

NIS

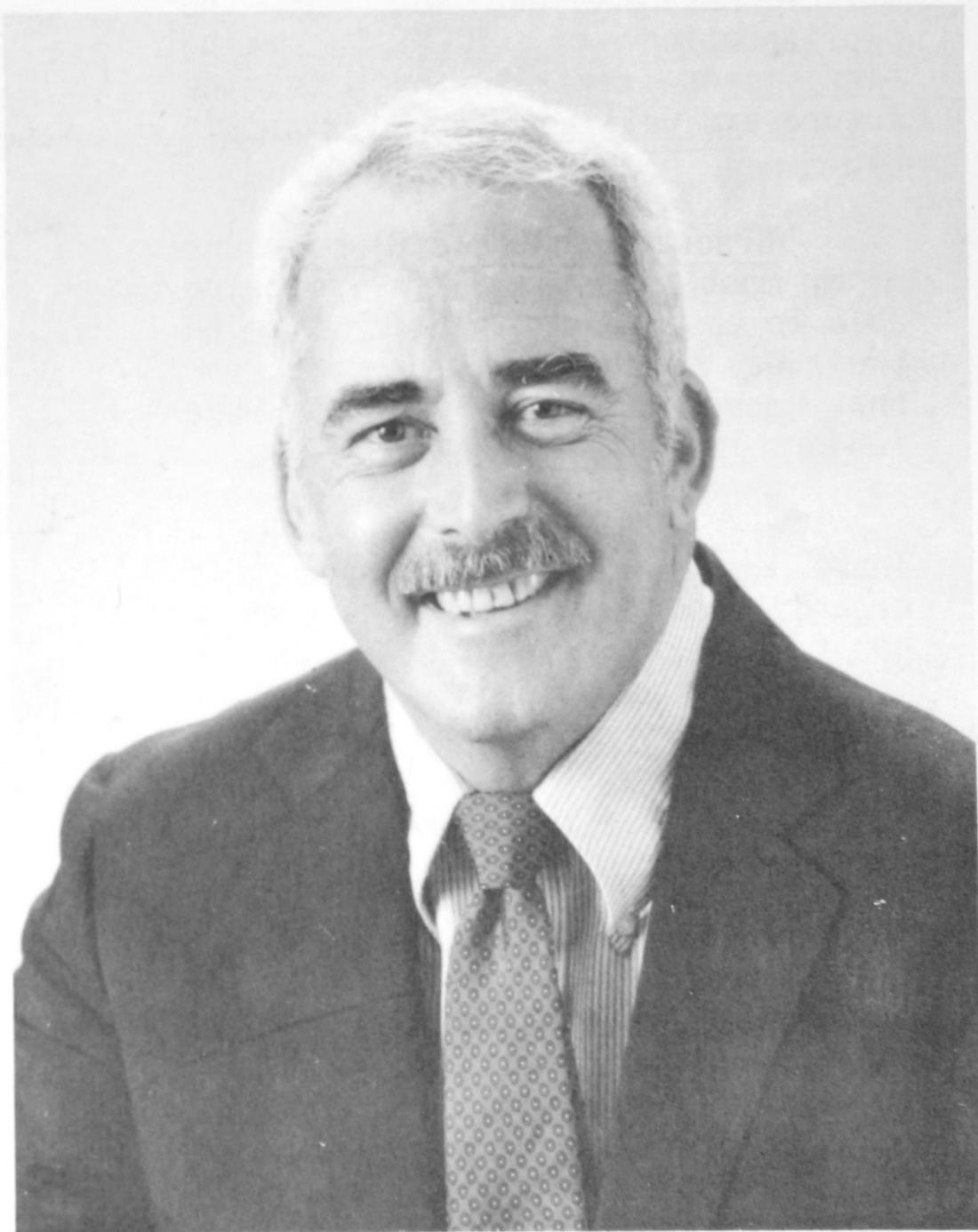
JULY 1980

QUARTERLY

NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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From The Editor's Desk



SPECIAL AGENT M. SHERMAN BLISS

From The Director's Desk



As I sit here reviewing the happenings since the last Quarterly, I am once again reminded that NIS is an extremely dynamic organization. Events are continually taking place which will have profound effects on each of us and will shape the NIS in future years.

To mention a few:

- A new Deputy - Sherm Bliss is now firmly ensconced in the next office, as one can see from the proliferation of "GENS," making significant contributions to the future and well being of everyone in NIS.
- Graduated a Basic Class - One of my most pleasant duties is being able to observe basic students grind their way toward graduation and know that some of them will be the leaders in just a few years.
- GS-13 and 14 Selections - Those key people that manage this organization and will have such a great impact on all of you. One of my command goals is to get relief from our very stringent high grade ceiling.
- Reserve Management Course - In coordination with the Training Department, NIS Reservists established and conducted a management seminar for senior reserve officers. This project was in direct support of NIS in that it will constitute the basis for NIS middle management training to be offered Special Agents in the future.



- Indian Ocean Operations - NIS responsiveness to Fleet requirements was clearly demonstrated as we opened NISRA Diego Garcia and increased Agent Afloat to include the Amphibious Force when deployed in the IO.

- FY 82 Budget Cycle - Many people in HQs, myself and the Deputy included, have been deeply involved in the budget hearings and submissions that will determine to a great extent, what our capabilities will be in 1982. There are positive indications that we may receive some long overdue personnel increases.

The list goes on and on --- each new item affects us all. Both the Deputy and I are dedicated to keeping everyone in NIS informed of what is taking place.

Keep the faith.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J.R. Williams".

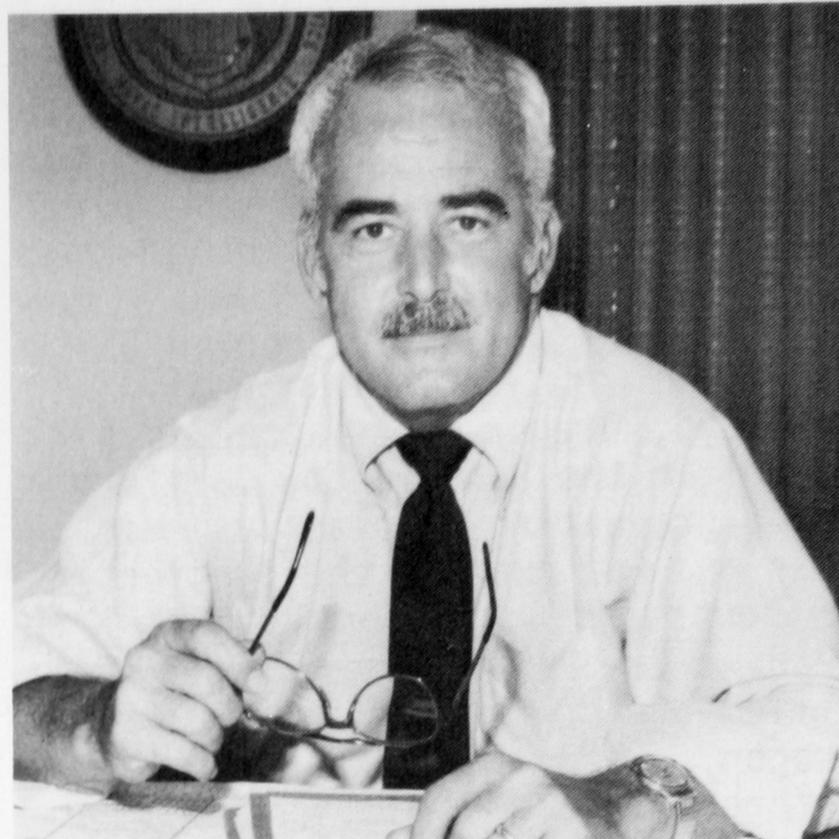
From The Deputy Director's Desk



I have been sitting at the Deputy Director's desk for but seven weeks as I pen these words and endeavor to reflect on what I have been doing and would like to do and what all of you have been doing and can do to influence the answer to the question, "Whither goest we?"

In the first edition of The Quarterly, Earl Richey, my predecessor, noted that it would fall to his successor to identify future challenges. He continued that he believed that among them must be major claimancy, enhanced training, further development of the initiative and fraud programs, and some modification of the mobility program. The goals noted by Earl Richey have indeed occupied my attention, but another former Associate Director also avowed that management is naught but the art of establishing priorities.

Following virtually endless rounds of briefings, conferences, discussions, and liaison calls and the surmounting of endless piles of highly informative reading from my "in basket," I believe that I'm gaining a reasonably sound perception of the order and magnitude of the issues with which we must contend today, and of the priorities which must be established to cope successfully with them. I have concluded that my first priority must be to lend maximum attention in concert with the Director and all echelons of top management, both here and in the field, to the central issue of acquisition of resources;



resources sufficiently adequate to permit us to discharge the full range of our responsibilities in the professional manner of which we are capable. And, even more specific attention must be paid to developing a level of expertise and professionalism in the areas of planning, programming, budgeting, and budget execution which matches that which we demonstrate in the operational arena.

It would be an exercise in blatant speculation to try to forecast precisely what's in the cards for NIS in either the near term or the long term. The permutations of factors which can influence such a prediction are mind-boggling; however, I do want to share my optimism and enthusiasm with all of you. I believe that the lowest common denominator of all the signals we've received in the past several weeks is that we have captured the interest and attention of higher echelons within the Navy and that they are working with us in a sincere effort to improve our posture.

Finally, let me say that thanks to all of you, I'm enjoying my job. It's almost always fun, and it's never dull!

Sam Biss

Profile of the Deputy Director

Special Agent M. Sherman Bliss was born on 12 February 1931 in Portland, Oregon. He attended high school in the Sacramento, California area, graduating as class valedictorian and was awarded the distinction of "outstanding baseball player" in 1948. In 1952 he graduated from Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, where he participated in intercollegiate athletics, was active in fraternal organizations (he received the Balfour Award as the outstanding Sigma Chi graduate in 1952), and served in several student offices culminating with the presidency of the Associated Students. Mr. Bliss spent one semester in residence at the American University, Washington, D.C., as an undergraduate participating in an honors program in government studies. He was a destroyer operations officer during the Korean conflict and subsequently a member of the Naval Intelligence Reserve.

