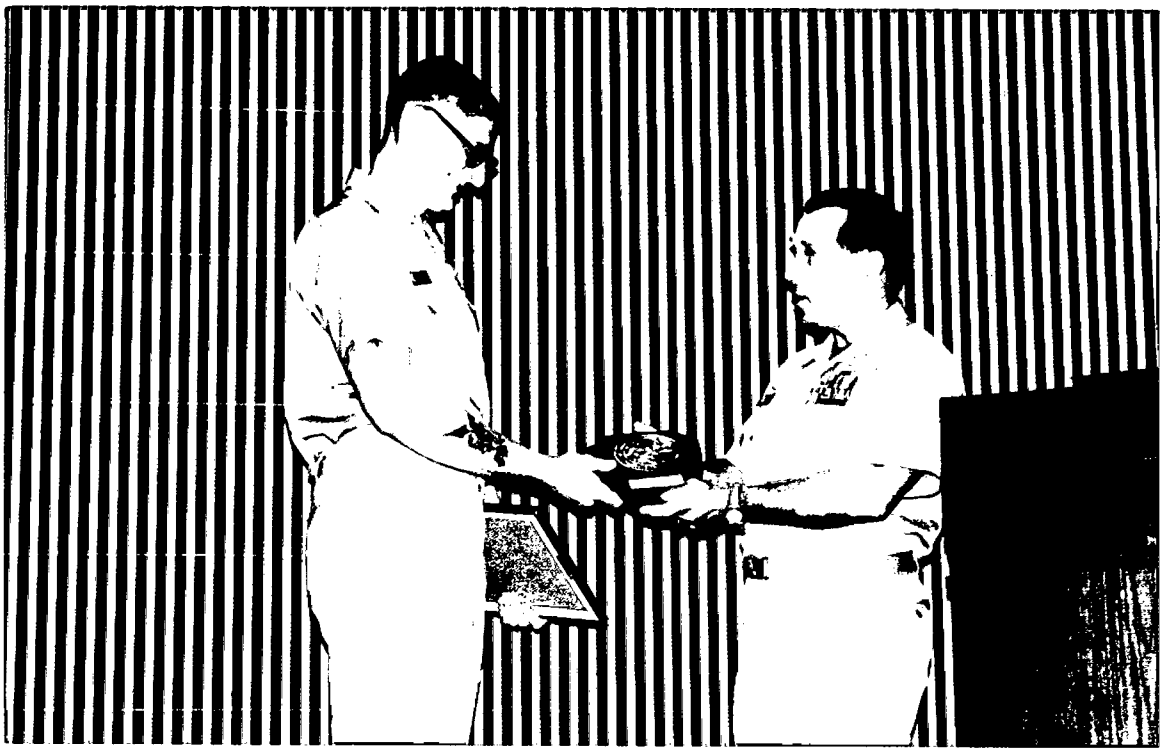
Awards and recognition are a mainstay within the culture of any organization; as a result, NMITC strives to incorporate this philosophy throughout the command. However, many times medals, promotions, cash awards, and other similar ways to recognize individual accomplishment are not possible in the military community. A bit more latitude with Civil Service employees is allowed, but even this is limited by fiscal constraints. It therefore becomes important to find alternative ways to thank individuals for a job well done. Prime examples which are routinely utilized at NMITC are Letters of Appreciation, Recognition, and Commendation; and special liberty, etc.

Here at NMITC, Captain's Call is the primary means to recognize our personnel, and is held two to three times per month. It is a forum to provide the command information regarding the operation of NMITC and offers the Commanding Officer an opportunity to recognize our top-notch Navy, Marine Corps, and civilian

instructional and support staff. Intelligence training is a team effort from start to finish with the end goal being quality fleet support. Individual awards and recognition is the most visible means by which the command can say THANK YOU for a job well done.