Mr. Bliss commenced his Naval Investigative Service, Special Agent career at the Field Intelligence Office, Los Angeles in 1957. Following three years of general investigative duties there, he was reassigned to Rota, Spain in July 1960, where he served as the Senior Agent of the CINCUSNAVEUR Intelligence Security Unit covering Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar until July 1963. He was reassigned to ONI Headquarters (Fairmont Building) as the first Head of the Agent Training Branch, previously a part-time assignment and after a year he progressed to Assistant Head, Special Activities Division. While at Headquarters, he also served "tours" as Head of the Agent Personnel and Training Division (and, collaterally, as Staff Assistant to the then

Director of Naval Intelligence for Counterintelligence); and as the Assistant to the Head, Investigations Department for Special Activities (Special Operations and Agent Personnel and Training). During this period, Mr. Bliss inaugurated the NIS CE Program. In May 1966, he was awarded the Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

In August 1966, Mr. Bliss was the recipient of a Career Education Award which provided him the opportunity to pursue postgraduate studies for one year at Stanford University under the auspices of the National Institute of Public Affairs.

He returned to Headquarters in September 1967, and was promoted to Special Assistant for Investigations, a position in which he functioned as the Deputy to the Assistant Director for Investigations, assisting him in the formulation, development and implementation of investigative policy and the management of NIS investigative programs. He collaterally served as Head of the NIS Polygraph Program.

Mr. Bliss returned to the field as RDO San Diego in August 1970 and in July 1974 he was reassigned as RDO NISPAC where he remained until May 1980, following his selection as Deputy Director and promotion to the Senior Executive Service. Throughout his career, Special Agent Bliss' name has been linked to a number of exceptional "specials," successfully resolved by what he characterizes as a "conspiracy of homework and dumb luck."

As a partial reflection of his pride in the Agent Corps, Mr. Bliss has declined to have his credentials reissued as "Deputy Director," asserting there is no more distinguished title than "Special Agent."

Sherm and his wife, Molly, reside in Alexandria, Va. Their oldest son, John, graduated in June

of this year from the University of California at San Diego and for the next year will be a teaching pro at the Vic Braden Tennis College in Southern California. Their youngest son, Mike, remains temporarily in Hawaii, observing the surf. While in Hawaii, Mr. Bliss was the Vice President of the Hawaii State Law Enforcement Officials Association, the first representative of a military organization to hold an office in that organization. He is an avid competitor in all endeavors but particularly enjoys athletics and will quickly accept a challenge or wager to play tennis, golf, or ping pong, or tiddlywinks, or ...

NISRA Boston - Potpourri Of Experience

By: Special Agent-in-Charge
D. L. McCoy

NISRA Boston, like most NISRAs, is a NISRA with many unique and fascinating aspects which you might enjoy. The NISRA is now located in beautiful, historic downtown Boston and there are two, one-man NISRUs located at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine. The staff of NISRA Boston consists of two Special Agents in the NISRUs, three Special Agents at Boston, and two clerical personnel who take care of it all.

Let us see what you could expect to find if you were to receive a set of orders to this NISRA. The cost of living is high, especially in terms of housing, taxes, and insurance, but not nearly so high as you would find in centers such as New York or Washington, D.C. To make up for that, however, you can drive forty miles into another state where the rates on these things are much

lower as are other living expenses. The area around Boston and throughout New England is rich in history and entertainment for the family. One of the historic sites which entertains thousands of the public weekly and is near and dear to us at NISRA Boston, of course, is the USS CONSTITUTION, "Old Ironsides," which is still a fully-crewed U.S. Navy commissioned ship. You say that you prefer sports? Well, Boston is the home of some of the best professional sports around; the Boston Red Sox, the Boston Bruins, the Boston Celtics, and the New England Patriots. You like to participate, you say? Well, the 60,385 square miles of New England which NISRA Boston covers has some of the finest summer and winter sports facilities, all waiting for you to enjoy. You say that the wife prefers a little culture? Try the Boston Pops and the Boston Symphony and some Broadway shows and go from there; they're all here. Housing in metropolitan, urban, or rural surroundings is available within striking distance of it all.

Are you one of those concerned parents who is worrying about having the kids close to home as they start that ever important and critical freshman year of college and are concerned whether any good colleges are available? We try our best to accommodate all concerns while you are here. We do have a few small colleges available in that area that might suffice; possibly you may have heard of some of them. A complete list would be too long to handle here but perhaps you have heard of Harvard, The University of Massachusetts, Boston College, Tufts, St. Anselms, Holy Cross, St. John's, University of Maine, University of New Hampshire, and many, many others of some renown. We have NROTC units at Holy Cross and MIT so you get a chance to become acquainted with them from time to time.

Now, if you are the type who is also interested in knowing something about the type of work that you might encounter while assigned to NISRA Boston, you can be accommodated by just about any challenge that you desire. You say that you would prefer an office where you can get some shipboard work? Well, NISRA Boston has its own small fleet to service ranging from fifteen to twenty-five ships scattered at numerous locations along 175 miles of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts coastline. If you get a little seasick on the high seas, never fear. We keep most of our fleet in drydocks or tied firmly to the pier so you don't have to worry about it getting underway while you're on board; at least not until the last week of refitting. You say that you would prefer to work with the ships of the silent service, the submarine force? NISRA Boston can accommodate that desire by assigning you some work at NISRU Portsmouth where there are usually five to eight submarines with both blue and gold crews to keep you entertained. These will not get underway with you on board either since they are there for several months of refitting, conversion, and repair. If you are there but you tire of the submarines, you can break away for a while and run over and work a case on a minesweeper or a plain old landlubber case on the shipyard or somewhere in the states of Vermont or New Hampshire, all of which are covered by NISRU Portsmouth.

You say that you would prefer to work with the "Brown Shoe Navy?" Well, NISRA Boston services Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass. with two Navy Reserve squadrons, a Marine Reserve squadron, several Navy Reserve units of various types, and the station personnel. In that same vein, NISRU Brunswick, Maine services Naval Air Station Brunswick with seven active squadrons, COMPATWINGLANT (a Rear Admiral and staff),

COMPATWING FIVE (a commodore and staff), and numerous other operational units. If you seek variety while you are there, you can run out and service two minesweepers, or two remote commands farther along the coast north on your way to Canada. While there, if you long for that feel of a deck under your feet again, you can stop by the shipyard just a few miles north of Brunswick and service one of the five to seven FF's that are there being built or which are in for conversion, repair, and refitting. You say that you want to go somewhere where you can get experience in CE or ICIO operations? Well, there is plenty of opportunity available for you there in all three offices; just use your imagination.

Now, if you happen to be one of those Special Agents who longs for an overseas tour but would like to get the feel for the "foreign experience" before going through the hassle of an overseas move, we can take care of that for you also. NISRA Boston has the advantage of being able to furnish that for you gently and slowly. NISRA Boston is responsible for U.S. Navy investigations in the three maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland with an occasional side trip to the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa. These trips are only occasional and you get to come home in a week or two rather than being stuck for three years on your first time out. Now could you ask for more? While you are in Canada, in order to help, you may carry on conversations in French and English, including about all of the varieties and dialects of English found throughout the United States and the British Empire.

You say that you would prefer to go to an office where there is the challenge of white collar crime? NISRA Boston, always ready to accommodate, will do its utmost to sat-

isfy. In its own meager way, Boston can attempt to take care of your thirst for fraud. The states covered by NISRA Boston hold one of the larger industrial complexes involved in Department of Defense contracting in the United States. The Defense Logistics Command has assigned to NISRA Boston the investigative support responsibility for the Defense Contract Services Region Boston (DCASR Boston). That agency administers the majority of the Defense contracts in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. The DCASR Boston administration now covers about \$19 billion in 43,000 contracts scattered over 2119 contractors, many of which have numerous divisions involved in Defense work. That figure does not include the involved subcontractors. The DCASR Boston pays out approximately \$14 million per day on contracts. Now, with all of that business, the odds are that you might expect to find some errors made in the billing to the government. One error currently being examined appears to run around \$7 million. If these odds aren't good enough to quench your thirst for challenge, NISRA Boston is also responsible for support of two large supships which oversee numerous repair, conversion, refitting, and building contracts for several U.S. Navy ships in seven or more civilian shipyards at one time. Does that make the odds sound better?

If you want the challenge of intrigue and mystery and a close working relationship with other agencies, NISRA Boston can provide that. Let's take as an example the mystery of the "phantom" man who suddenly appeared on the deck of one of the nuclear submarines at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in the middle of a bright, sunny day and, just as quickly, disappeared never to be seen again. A few weeks later, two dark clad "phantom" scuba divers

allegedly appeared in the night on another submarine in the yard, jumped the deck watch, and dived into the dark, murky waters never to be seen again. During the ensuing investigations, a team of five NIS agents and ten FBI agents worked solidly for two weeks without finding a trace of the "phantoms." If those aren't enough, we also have numerous phantoms that cut wires on submarines and fast frigates, set small fires, or generally tear up gear on ships just to keep NIS Agents sharp and alert. Do you occasionally get the feeling that you just aren't solving enough cases in your area? We will send you to Canada to work a reciprocal case with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police because they always get their man; with your help.

As one can see from this small article, the good family life and a wealth of professional challenge await you at NISRA Boston. All of this also leads to a closeness and friendship among the assigned personnel which most Special Agents will find desirable in their working relationships. Just remember as you put in your dream sheet; at NISRA Boston, no job is too big or small and no challenge is left untested--for long.

NIS Interface

with Submarine Force

By: Special Agent W. J. O'Brien

To fully appreciate the uniqueness of the Submarine Service, one must be in a position to be able to experience the history and traditions which pervade the Service. Like most other Navy Stations and Air Bases, Submarine Bases have their own particular history. That history is one which revolves around boats with exotic names and deals with experiences that are alien to most. It is not unlikely, therefore, that NIS operations at a Submarine Base would be, in some respects, alien to both the vocabulary and experience of NIS generally.

As to the general orientation, it is generally accepted that Submariners (Bubbleheads) are different either in their perceptions of the world or in their nature. One school of thought attributes this to a cause and effect relationship between the fact that ships are configured so that the "pointy end," traditionally the bow, is in the stern while the "blunt end" is the bow. Local pundits believe this anomaly is associated with anatomical characteristics of Submariners which cause them to view things differently.

Additional orientation is required in the day-to-day terminology utilized; specifically, Boat, Sail, BEQ, Boomer, COB, etc., terms which, while not exclusively Submarine, nevertheless have distinct meanings within the Submarine Service. For example, BEQ does not refer to enlisted quarters, but rather to Basic Engineering Qualifications.

Having, perhaps, the greatest impact upon NIS operations is one of these terms. "Zero Tolerance"; the

term used to reflect the Submarine Service's attitude toward narcotic abuse among its members. Simply put, "Zero Tolerance" means that, once a member has been identified as a user or purveyor of any type of illicit substance, that individual is disqualified from service aboard any submarine. For this reason, it is not unusual to discover that individuals who have information or who are of interest to NIS have been disqualified and transferred to a command in a different "armed service" - the Surface Navy.

A second term is more of a question, "What crew is he on?", reflects the manpower make-up of the Ballistic Missile boats (SSBN). When coupled with the operating schedule of the Fast Attack boats (SSN's), this makes close liaison with commands, NIS and other federal, state and local agencies of critical importance.

Both the "Zero Tolerance" and the crew availability questions levy a requirement on NIS intelligence operations which require NIS flexibility and innovation as unique as the Submarine Service itself.

Aside from the philosophy of the Submarine Service and the question of personnel accessibility, the greatest factor impacting upon NIS is the boat itself. The Engineering Section of the ship, inhabited by "Nukes," and the Operations Section of the ship are distinct. It is not surprising to hear, in the course of an investigation, that the "Nukes" are either not known by, or don't know, the other members of the crew. This is especially surprising when one considers the crew consists of slightly more than 100 people; that is, until one enters their world and finds that the ship is essentially divided in half. The aft half "Nuke"; the forward half operations. Even underway, the two sections have very little reason to tread into the

other's area. However, this split is generally not symptomatic of the crew's attitude toward each other, despite personal feelings, there seems to be an allegiance or camaraderie that is shared by each member of the crew. It is interesting to note the level of technical expertise available to commands and, through them, to NIS. Many acknowledge that the Submarine Service attracts and retains individuals of a higher level of proficiency than the Navy generally. Perhaps this closeness and air of technical proficiency are due to the configuration of the boats. Everything aboard is close (read cramped) and those assigned virtually live with their machinery. It is this high level of expertise which, in the opinion of some, explains the not too unusual alleged plots to steal, gas, board, and/or commandeer boats through various ingenious methods. It may also be that this closeness and technical proficiency of the crewmembers which explains the seemingly lower level of violence and violent crimes perpetrated by Submariners.

The various differences between the Submarine Force and other elements of the Navy make NIS operations within that Force unique and, in very many ways, easier and more pleasurable than some other NIS areas of responsibility. A tour of duty with Submariners, ashore or afloat, is recommended.

TSD Notes

Sensor Alarm Transmitter Kit

A Sensor Alarm Transmitter Kit has recently been developed for use by field components. The kit contains three radio frequency transmitters (4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/4") and associated clip-lead micro-plugs, mercury position switches and a Thermal Intrusion Sensor.

The transmitters operate on standard NIS frequencies, emitting either a continuous tone or pulsed (beeper) tone, and are powered by 9v batteries.

The clip-lead micro-plugs are used to connect wires from switches on doors or windows to the N/C (normally closed) jack on the transmitter. When the door or window is opened, the transmitter will alarm.

The N/O (normally open) jack can be used under carpets, etc., where anyone stepping on the switch will alarm the transmitter.

The small mercury switch is mounted on a micro-plug which can be plugged into either the N/C or N/O jack, depending on its orientation. The transmitter can then be concealed in a shipping crate, box, vehicle, etc., and will alarm when the object is moved.

The Thermal Intrusion Sensor (4 1/4" x 3 1/2" x 1 1/4") is a passive infrared (IR) detection device which is triggered by body heat. The thermal sensor is wired to interface with the sensor transmitter which provides the RF alarm signal. Tests in the Technical Services Department's laboratory indicate this sensor is sensitive (and will respond) to the heat of a human body

walking through the "field of view" over 50 feet from the unit. Field units having a need for such devices are urged to contact 0026 by GEN ADMIN.

NIS

"Hash Oil Maker"

By: Special Agent B. W. Given



For an investment of slightly under \$200.00, the enthused young lady has purchased a device which promises to "...raise the potency of any weed 200%, and sometimes up to 300%..." as well as "...make high grade hash from regular grade weed." An objective analysis of the chemical realities of processes behind the advertising hyperbole would, no doubt, considerably cool this hippie's elated expectations.

The "weed" referred to above is,

of course, Cannabis sativa L or marijuana and the exotically shaped device is one of several types of apparatus sold with the advertised purpose of enhancing, purifying, and concentrating the psychoactive components of Cannabis and even converting some non-psychoactive components into "usable" producers of psychedelic states. The purpose of this brief discussion is to more thoroughly acquaint the reader with the device and its actual capabilities.

By way of introduction, let us briefly review the background of this plant. Marijuana consists of a dried mixture of crushed leaves and flowering tops (with or without stems) of the Cannabis plant which is an annual plant reaching maturity in four to five months. The flowering tops of the female plant secrete a clear, varnish-like resin which when collected is called "Hashish." In a less strict definition, hashish has also come to mean a concentrated extract of marijuana. The chemical composition of Cannabis is quite complex. Constituents can be roughly divided into two broad categories: those known as cannabinoids, which contain the psychoactive components and the non-cannabinoids which number in the scores and include waxes, starches, oils, and terpenes.

The cannabinoids include constituents with jaw-breaking names such as Cannabichromene, Cannabigerol, Cannabicyclol, Cannabinol, and Cannabidiol. The component most sought after by the marijuana smoker is the most psychoactive of all: Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, or Delta-9-THC, or more popularly, just THC. There is some evidence that another cannabinoid, Delta-8-THC also possesses psychedelic properties but it is very difficult to analytically separate Delta-8 and Delta-9 THC's. This is a relatively minor matter, however, since the

amount of Delta-8 is quite small in comparison to the Delta-9 -- in the order of 1:10 to 1:100.

So much for the chemistry: now back to this marvelous machine and the promises of wondrous things that can be done with the "common weed." A couple of the advertised claims are valid and gadgets such as the ISO-2 can, in fact, extract and concentrate THC from Cannabis. The claim, however, of 200% to 300% increases in potency poses severe problems in semantics. The machine cannot increase the potency of a given amount of THC; it can, however, extract the THC from a large amount, say one pound, of marijuana through a process similar to making lemon or vanilla extract and end up with the THC found in that pound of marijuana now contained in an ounce or so of black liquid goo. We have extracted THC and we have concentrated the THC from one pound of vegetable matter down to a few teaspoons of sludge. We have not, nor can we increase the potency of the THC.

The above mentioned black goo is now called "hash oil" and may contain as much as 10% to 30% THC. In the folklore of drug users hashish is always much more desirable and a single "hit" from hash is considered much more potent than many "tokes" of marijuana. Unfortunately, there are few absolutes and this statement depends on where the Cannabis was grown. Some Columbian marijuana has been recently determined to contain more THC than found in hash oil obtained from Cannabis grown in several domestic locations. So hash oil need not always be better.

Another claim put forward by manufacturers of such gadgets is that their instrument will convert non-active Cannabinoids that don't "...get you off..." into the psychoactive cannabinoids. Advertising literature discusses the machines

ability to convert Delta-8-THC into Delta-9-THC through processes such as isomerization and decarboxylation. Before we even address the merits of such statements, think for just a moment about the efficacy of such actions - in other words, why bother? Most research indicates that Delta-8-THC is already a psychoactive component -- what there is of it. If a sample of Kansas Railroad-Track Pot contains an average of 2% to 3% THC (Delta-9) and the Delta-8 to Delta-9 ratio is 1:100, we're talking about changing almost microgram quantities. In discussing the merits of such processes as dehydroxylation, dehydrogenation, decarboxylation, or isomerization to create psychoactive components from non-active components, cannabinoid chemists couch their reactions to these claims in scientific terms varying from "I've seen no objective evidence to support such claims as this" to "plain crap." It is interesting that the machines do come supplied with the proper chemicals to perform the stated reactions - it just doesn't seem to do much good.

The chemical supplied for extraction procedures, isopropyl alcohol, is suitable in that THC is alcohol soluble and the traffic signal bulb used in this machine as a heat source is sufficient to volatilize the alcohol and percolate it through the vegetable matter. The alcohol then condenses back into a liquid as it cools on the inner surfaces of the hollow aluminum fins. The device itself is in no way necessary for extraction procedures but nothing else will look quite that impressive.

In summary, it would seem that the ISO-2 type devices do, to a limited extent, perform one or two of the simpler procedures advertised. There is no significant evidence that the machines are capable of synthesizing psychoactive Cannabinoids from non-active ones. If

such a device is discovered during the course of an investigation there can be little doubt as to the owner's intent -- or degree of gullibility.

What's New in 22

A concerted effort is now being made to publish new or updated counterintelligence port briefs for eleven ports in which naval units deployed in the Indian Ocean area may visit. These briefs, a portion of the expanded NIS support for the increased naval force in that area, are expected to be completed within the next thirty days for dispatch to the Fleet Intelligence Centers for publication. NISHQ has recently received several reports of NIS-developed information, especially in the illegal drug area, that are to be used in the briefs. Continued reporting on those matters covered by NAVINVSERVINST C3850.6B is encouraged to make the briefs of maximum benefit to using commands.

Editor's Note:

In an article titled "Art Lindberg's Walk in the Cold," the June 1980 issue of the Reader's Digest presents a factual article on a recent joint NIS/FBI counterespionage operation. Below is an unclassified article written by the Code 22 staff at NISHQ. (Also, the FBI has written an operational summary (Confidential) on LEMON AID, and interested NIS components may request a copy from NIS-22B.)