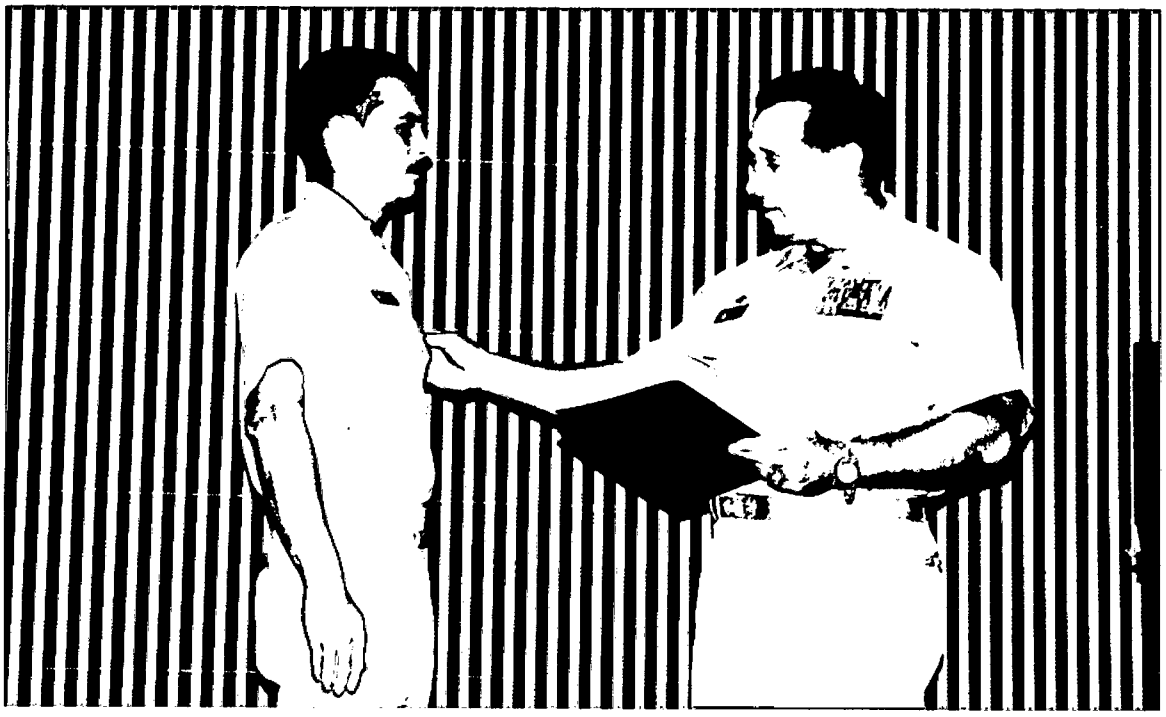
DS1 Floyd F. Fahie, Sailor of the Year

Mrs B. J. Verkuilen, Civilian of the Year



Captain Trafton presenting ISCS Williams with a farewell plaque.

IS1 Timothy Bachran receiving fourth Good Conduct award from Captain Trafton.