Operation Lemon Aid

The May 20, 1978, arrest of two employees of the United Nations Secretariat, both Soviet Nationals, in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and their subsequent conviction on charges of violating the espionage statutes of the United States culminated a double agent operation that was conceived, controlled and concluded as a cooperative counterespionage effort by the Naval Investigative Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Codenamed "LEMON AID," this operation targeted the Soviet Intelligence Service through the use of a Navy Lieutenant Commander who was stationed at the Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, New Jersey. He was responsible for placing contracts with civilian companies to provide engineering services and hardware to the Navy, and in this capacity had access to classified documents relating to defense contracting. Ed (as he would be known to the Soviets) was instructed by his NIS/FBI handlers to take a round trip cruise aboard a Soviet passenger liner from the port of New York to Bermuda. Just prior to disembarking upon his return to New York, he presented a prepared handwritten note to the

ship's officer which explained his willingness to sell classified information to the Soviets. If they were interested, the note instructed them to contact Ed on August 30, 1977, by calling a designated telephone number.

At the prescribed time on August 30, Ed received a telephone call from "Jim," who expressed pleasure at receiving Ed's letter. Another contact time was arranged for September 7, 1977, at the same time and telephone number. On September 7, Ed returned to the same booth on the Garden State Parkway in New Jersey and received his call from Jim. He was instructed to proceed to another booth on the Parkway where, in response to directions he received from Jim, he found a magnetic hide-a-key container. Within the container was a note which instructed him to await a second call. The note also contained a series of questions regarding Ed's status and his degree of access to classified material. When the call came, Ed answered the questions and further meetings were arranged for the last Saturday of each month.

On September 24, Ed proceeded to the designated telephone booth. He received his call and was told to proceed to another area, retrieve instructions from a crumpled package of Marlboro cigarettes, and to continue to a third booth to await a telephone call. This last call was merely a confirmation that Ed understood the instructions regarding the next meeting, and the nature and type of documents the Soviets wanted him to provide them. During this hop-sotch exercise, Ed noticed a blue Plymouth following him. Based on his observations, the vehicle was traced to a Soviet named Rudolph Chernyayev, who was employed as a personnel officer at the United Nations Secretariat and known to the U.S. intelligence community as a KGB officer.

At this point a pattern had developed regarding the telephone calls and the dead drop activities. All communication between Ed and the Soviets was through telephone calls Ed received in designated telephone booths on or near the Garden State Parkway. Ed usually received at least three calls - the first informed him where the second would be; the second (and possibly a third) directed him to a message hidden in or near the booth; and the last was to confirm his retrieval of the message and understanding of the instructions contained therein.

Classified material was selected and approved for passage during the October 22 meeting. The Soviets followed their familiar routing, and Ed deposited the cleared documents. He proceeded to the next drop site to pick up further instructions in a discarded milk carton, and found within it a \$2000 payment and a list of documents the Soviets wanted him to bring to the next rendezvous. One more telephone call, and December 3 was agreed upon as the next date of contact. During that afternoon's exercises, Ed again noticed Chernyayev's car, this time containing two males.

The tactics for the December meeting centered on identifying Chernyayev's accomplices. Even before the operational activities began, Valdik Enger, an employee of the United Nations Secretariat, and Vladimir Zinyakin, an employee of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, both known KGB officers, were observed at the drop site. Chernyayev was seen across the street. Five telephone calls and four telephone booths later, the day's operation had been completed. Ed had passed his information at the second site and received instructions for the next meeting via an orange juice container at the fourth site. Included also was a list of requested documents, and dates for

further meetings for the next six months.

After evaluating events to this point, it was decided that future efforts would be directed toward building a prosecutive case. An intermediate goal toward that end was to obtain documentary evidence of a Soviet physically retrieving classified material which had been deposited by the asset. However, due to poor weather conditions in January, it was not possible to photograph activities at the drop site. The Soviets followed telephone procedures similar to those in the past, and Ed received detailed instructions regarding the February meeting. The note also suggested a personal meeting outside the United States.

Another review of the Soviets operational pattern at this time revealed that the second contact site, where further written instructions were usually concealed in a magnetic hide-a-key container, could be determined with reasonable accuracy. If that determination was correct, the container could be retrieved, the contact site identified, and the instructions replaced prior to Ed's arrival. Weather again hampered activities in February, but also forced the Soviets to alter their plans. Chernyayev, Enger and a third individual (probably Zinyakin) all arrived in the same vehicle and proceeded through the day's activities together. This time the final drop site was inaccessible by car, but the Soviets were filmed approaching and leaving the area. Ed received his final telephone call and confirmed the next contact date as March 11.

After the February evolution, a presentation of the results was made to the Department of Justice to determine if sufficient cause existed to arrest the Soviets. Justice representatives decided that for the purpose of sustaining a successful

prosecution, an expanded effort would be required to detect one or all of the Soviets engaged in overt acts of espionage or violating related statutes.

Extensive resources were committed to document the March 11 rendezvous. Ed received his telephone calls on cue, made the drop as instructed, and arranged for a May 13 meeting. Moments after Ed deposited his documents, Zinyakin appeared and retrieved them.

Based on activity and investigative coverage to this point, a complaint was filed on May 12 before a U.S. Magistrate in New Jersey charging Enger and Chernyayev with violations of the espionage statutes, and warrants for their arrest were issued. Zinyakin, because of his diplomatic immunity, was named an uncharged co-conspirator. For a variety of reasons, the arrest warrants could not be executed the next day as planned. Ed therefore aborted the May 13 meeting and appeared instead on the alternate date of May 20.

Beginning at 5:45 a.m. on May 20, and continuing through the day, the three KGB officers were placed under close observation. Ed proceeded to the designated contact site, picked up his written instructions, and continued to the next drop site. There he deposited the requested documents in a Tropicana Orange Juice carton, retrieved his message regarding the next planned meeting, and departed. Almost immediately, Enger and Zinyakin drove up and cleared the drop. At once, the arrest teams moved in and apprehended both of them. Zinyakin was holding a paper bag containing the orange juice carton stuffed with the classified documents. Chernyayev was also placed under arrest at his vantage point approximately 100 yards east of the area.

The Soviets were transported to the FBI's Newark Field Office. Zinyakin claimed diplomatic immunity and was released. Enger and Chernyayev were incarcerated in the Metropolitan Correction Center in New York City after failing to post separate two-million dollar bonds. Zinyakin left the country as an unindicted co-conspirator; Enger and Chernyayev were indicted, tried, and on October 13, 1978, were found guilty of espionage. They were sentenced to 50 years in custody of the Attorney General of the United States, but were allowed to remain in custody of the Soviet Ambassador pending appeal of their convictions. They were suspended with pay by the United Nations Secretariat, and on April 27, 1979, were exchanged by President Carter for five prominent dissidents.

It is obvious that the counter-espionage operation, LEMON AID, was extremely successful, achieving and greatly surpassing, the initial objectives. Perhaps the single most important factor that contributed to this success was the close working relationship that developed between NIS and FBI personnel both in the New York/Lakehurst and the Washington areas. Three KGB officers were effectively neutralized, and our CE program scored another victory.

Liaison - Some Considerations

By: Regional Director for Operations, A. J. Kersenbrock

In an overseas environment, NIS cannot operate effectively without the full cooperation and support of the local law enforcement/intelligence agencies, and when that cooperation and support are not offered or, for whatever reason, are actually withheld, NIS must do whatever is necessary to secure it. If it takes money, pay it. If it requires lavish lunches, ego presents, gifts for the family or tickets to the Wimbledon tennis matches, give them. NIS is in no position to bargain; for in actual fact we have little to offer that the locals need half as much as we need what they can do for us. We can't mount and maintain critical surveillances, we can't arrest local citizens and search their premises, we can't check passports, we can't develop and "tap" underworld and political sources and, more importantly, we cannot directly access local police and intelligence files nor can we independently exercise any degree of investigative jurisdiction outside the naval enclave.

There are a number of factors which tend to support the "Pay the price" approach to liaison. First, NIS requests for assistance from the locals far outweigh their requests to us. We need them. They don't need us. In fact, many locals see NIS as an addition to their regular burdens. Sure we can locate individuals for them and can provide some file information but if we weren't available, they would contentedly get by without our offerings. Consequently, a working, useful relationship will seldom, if ever, develop if NIS sits on its duff waiting for the locals to drop by bearing loads of good will and offers of help and assistance.

Secondly, NIS agents remain only a few years in any overseas assignment, then move on. So in those instances where good productive relationships are based upon compatible personalities, the end of such relationships many times coincides with the departure of the rotating NIS agent. In picking up the pieces, the new man usually doesn't have the time nor the luxury to sit back and wait, confident that "when they get to know me," things will be hunkydory. The Agent must hit his/her stride quickly and maintain it and in terms of good liaison, one way of doing this is to seek out those local to rely on, show them your best profile and let them know that you see them as people, not just agency representatives, and that you intend to treat them as individuals. This is where the Jack Daniels comes in handy.

Admittedly, we can't barge in ugly-American style loaded with tickets, booze, dinner invitations and recognition plaques. This approach probably would be disastrous. The application of a modicum of social grace is not out of order. When in Rome do what the Romans do, but it takes a little time to discover exactly what they are doing. Once you are familiar with personalities and general ground rules, you begin to introduce whatever in your judgment will induce responsive action on the part of the locals to your needs. If ego stroking will do it, great, stroke like a champ. Letters, plaques and ceremonial presentations might be in order here. You discover expensive tastes but limited means, try a ticket or two or a little Jack Daniels. Should this develop into requests on the part of the locals that you provide items for them from the exchange, consider it in terms of value for money. If it's worth it to the Navy, do it. If not, decline. It must be played by ear.

An important purpose of 1230 good stuff is to enhance the NIS relationship to ensure that the Navy's interest is protected in most instances. If this can be achieved with nothing more than a big smile and offers of help, then smile and help and forget about submitting claim vouchers. But if more than this is required, dip into the bag as deep as necessary, for it is not only shortsighted to do otherwise, it is, in effect, an abandonment of responsibility.

Personal Fitness VS Time Constraints

By: Special Agent L. A. Coleman

The human body contains thousands of miles of nerve fibers which comprise the brain and nervous system. Here, in thousands of centers, are made the infinite connections that determine all body movements and the limitless thoughts, memories, imaginations and split-second judgments of each day. Fitness means keeping this complex mechanism in top working order. What we eat, how we exercise, sleep, feel, think - in fact, all we do affects this fine machine for good or bad. A chronic complaint of many investigators is "lower back pain." In many instances this condition can be prevented or overcome by proper exercise.

Strength and aerobic fitness are necessary human qualities - the strength to work, to play and to fight if need be. Aerobic fitness (the cardiovascular system) provides the supply of adequate oxygen to the exercising muscles. Physical fitness is the result of developing strength and aerobic fitness through exercise.