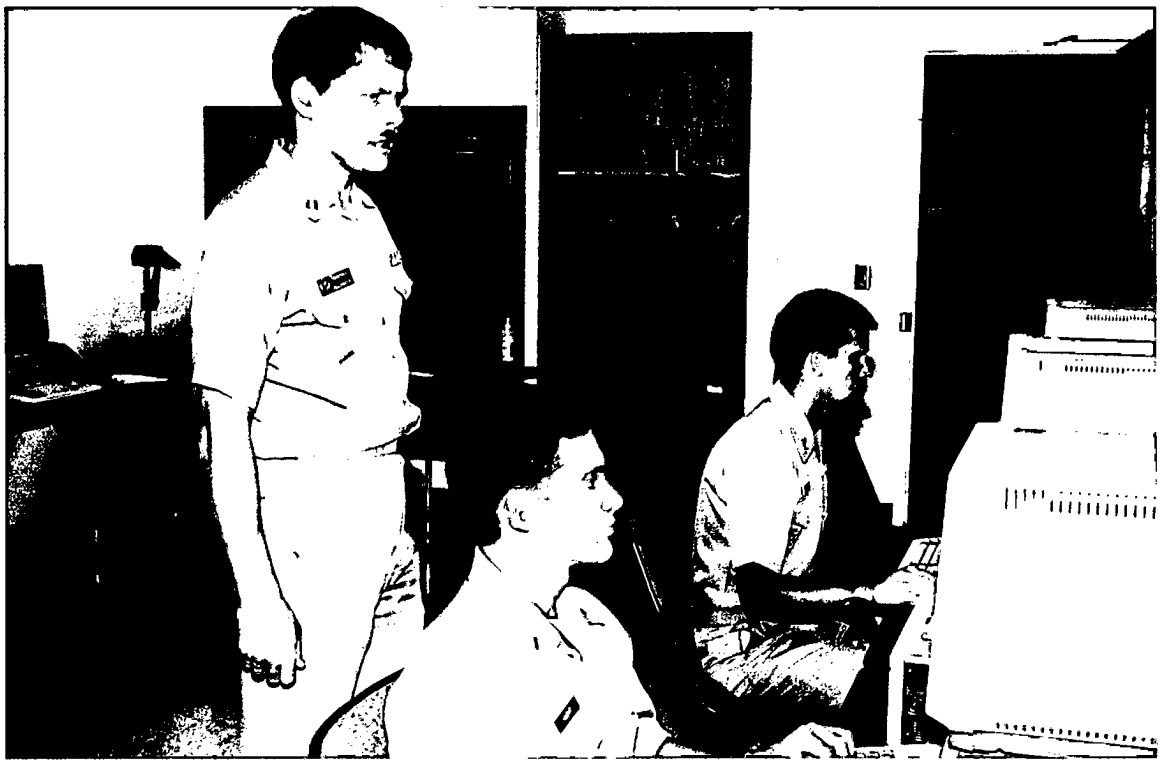
NETWORKING WITH THE NAVAL SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE COMMAND

By ENS Douglas J. Cawthra, USN

The Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) has requested classroom space at NMITC to conduct Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI), Counterintelligence (CI) and Counterespionage (CE) training. NSIC training has been conducted in the Washington D.C. area, where the facilities are severely constrained. NMITC has responded to the need by allocating space for 5 courses of instruction, amounting to 16 total weeks of training with approximately 150 students annually. In turn, NMITC will have a Naval Investigative Service (NIS) special agent on staff to conduct the training and to support NMITC by providing CI/CE instruction to staff and students.

A benefit of this working agreement is that the NIS agents working counterintelligence and counterespionage cases gain a better understanding of the Naval Intelligence Community, and in turn the Naval Intelligence Community will gain a better understanding of NIS operations. A thorough understanding of our respective missions is essential to effective and harmonious efforts.

Mr. Michael D. Bruggeman was selected to be the Criminal Investigator assigned to NMITC. He has 15 years of experience as a special agent and has been assigned as Head of the Counterintelligence Investigations and Technology Transfer Division since September 1987. His duties will include, but not be limited to, training CE/CI and FCI as well as serving as the subject matter expert for all CI/CE training. This is yet another effort by NMITC to network throughout the U. S. Intelligence Community to bring the best possible training to our educational center.



LT Ramsey monitoring student progress in the CBT/CAI lab.

LT Scheel and LCDR Butler discussing NMITC's mission with visitors at the NAS MIRAMAR Airshow.

OSIS BASELINE UPGRADE (OBU) HOW WE ARE DOING....