People mistakenly believe that if they are free from disease and never sick they are in good physical condition. Personal health and physical appearance alone is not a good guide in determining fitness. Instead, take a close look at yourself in the mirror and feel your muscles. Are your muscles well-toned or are you soft and flabby? What happens after you climb a flight or two of stairs? Does your chest ache and heave and does your heart feel like it is racing at about 5000 rpm?

What good is it to add years to life if we do not also add life to years? Expect certain physical changes as a result of aging and don't worry about them. But watch your weight, avoid fattening foods and keep flexible and fit on an exercise program consistent with your ability and demands. Just fifteen minutes of vigorous exercise a day is adequate for improving overall fitness. Some prefer an hour a day, while others make more time available three or more days a week. The important point is that you exercise regularly. Riding a golf cart around the course every Saturday when the weather is nice, or playing a few sets of tennis once a week and calling that sufficient exercise is only fooling yourself. But walking an extra mile each day, preferably at a brisk pace, is an excellent start for a program that could easily remove twenty or thirty pounds of body fat in one year. All you need is motivation, dedication, determination and a goal. NIS does not have an organized physical training program, nor are we always located close to a gymnasium or athletic field. But all of us always seem to find the time and the place to do whatever motivates us.

A thorough medical examination by a physician is a very important prerequisite to any physical conditioning program. All NIS Agents fulfill this requirement with the

annual physical. Any persons who have special problems should check with their doctor before beginning an exercise program to determine what limitations to exercise should be set.

Here is a simple flexibility test to help you determine how much stretching work you need to do: CALVES - Sit on floor with legs straight, toes up. Lift your legs up and toward your head. Thirty degrees is considered normal (very good); fifteen degrees is not quite as good and anything less than that means you'd better invest in a wheelchair. HAMSTRINGS - (posterior thigh) - Lie flat on your back, knees straight, and raise your legs straight up. Ninety degrees is very good, sixty degree is fair and thirty degrees is lousy. QUADRICEPS - (anterior thigh) - Lie face down, keep your pelvis on the floor, and bring your heels to your posterior. If your heels touch, you're doing great. If there's three inches of space, you need work. If you have more than a six-inch gap, you need a lot of work. GROIN - Lie flat on your back and spread your legs as far apart as possible. If you get a 90 degree spread, that's fine. If the spread is 60 degrees, you should work on some groin stretches. If the spread is barely 30 degrees, you could be in a great deal of pain some day if you're not careful. BACK - Lie flat on your back, knees bent, feet flat on the floor. Sit up and try to touch your nose to your knees. If your nose falls short by six inches or more, keep stretching. If there's a foot or more between nose and knee, you're in trouble. SHOULDERS - Lie flat on your back with your arms straight out, perpendicular to your body. Bend at the elbows so that your fingertips are pointing toward the ceiling. Now swing your forearms forward so your palms are flat on the floor; then swing 180 degrees the other way, placing the backs of

your hands on the floor. If you can do both, your shoulders are nice and loose. If you miss by two inches, your shoulders need a lot of work.

Although it helps to plan a workout for about the same time each day, don't wait for the right time to exercise. Take any time that you have available - early morning, lunch period, evening, night, the time you have to wait for someone to come back from lunch to conduct an interview. Motivate yourself to complete a workout. You can think of positive reasons rather than providing yourself with excuses.

The ideal place to exercise might, or might not, be available - the YMCA, health clubs, school gymnasiums, military gymnasiums, good jogging areas adjacent to that motel you stay in during a road trip. Don't use the absence of a facility or elaborate equipment as an excuse.

The number of workouts per week should be at least three, every other day and the duration of each workout should be at least thirty minutes. You can do more and use more time if you desire, but "3 x 30" is enough to keep fit. What you do during the thirty minutes is what counts. If you are just beginning to exercise, start slow. But expand your effort as you continue. This causes your body to adapt and function more efficiently. Expansion can be accomplished in several ways: (1) Increase the frequency of exercise; (2) Increase the intensity of exercise within a given time period; (3) Increase the duration of exercise at a specified intensity.

Your training intensity can be measured by heart rate. The exercise must be of sufficient intensity to produce a heart rate that is at least 70% and no more than 90% of a person's maximum rate. The following guide is provided:

<u>AGE</u>	<u>70% MAX HEART RATE</u>	<u>90% MAX HEART RATE</u>
20	140	180
25	136	175
30	133	171
35	129	166
40	126	162
45	121	156
50	116	149
55	112	144

The easiest way to determine your heart rate is to measure your pulse for ten seconds and multiply the result by ten. The pulse is strongest at the temple or throat.

There is no reason why exercise cannot be fun. A "Guide to Aerobic Points" is provided with this article. So, simply pick out your favorite sport, or exercise, and assure that you accumulate at least thirty points each week. You can build a physical fitness program around your working and traveling schedule. All you need is some self motivation. You probably ensure that the family automobile is serviced regularly. Do you value your body at least as much as you value your automobile?

Your Guide to Aerobic Points

MAINTAIN YOUR PERSONAL FITNESS BY DOING WHAT YOU ENJOY DOING. PICK OUT YOUR SPORT ON THIS CHART AND THEN BEGIN KEEPING SCORE OF YOUR POINTS. 30 POINTS A WEEK ASSURES A REASONABLE FITNESS PROGRAM.

ENJOY!!!

ALTERNATELY WALKING AND RUNNING

1 Mile	Points
12:00-14:29 min	2
10:00-11:59 min	3
08:00-09:59 min	4
06:30-07:59 min	5
Under 06:30 min	6
2 Miles	
24:00-28:59 min	4
20:00-23:59 min	6
16:00-19:59 min	8
13:00-15:59 min	10
Under 13:00 min	12
3 Miles	
36:00-43:29 min	6
30:00-35:59 min	9
24:00-29:59 min	12
19:30-23:59 min	15
Under 19:30 min	18
4 Miles	
48:00-57:59 min	8
40:00-47:59 min	12
32:00-39:59 min	16
26:00-31:59 min	20
Under 26:00 min	24
5 Miles	
60:00-72:29 min	10
50:00-59:59 min	15
40:00-49:59 min	20
32:00-39:59 min	25
Under 32:00 min	30
6 Miles	
72:00-87:00 min	12
60:00-71:59 min	18
48:00-59:59 min	24
39:00-47:59 min	30
Under 39:00 min	36
7 Miles	
101:30-139:59 min	7
84:00-101:29 min	14
70:00-83:59 min	21
56:00-69:59 min	28
46:30-55:59 min	35
8 Miles	
121:00-155:59 min	16
100:00-120:59 min	24
84:00-99:59 min	32
72:00-87:59 min	40
Under 72:00 min	48

64:00-79:59 min	32
52:00-63:59 min	40
46:00-51:59 min	48
9 Miles	
100:00-130:29 min	18
90:00-107:59 min	27
72:00-89:59 min	36
58:30-71:59 min	45
41:45-58:29 min	54
10 Miles	
100:00-119:59 min	30
80:00-99:59 min	40
65:00-79:59 min	50
57:30-64:59 min	60
Under 57:30 min	70
11 1/2 Miles	
150:00-181:15 min	25
125:00-149:59 min	37-1/2
100:00-124:59 min	50
81:15-99:59 min	62-1/2
Under 81:15 min	75
13 Miles	
180:00-217:28 min	30
150:00-179:59 min	45
120:00-149:59 min	60
97:30-119:59 min	70
Under 97:30 min	90
20 Miles	
240:00-289:59 min	40
200:00-239:59 min	60
160:00-199:59 min	80
130:00-159:59 min	100
Under 130:00 min	120
25 Miles	
300:00-362:25 min	50
250:00-299:59 min	75
200:00-249:59 min	100
162:30-199:59 min	125
Under 162:30 min	150

12:00-17:59 min	1-1/2
09:00-11:59 min	3
Less than 9 min	4-1/2
4 Miles	
24 min or longer	0
16:00-23:59 min	2
12:00-15:59 min	4
Less than 12 min	6
5 Miles	
30 min or longer	1
20:00-29:59 min	2-1/2
15:00-19:59 min	5
Less than 15 min	7-1/2
6 Miles	
36 min or longer	1
24:00-35:59 min	3
18:00-23:59 min	6
Less than 18 min	9
8 Miles	
48 min or longer	1-1/2
32:00-47:59 min	4
24:00-31:59 min	8
Less than 24 min	12
10 Miles	
60 min or longer	2
40:00-59:59 min	5
30:00-39:59 min	10
Less than 30 min	15
12 Miles	
72 min or longer	2-1/2
48:00-71:59 min	6
36:00-47:59 min	12
Under 36 min	18
14 Miles	
84 min or longer	3
56:00-83:59 min	7
42:00-55:59 min	14
Under 42 min	21
16 Miles	
96 min or longer	3-1/2
64:00-95:59 min	8
46:00-67:59 min	16
Under 46 min	24
18 Miles	
108 min or longer	4
72:00-107:59 min	9
54:00-71:59 min	18
Under 54 min	27

CYCLING

(If racing bike used, deduct 1/2 point per mile)

2 Miles	Points
17 min or longer	0
08:00-11:59 min	1
06:00-07:59 min	2
Less than 6 min	3
3 Miles	
18 min or longer	0

20 Miles	Points
120 min or longer	4-1/2
80:00-119:59 min	10
60:00-79:59 min	20
Under 60 min	30

WALKING

1 Mile	Points
20 min or longer	0
14:30-18:59 min	1
12:00-14:29 min	2
2 Miles	
40 min or longer	1
29:00-39:59 min	2
24:00-28:59 min	4
3 Miles	
60 min or longer	1-1/2
43:30-59:59 min	3
36:00-43:29 min	6
4 Miles	
80 min or longer	2
58:00-79:59 min	4
48:00-57:59 min	8
5 Miles	
100 min or longer	2
65:15-99:59 min	4-1/2
60:00-65:14 min	10
6 Miles	
120 min or longer	3
87:00-119:59 min	6
72:00-86:59 min	12

SWIMMING

(Overhand Crawl)