By LCDR Don Olivier, USN

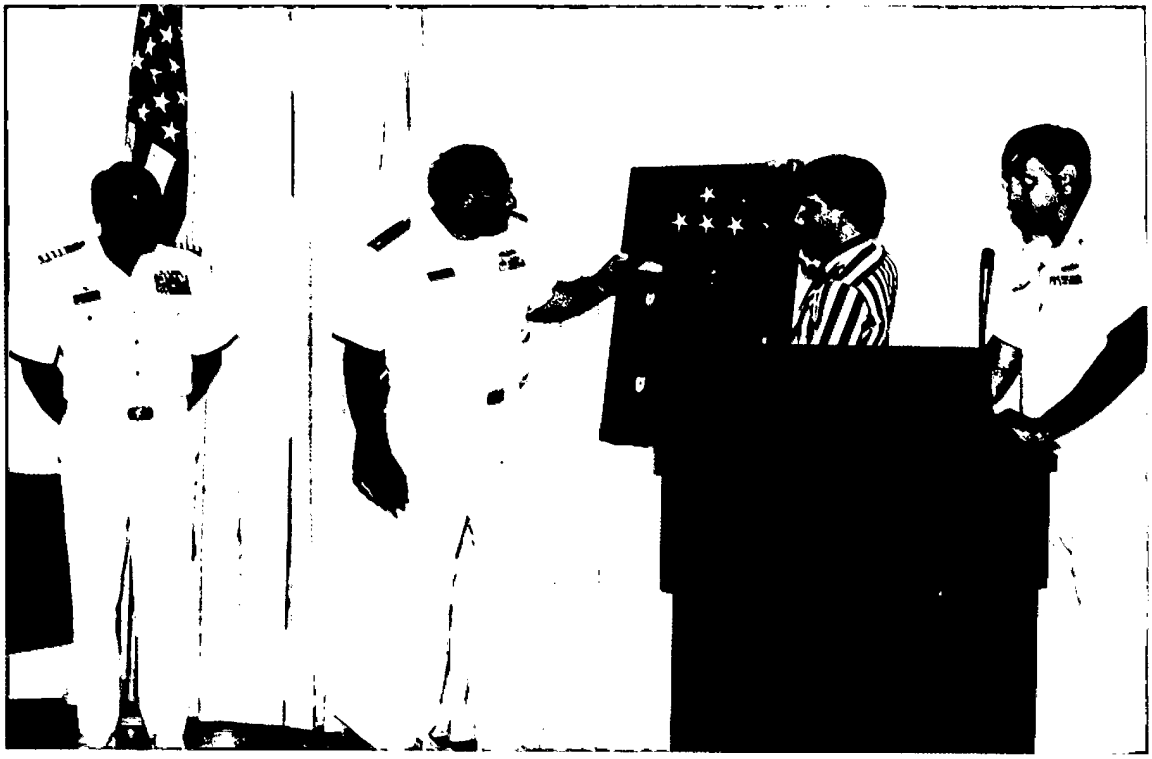
Today as never before, the U. S. Navy requires reliable, rapid communications and accurate, timely intelligence to offset the increasing threat of the Soviet Navy and other potential hostile forces. To satisfy this requirement, the Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS), an essential element of the Navy Command and Control System (NCCS), developed the OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU) system. OBU is the heart of the OSIS system which was designed to provide reliability through redundancy and simplicity, while ensuring maximum user friendliness and speed of response.

It is interesting to note that the Royal Navy (RN) and Royal Australian Navy (RAN) have also identified these C3I problems and have chosen to purchase OBU. The RN and RAN have also elected to train their initial OSIS site personnel at NMITC and to utilize NMITC and its mobile training teams to continue supporting their training requirements.

Developing a training program for OBU proved to be a monumental task for NMITC. Contractor-developed curricula, for both the System Management and User courses, had to be restructured and redeveloped. NMITC formed a select "Tiger Team", consisting of NMITC OBU personnel, three civilian educational specialists and two contractor "system experts", who restructured and redeveloped substandard OBU Curricula (thirteen weeks total) and student guides in a remarkable three week timeframe.