200 Yards	Points
6:40 min or longer	0
5:00-6:39 min	1
3:20-4:59 min	1-1/2
Less than 3:20 min	2-1/2
300 Yards	
10 min or longer	1
07:30-09:59 min	1-1/2
05:00-07:29 min	2-1/2
Less than 5 min	3-1/2
400 Yards	
13:20 min or longer	1
10:00-13:19 min	2-1/2
06:40-09:59 min	3-1/2
Less than 06:40 min	5
500 Yards	
16:40 min or longer	1
12:30-16:39 min	3
08:20-12:29 min	4
Less than 08:20 min	6
600 Yards	
20 min or longer	1-1/2
15:00-19:59 min	4
10:00-14:59 min	6
Less than 10 min	7-1/2
700 Yards	
23:20 min or longer	1-1/2
17:30-23:19 min	4-1/2
11:40-17:29 min	6
Less than 11:40 min	8-1/2
800 Yards	

26:40 min or longer	1-1/2
20:00-26:39 min	5
13:20-19:59 min	6-1/2
Less than 13:20 min	10

900 Yards	Points
30 min or longer	2
22:30-29:59 min	5-1/2
15:00-22:29 min	7-1/2
Under 15 min	11-1/4

1000 Yards	Points
33:20 min or longer	2
25:00-33:19 min	8
18:40-24:59 min	8-1/2
Less than 18:40 min	12-1/2

1100 Yards	Points
35:40 min or longer	2
36:39-27:30 min	7
27:29-18:20 min	9
Under 18:20 min	13-3/4

1200 Yards	Points
40:00 min or longer	2-1/2
39:59-30:00 min	7-1/2
29:59-20:00 min	10
Under 20:00 min	15

1300 Yards	Points
43:20 min or longer	2-1/2
43:19-32:30 min	8
32:29-21:40 min	11
Under 21:40 min	16-1/4

1400 Yards	Points
46:40 or longer	2-1/4
46:39-35:00 min	8-3/4
34:59-23:30 min	11-1/2
Under 23:30 min	17-1/2

1500 Yards	Points
50:00 min or longer	3
49:59-37:30 min	9-1/2
37:29-25:00 min	12-1/2
Under 25:00 min	18-3/4

STATIONARY RUNNING

(Count only when left foot hits the floor. Feet must be brought up at least 6" from the floor.)

Time	60-70 Steps/min	Points
2:30	150-175	1/2
5:00	300-350	1-1/4
7:30	450-525	2
10:00	600-700	2-1/2
12:30	750-875	3-1/4
15:00	900-1050	3-3/4
17:30	1050-1225	4-1/2
20:00	1200-1400	5
22:30	1350-1575	5-1/2
25:00	1500-1750	6-1/4
Time 70-80 Steps/min		
2:30	175-200	3/4
5:00	350-400	1-1/2
7:30	525-600	2-1/4
10:00	700-800	3
12:30	875-1000	3-3/4
15:00	1050-1200	4-1/2
17:30	1225-1400	5-1/4
20:00	1400-1600	6
22:30	1575-1800	6-3/4
25:00	1750-2000	7-1/2
Time 80-90 Steps		
2:30	200-225	1

5:00	400-450	2
7:30	600-675	3
10:00	800-900	4
12:30	1000-1125	5
15:00	1200-1350	6
17:30	1400-1575	7
20:00	1600-1800	8
22:30	1800-2025	9
25:00	2000-2250	10

HANDBALL, SQUASH, PADDLEBALL, BASKETBALL

Minutes	Points
10	1-1/2
15	2-1/4
20	3
25	3-3/4
30	4-1/2
35	5-1/4
40	6
45	6-3/4
50	7-1/2
55	8-1/4
60	9
65	9-3/4
70	10-1/2
75	11-1/4
80	12
85	12-3/4
90	13-1/2

FLAG-TOUCH-11-MAN FOOTBALL

30 min	3
60 min	6
90 min	9

GOLF

(no motorized carts)

9 holes	1-1/2
18 holes	3

ROPE SKIPPING

5 min	1-1/2
10 min	3
15 min	4-1/2

ROWING

(2 oars, 20 strokes/minute)

6 min	1
18 min	3
36 min	6

TENNIS

(singles only)

1 set	1-1/2
2 sets	3
3 sets	4-1/2

VOLLEYBALL

15 min	1
30 min	2
60 min	4

BOXING (competition)

one 3-min round	1/2
two 3-min rounds	1
three 3-min rounds	2

SOFTBALL BASEBALL

7 innings	1
9 innings	1-1/2
7 innings (pitcher)	2
9 innings (pitcher)	3-1/2

WEIGHTLIFTING

30 min	3
60 min	6

TOE TOUCHING

1 pt for each	25
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SIDE STRADDLE HOPS

1 pt for each	50
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PUSHUPS

1 pt for each	20
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PULLUPS

1 pt for each	5
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SITUPS

1 pt for each	25
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CIRCUIT TRAINING

3 pts for each cycle	
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BADMINTON

1 game	1-1/2
2 games	3
3 games	4-1/2

SOCCER

20 min	3
40 min	6
60 min	9

SNOW/WATER SKIING

30 min	3
40 min	6
60 min	9

LOSS OF WEIGHT

(for those above the maximum standard)

Loss of weight during each calendar month (one entry only) 5 pts for each pound lost up to 10 pounds, then 10 pts for each pound thereafter.

Keisatsu-Kan

By: Special Agent-in-Charge
G. D. Mulligan

Keisatsu-kan (Mr. Policeman) is a member of a unique and special group. He is relatively well paid, extremely well trained, well educated, polite, patient, and deadly in the martial arts.

Few policemen carry firearms in Japan, therefore, survival often depends on the policeman's ability and skill in some form of martial arts. Most are proficient in several and hold advanced degree belts. Keisatsu-kan began training in these skills while a young boy in grade school as part of his routine education.

In Japan, each prefecture (state) is required to maintain and operate a Prefectural Police School. Police School candidates must have as a minimum, a high school education. After screening, including appearance before a Police Selection Board, a candidate who successfully completes the process is enrolled in the school, when the new term begins in April.

As I mentioned earlier, training and education are important to aspiring policemen. High school graduates must remain at the school for one year; while university or college graduates complete the course in six months. Law school graduates may apply for a National Employees Examination administered by the Government of Japan. If the examination is passed, the candidate is then entitled to enrollment in the National Police Academy, the training institution for the elite. All candidates, of course, must successfully undergo a rigid pre-employment background investigation - a prerequisite for academy acceptance.

The local Police School graduate is a prefectural Government employee. Following graduation, he is assigned as a policeman to a Municipal Police Department, Sub-station, or Police box. He remains at the Sub-station for three to six months under direct supervision of a veteran senior officer. Following this period, the young policeman is then recalled to the Police School for a months refresher training.

Following refresher training, he returns to the Police box and he will then begin to prepare for future specialized training. The highest rank this police officer may attain is Senior Superintendent. For promotion up to the rank of Inspector, professional examinations are administered. Promotion above the rank of Inspector is by selection. The police officer is rarely ever transferred out of the prefecture; however, routine transfers within the prefecture are experienced every two or three years.

When a police officer reaches the highest rank attainable by him, Senior Superintendent, his status changes from prefectural employee to federal employee. His salary consequently will then be paid by the Federal Government and the Federal Government will have a voice in future transfers and assignments, although he will remain within the prefecture.

RANK STRUCTURE

Local Police School Graduate

Policeman
Senior Policeman
Sergeant
Assistant Inspector
Inspector
Superintendent
Senior Superintendent

Police Academy Graduate

Assistant Inspector
Inspector
Superintendent
Senior Superintendent
Chief Superintendent
Inspector General
Superintendent General

The National Police Academy graduate is a Federal Government employee and is appointed as Assistant Inspector at graduation. His first assignment is an administrative assignment at the National Police Academy. Shortly after graduation, following successful completion of a professional examination, he is promoted to full Inspector. Not much longer, he is selected and promoted to the rank of Superintendent. This rank is usually reached before the academy graduate has reached his 30th birthday. The academy graduate may be assigned anywhere in Japan and may eventually be head of a prefectural Police Headquarters or Chief of a Regional Police Bureau. The highest rank that he may attain is Superintendent General. There is only one billet for this rank in the entire police system.

Unlike his American counterparts, the Japanese policeman is provided housing and other benefits including various bonuses throughout the year. However, notification of transfer only three days before the reporting date at his new assignment is standard procedure.

During the war, the entire police operation throughout the country was federalized and the policeman became a person to be feared and hated. During the years of occupation, immediately after the war, one of the priorities of the occupation forces was to return the policeman to a position of respected authority.

Obviously, the Japan of today reflects that exact image of its

policemen. Appointment to the Police School is a coveted honor. The modern policeman is emulated and respected by school children and adults. He is a friend. He is brave and honorable. He is KEISATSU-KAN...

Time Out For Thought

By: Special Agent D. Tomaso

The time is 1600. It could be any day of the work week. The odds are that a report, message, or whatever will hit the secretary's desk with a request for completion prior to day's end.

The dictation is garbled; the handwriting illegible and misspellings abound. No problem. "The secretary will square it away." This kind of mind set is well-documented throughout the system. "We'll be unavailable for an hour"; "I don't want to talk to that guy"; "She's just the secretary," are all terms articulated in jest, ignorance, inconsideration or a combination thereof. The solution seems evidently simple: let's treat our clerical team as an integral and human part of our professional work force. They are not just part of the landscape, but thinking and feeling people. Mutual respect develops from mutual consideration - it is never a one-way street.

NARCSCAM

By: Special Agent D. A. McBride

In February 1980, a narcotics division detective of a Southeastern Sheriff's office contacted NIS and related that one of his drug informants had reported that two sailors, "Salt" and "Pepper," who supposedly work at a Navy pharmacy, had been stealing Dilaudid, a schedule II narcotic, from the pharmacy and had been selling the drug for \$10.00 to \$20.00 per tablet in the civilian community since October 1979.

After "Salt" and "Pepper" were positively identified as pharmacy technicians it was determined that "Salt" was driving a late model Corvette and "Pepper" owned two cars - a 1979 deluxe compact and an older model Chevrolet. An investigation was then initiated and the pharmacy officer was informed of the allegation. He reported that all inventories of narcotic drugs had been completed satisfactorily with no unaccounted drugs.

A subsequent review of Dilaudid prescriptions written between October 1979 and February 1980, disclosed that approximately 90 prescriptions had been filled during that period. A close look at those prescriptions revealed that about 80 of them were apparently counterfeit. On most, "Salt's" or "Pepper's" name appeared as the dispensing pharmacy technician. None of the patients could be identified. The patients' addresses and phone numbers were found to be fictitious. Over twenty doctors and dentists, whose names appeared on the bogus prescriptions, were interviewed. All acknowledged that their purported signatures were forgeries and all disclaimed knowledge of, or acquaintance with, any of the named patients.

Comparisons of known samples of handwriting and printing by "Salt" and "Pepper" with the counterfeit prescriptions disclosed that they were the apparent authors.

"Salt" and "Pepper" had ample opportunity to work the narcscam. Each spent extended periods of time alone in the pharmacy as the NRMC is manned by a single duty pharmacy technician from 1600 until 2300 and by a night duty man from 2300 until 0800 the following morning. On weekends, the duty man is also alone.

The simplicity of the scam leads one to believe that it could be occurring in pharmacies throughout the military community on a large scale. The technician would author the false prescription; log it properly in the narcotic control log; place it in the proper file; and pocket the narcotics. He could do this with the secure knowledge that when accounting for the narcotics, the auditor would only count the number of tablets on hand against the number dispensed, and compare those figures with the number received. At no time did anyone actually check the prescriptions to ensure that they bore legitimate doctors' signatures, nor did anyone check with the prescribing physicians to confirm that they had, in fact, written the prescriptions.

During the period of the scam, the counterfeit prescriptions provided for the undetected larceny of about 3,500 2mg Dilaudid tablets. Computed at the "street prices," "Salt" and "Pepper" realized a net profit of between \$35,000 and \$70,000.

Travel Opportunities From NISO Japan

By: Special Agent L. E. Ferrell

Just one of the many benefits derived from a tour within NISO Japan are the limitless travel opportunities that exist. Notwithstanding the many extraordinary in-country travel opportunities on the mainland of Japan, there is a wide variety of exotic places to visit and a virtual limitless number of events to observe and enjoy.

From the mainland of Japan, which would include tours at our offices at Yokosuka, Yokohama, Atsugi, Misawa and Iwakuni, it is currently possible to travel "free" (for a \$10.00 per trip fee) on military aircraft or military charter (MAC) flights. It is only necessary to apply for and obtain Environmental Moral Leave (EML) orders from the local Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO) endorsed by the NISO Commanding Officer and then report to the nearest military air-field/airport and sign up for a "Space A" flight to your pre-selected destination. It is routinely possible to fly from NAF Atsugi, Misawa AFB, MCAS Iwakuni or Yokota AFB with the latter being the largest airfield and thereby offering the largest number of and most diversified flights. From Yokota AFB, it is possible to obtain flights to Korea (Seoul or Pusan), Philippines (Clark AFB or Subic Bay/Cubi Point), Guam (Anderson AFB), California (Travis AFB), San Francisco International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, and Washington State (McCord AFB). From these destinations it is possible to obtain flights to additional destinations, either on secondary military flights or via commercial air at usually reduced prices. Some of the virtually unlimited exotic places to

visit are Saipan, Truk, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Mombasa, Kenya, Australia and New Zealand. Visits to these and other places of interest are limited only by your available accrued leave time, your personal finances or your spouse's proclivity to purchase expensive items at greatly reduced, usually tax free, prices.

In addition to the above methods of travel, each military base on mainland Japan, through the Special Services Offices, provides reduced fare excursion trips, which often include accommodations, ground transportation and tours/meals if desired, to virtually anywhere in the world. Additionally, through liaison with commercial travel agencies, it is possible to travel from Japan and/or Okinawa at reduced rates.

As is obvious, many Special Agents and their families take full advantage of these many travel opportunities while completing a tour in Japan.

How To Fly A POV!

By: Special Agent B. N. Deitch

NISRA Camp Lejeune, N.C., launched two ICIOs early in 1980 to target various frauds against the disbursing offices servicing various commands at MCB Camp Lejeune. Thus far, over 40 investigations have been initiated, with an aggregate recovery for the U.S. Government of approximately \$6,000.00. Most of the investigations involved service members who filed claims for travel from western Pacific duty stations to MCB, Camp Lejeune. The most non-complex, yet prevalent, fraud is to claim travel from point of entry on the west coast to Camp Lejeune, N.C., via privately owned vehicle, when in fact, the service member actually travels via commercial air. In spite of the fact that travel pay is computed on a flat rate per mile, the service member stands to profit by obtaining a maximum nine days travel time vice the one day normally allowed for commercial air. Since travel time abused results in the saving of earned leave, the member either illegally profits from using the leave at a later date or selling it back at the expiration of service. If the subject is a PVT with no longevity, he stands to profit from receiving eight additional days leave, valued at \$119.68. The value of the eight days increases as the rank and longevity increase. Projected cases in this category for the calendar year 1980, will amount to 150, with expected recovery of \$25,000.00. The initial step in any investigation of this nature is the interrogation of the suspect. The "batting average" thus far is an 80 percent admission rate upon first interrogation. Several suspects gave alibi stories which, when checked, proved false.

In all cases of that type, the suspect admitted to fraud upon reinterrogation. About 15 percent of the cases proved the allegation was unfounded. Other cases and recoveries are projected for travel claims regarding inflated motel receipts in connection with TDY, fraudulent collection of BAQ, and other scams involving the disbursing offices at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

NISO Philippines

Narcotics Suppression Update

By: Special Agent V. H. McPherson

Between 1 Jan and 20 May 1980, three narcotics suppression operations were conducted by NISO Philippines components and they, along with normal narcotics investigations, have resulted in a recovery value in excess of a quarter million dollars. This represents a 100% increase over the narcotics recovery value for all of calendar year 1979. Reasons for the increase is the major build-up in the Indian Ocean area and fleet visits to new ports where narcotics are readily available. Another factor significantly contributing to the success of the narcotics suppression effort has been the placing of Special Agent M. B. Jones in charge of a squad dedicated to this purpose. In addition to leading the suppression teams that made trips to Thailand and Kenya this year, Special Agent Jones effected liaison with host country officials in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Singapore and Port Luis, Mauritius for suppression operations planned in the near future. Special Agent Jones will be rotating back to CONUS in the summer of 1980 and his presence will be missed by numerous law enforcement officials and bar owners throughout the Far East and Indian Ocean area.

A narcotics suppression operation was conducted in Pattaya Beach, Thailand in connection with port visits of U.S. ships between 18-20 Jan 1980, utilizing two Special Agents and four sources. With the assistance of local law enforcement personnel, twenty-two local traffickers were apprehended and two pov's, 844 "THAI STICKS," and 2,100 grams of marijuana were confiscated with a total recovery value of \$18,162.00. A significant aspect of this particular operation was that neither the sources nor presumably the crew members of visiting ships were able to locate Thais offering to sell heroin which is in total variance with experiences during the early stages of previous suppression operations.

Between 4-8 May 1980, a narcotics suppression operation in Mombasa Kenya, appropriately named "FIRST SAFARI," was conducted in conjunction with the port visits of three U.S. Navy ships. The fact that local traffickers were not familiar with a suppression operation of this type was apparent as twenty-nine local nationals were apprehended and \$10,000.00 worth of drugs were confiscated the first night of the operation. Reportedly, the Kenyan National Police were duly impressed by the smooth operation of the two NIS Agents and the four sources whose first day was likened to "shooting fish in a barrel." More than 190 pounds of marijuana and hashish, as well as 250 barbiturates were seized by the third day of the operation which local officials estimated to be valued at \$86,500.00. Seventy-nine local nationals were arrested in all of which sixty-one were charged in local courts the following day. By the fourth day of the operation neither the sources, nor presumably U.S. Navy sailors, were able to locate anyone desiring to sell narcotics or dangerous drugs.

An on-going narcotics ICIO targeting traffickers in Olongapo City, RP., continues to be successful. Between 19 Dec 1979 and 21 May 1980, fifty-five local nationals and one American serviceman have been apprehended trafficking narcotics destined for SEVENTHFLT personnel. So

far this year the operation has resulted in the recovery of 159 marijuana plants, 56.61 pounds of marijuana and small quantities of cocaine, valium and assorted controlled prescription drugs, including the confiscation of one pov used by a local trafficker. Total recovery value is estimated to be \$23,960.00, based on local street price of \$1.00 per gram of marijuana.

Although not related to any on-going ICIO, Special Agents assigned to NISRA Diego Garcia have made several significant "busts" on that island which has experienced a major build-up of personnel in recent months. As the island does not produce any substance which can be considered a narcotic or dangerous drug, most efforts have been directed at stemming the flow of drugs to the island by U.S. military personnel. Thus far this year, twenty-seven individuals have been investigated and quantities of marijuana, hashish, cocaine and dangerous drugs with a total street value of \$79,296.00 have been recovered.

NISRA Subic Bay is investigating an entrepreneur and his associate who attempted to smuggle fourteen pounds of "THAI STICKS" aboard a U.S. ship visiting Satthip, Thailand. The subject of the investigation had secreted the marijuana in a water proof container and using scuba equipment had made the arduous swim from shore to the ship when alert security personnel observed his accomplice lowering a rope to him. The swimmer was apprehended when he reached the shore after law enforcement personnel followed his trail of bubbles. Recovery value of

recovered marijuana was \$68,000.00.

It is anticipated that these summaries will continue as neither the narcotics traffickers in this part of the world nor NISO Philippines are expected to go out of business anytime soon.



Oh No Sir, Because.....

By: Special Agent J. F. Naylor

All Agents are familiar with the reinterrogation to determine a subject's willingness to take a polygraph examination. Reasons/excuses for not taking an exam seldom show anymore imagination than the standard "I don't trust machines" or "I'm an awfully nervous person." Agents assigned to the various offices in the Philippines are frequently treated to well researched and highly creative declinations. While some might be classified as tacit admissions, it is feared they would suffer even further by any attempted insertion in an ROI. The majority only see print as the standard "subject declined to undergo

polygraph examination." The NISO Philippines polygraph examiner has chosen to record some of the more imaginative responses and here are just a few:

SUBJ: "Sir, I cannot speak English so good. Would that hurt me"?

20P: "Would you like me to ask a Filipino to come in and help us"?

SUBJ: "Yes sir, that would be good."