As of this writing, only the first OBU User class (25 July - 19 August 1988) has completed training. The first graduates were happy with the course and felt confident that their OBU knowledge would enable them to use OBU in an operational environment. NMITC's OBU staff intends to take training beyond just training students to operate OBU. We intend to build our data base and, with the aid of COMSIM (Communications Simulator), create a generic OSIS operating environment.

NMITC's OBU staff is looking forward to the challenge of creating a simulated OSIS environment on our training site and we actively solicit inputs and support from the OSIS sites to make this a reality.



Captain Trafton looks on as CWO2 Bott is presented his retirement shadow box by Mr. Boggs and DSC Warrem.

GySGT Burr and ISC Buzuma stand by for questions while airshow guests view "Soviet Military Power" video tape at NAS Oceana.

NAVY/MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE TRAINING - THE FUTURE...

By CAPT Robert T. Trafton, USN
LCDR Jerry Morganthall, USN

How do you think we are doing? Frankly, I feel good about our first two years. Granted, we, like everyone else, are coping with serious money and personnel shortfalls. But, given the time to sell and execute our requirements, we will continue to provide quality training.

Naval Intelligence training has come a long way from the old wooden buildings on the banks of the Potomac, the mountains in Colorado, the beaches only 90 miles from Castro's Cuba, the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and the world's largest naval base. Our new combined training facility (Layton Hall) on the Atlantic shore in Virginia Beach has graduated in excess of 6,000 intelligence professionals, while the Soviet Seapower Education Program has educated and entertained over 65,000 U. S. and Allied military and civilian personnel since July 1986. Impressive numbers, but we must remember they are just that --- numbers.

As we in the intelligence profession prepare to enter the next decade and shortly thereafter, the 21st century, there remains a tremendous amount of work to do. More young warriors will continue knocking on the door, demanding a quality education. We must plan NOW. Unfortunately, our schoolhouse has not been spared the fiscal and manpower cutbacks being experienced by the military complex. We have a responsibility to the nation and to those who follow in our footsteps to do the very best job possible.

To that end, the Navy and Marine Corps intelligence team has taken giant strides forward, and we must continue in that direction. As can be seen in several of the preceeding articles, we have instituted cross-training in many of our instructional courses. But this is just the beginning. This philosophy must be expanded...and there are several vehicles available to the intelligence community which can be energized to accomplish this task. The Navy Intelligence Training Council (NITC) is attempting to get their arms around the problems associated with bringing new systems on-line and providing the accompanying training. Further, a set of goals and objectives which follow a clear path to completion must be established and executed. Cooperation among the military services will become essential if true "jointness" is to be attained. The General Intelligence Training Council (GITC) is the DOD level organization which must make this happen. We feel that the Master Intelligence Training

Plan - Architecture (MITP-A) can and should be greatly expanded and applied DOD-wide with respect to intelligence training. All the Services have unique training assets and capabilities; we should be sharing those to the maximum extent possible. Finally, a National Intelligence Training Plan (NITP) (yet to be written) must address issues common to the Services and various Agencies.

Intelligence training information is just that...training information. It matters not whether the Air Force, Defense Intelligence Agency, Treasury Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Director of Marine Corps Intelligence, or the Director of Naval Intelligence has the information; a mechanism must be established to allow more cross-pollination of training materials across the board. We must lead our personnel, manage our assets, and train our warriors of the future in a smarter fashion. We will always stress a close interface between intelligence specialists and the operators and never forget ...INTEGRITY.

The Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center stands ready to take professional intelligence training into the next decade. We put forth the challenge for the military and national level intelligence community to take a hard look at the future, and explore how we can do the current and projected missions with fewer assets, without causing burnout among our warriors. It can be done -- it is our responsibility to discover the way and execute the plan that emerges to continue TRAINING OUR WARRIORS TO WIN!!

November 1988

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