A Filipino Agent is called in and the examiner, subject and the Filipino Agent discuss the exam, the questions and how the polygraph works. Subject then asked the examiner if he could speak with him alone.

SUBJ: "Sir, I do not like that man and I think he would lie for me on the test."

20P: "No, you would answer the questions yourself."

SUBJ: "But sir, to change from Filipino to English, is where the danger is. That man does not like me and he could change things and you wouldn't know it and then I would flunk this test."

20P: "No, No, I understand, 'O, O' and 'Hindi' (Yes and No in Filipino) and I will also understand the questions so you have nothing to be scared of. That man will not change anything. The only thing you have to be afraid of is not telling the truth."

SUBJ: "In that case sir, I will not take the test."

SUBJ: "Sir, I only just finished suffering with a very bad case of malaria and my doctor thinks that might have a bad effect on this test."

20P: "Did you discuss the test with your doctor"?

SUBJ: "Yes sir, and my lawyer and my mother too sir."

20P: "When did you have malaria"?

SUBJ: "Only just in 1971, sir."

20P: "That was 9 years ago."

SUBJ: "I know sir, but these things can haunt you sometimes."

20P: "Have you had any attacks since 1971"?

SUBJ: "No sir, that's why I don't want to take the chance now."

SUBJ: "Sir, I talked to a friend of mine who is an engineer about this test and although I am telling the complete truth I must not take the test."

20P: "Why, what did the engineer tell you"?

SUBJ: "Well sir, you see, your machine runs on electricity and I am very much allergic to electricity."

SUBJ: "Sir, I fear of this test because of my heart palpitations."

20P: "Oh, do you have a bad heart."

SUBJ: "Yes sir."

20P: "How long have you had this problem"?

SUBJ: "Just since you asked me to take this test sir."

SUBJ: "Sir, after I take this test will you tell me who has said these terrible things about me"?

20P: "Well, let's take the test and see. If you are telling the truth we all want to see that the right thing is done and we will talk to that person."

SUBJ: "But if I don't pass the test, won't I know then"?

20P: "Know what"?

SUBJ: "Who has so defamed me"?

20P: "The way I see it, if you don't pass the test, that means the other person is telling the truth."

SUBJ: "So I guess I better find some other way to find out who this person is." - -
Abrupt departure...

SUBJ: "Sir, my friend was here the other day and she said you hurt her body very much, is that the truth"?

20P: "She never mentioned this to me. I'm very sorry if she feels that way."

SUBJ: "Sir, my friend was lying to you and she said it hurt very much and I believe her. So for that reason I think it will be much better for

me if I don't take this test and therefore you will not hurt me too. Goodby sir."

SUBJ: "Sir, do you remember who was here before"?

20P: "I think I do. Wasn't she accused of being involved in this same matter"?

SUBJ: "Yes sir. You told her about the devil in your machine who would get her if she told a lie."

20P: "I don't recall telling her that."

SUBJ: "Well sir, that's what she says and ever since then she has been acting very strangely, sir, and I think maybe that your devil did that to her."

20P: "Are you saying that Corazon did lie to me"?

SUBJ: "Oh no sir. Only just that maybe your devil made a mistake, sir, and got the wrong person. And you see, sir, I am a very pure and religious person and do not wish to be even close to a devil, let alone have one forced into me by your machine so, for religious reasons, I cannot take this test."

This subject was a graduate of a Philippine law school and a practicing lawyer. He has held various prestigious positions.

"I feel that I must explain to you the principle of the polygraph as seen from the Filipino legal sense. Our NBI uses the polygraph.

While we lawyers place no faith or trust in such a machine, we do accept that it exists. It is a principle of using the machine that the person who takes the examination acknowledges that a crime has been committed. In my case I do not acknowledge that any crime has been committed so therefore from a legal point of view it would be completely against Filipino principles to agree to take such an examination."

This gem, logically constructed, highly believable and very true in philosophical principle was supplied by a Filipino who has spent the majority of his adult years in the U.S. Navy, rising to the rank of First Class Petty Officer.

SUBJ: "Sir, could you tell me something about your machine"?

20P: "What would you like to know"?

SUBJ: "Who invented this machine and where is it made"?

20P: "Basically many people have contributed to the various parts of the polygraph. All of the parts are accepted and used medically everyday..."

SUBJ: "What I mean is was it invented by and made in America"?

20P: "I guess you could say that."

SUBJ: "In that case sir, I am afraid I cannot take this test."

20P: "Why do you say that"?

SUBJ: "Because sir, Americans and Filipinos are different. They are built different,

they think different and we do things in different ways. I am a Filipino and your machine would judge me by American standards. Maybe that wouldn't be so good for me through no fault of my own."

Around The NIS

Ringling The Minority Gong

NISRA San Francisco Special Agent-in-Charge, Charles Kampton ushered in the year of the Monkey with the ad pictured below in the "Chinese Times," a Chinatown daily. It ran for a week, and resulted in seven applicants, some of whom look quite promising. Interestingly, one applicant was a black who said he had noticed the ad while reading the paper. Charlie is still trying to unravel that.

IS THIS YOUR PROFILE?

**Age 21-34?
4-Year College Degree?
Physically Fit?
Willing to Travel?
Professionally Minded?**

**If It Is, Lets Talk
Business!**

**NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICE**

(415)765-5301

A similar ad in a Bay Area newspaper targeted at black readership has paid similarly good individuals; perhaps this technique could access minorities in your areas as well.

Hostage Negotiation Communications

Issue number 2, April 1980, page 33, reported development and construction of a "no cost" hostage negotiation communication kit. This kit was developed and constructed by Special Agent James C. Linder. If you wish to construct a kit of this type and have any questions, feel free to contact Linder at NISRU Camp Foster for assistance.

In response to the April 1980, issue of the NIS QUARTERLY, the following information concerning "house swapping" is provided:

Special Agent Mike Jones, NISRA Keflavik, Iceland, has offered his small two bedroom apartment which is located on a lava field one mile from inner Njardvik. This lovely home is available at anytime in exchange for a residence at any other location. Rubber boots and arctic parkas will be provided.

Command Investigations

As an adjunct to the article prepared by Special Agent John Michaud - "NIS and the Master-at-Arms School," which appeared in the April 1980 edition of the NIS QUARTERLY, John, in August 1980, will begin presenting an eight-hour block of similar instruction to Marine Corps CID personnel undergoing basic law enforcement and investigative training at FT McClellan, Anniston, Alabama. It is anticipated that advantages similar to

those gained from NIS participation in the MAA school will result.

The Navy Military Personnel Center - Code 842 (Law Enforcement Branch) publishes a periodic newsletter entitled Now Hear This that is distributed to MAA personnel throughout the Navy. NIS will soon begin preparing articles for inclusion in the MAA newsletter. Field elements are encouraged to notify NIS-02A of MAA personnel deserving of mention or recognition because of support, cooperation or assistance provided during NIS investigations for inclusion in our input to the MAA newsletter. We hope to nurture and preserve the good will and cooperative spirit of command investigators and demonstrate that "working closely with NIS is good business."

Who Did What to Whom?

Not too long ago NISRA Pensacola started with a rape allegation and ended up with a bit of confusion. A female service member made an allegation of rape against another serviceman. The incident allegedly occurred in the front seat of a pick-up truck owned by her civilian boy friend. During the alleged rape, the civilian boy friend who was a witness, stated he telephoned the Security Department and then waited until the security units arrived. Upon arrival of the security units, Victim proceeded to become embroiled in an argument with a security patrolman. All parties concerned were then brought to the Security Department where Victim made the rape allegation. During the investigation of the alleged rape, information was developed that the Victim of the alleged rape, her civilian boy friend, and the suspect of the rape had vandalized an automobile belonging to an ex-boy friend of Victim. In addition, the trio

had placed various chemicals into the vehicle's gas tank in hopes that the automobile would explode. During the subsequent investigation, Victim terminated the interview and later went UA. Subject of the rape investigation denied raping Victim, however, he admitted his participation in vandalizing the vehicle. Victim's civilian boy friend has also departed the local area.

Say It Isn't So!

After initially alleging she had been raped by two black males, the married Victim amended her complaint stating she actually had been raped by one white male. During the interrogation, Subject initially denied any involvement but subsequently admitted engaging in intercourse with Victim for a period of several hours. According to Subject, Victim was a most willing participant. Subsequently, Victim admitted her allegations were false.

Once all the smoke cleared, Special Agent Jim Kiker, NISRA Corpus Christi, received the following letter. Not only did Special Agent Kiker solve the case through artful interrogation, it appears he made a friend for life.

"Dear Jim,

I want to thank you for your help and patience during our recent interview concerning my involvement in a case.

You took responsibility for putting me at ease from the first moment we met, talked with me and about me conversationally while gathering the necessary data, and noncommittally calmed my fears and apprehensions.

I was nonplused! You showed no sign of impatience when I needed

time for thought, or even after several hours of my being quite uncooperative.

Your taking the time that you did, and showing of understated concern about the case and my involvement, is very probably the only thing that saved me from making a very serious mistake...not telling my side of the story.

With Deepest Thanks,
I Am Sincerely"

Old Yeller, AKA: "JAWS"

By: Special Agent L. A. Coleman

An action lead dispatched this dauntless reporter into the backwoods hill country of Cleveland, Tennessee, in search of a young USMC dependent housewife for questioning. After several apprehensive (but dauntless) hours of sludging through mud, dodging tobacco juice spray and pretending to be a "bible salesman," vice a "Guvmint Agent," the witness was located with a report; "She must be the newun cross the holler - Don't know her name though, never visit cuz she got a yeller dawg that bites!" Your reporter identified himself to the USMC dependent housewife via the outside government vehicle speaker and the interview was conducted in said vehicle. The interview was witnessed by the housewife's faithful, 150 lb, large fanged companion, who had aggressively positioned himself upon the hood of the car with a carnivorous attitude. The interview was safely and successfully completed and the housewife apologized for "That sweet thing, Jaws" fogging up the windshield with his hot breath. The government vehicle rapidly departed the premises in a spray of mud as the demure, young housewife returned to her house astride "sweet ole Jaws."

In early February 1980, NISHQ authorized a joint NIS/USMC CID narcotics ICIO targeting drug dealers at MCAS Kaneohe, Hawaii. As of 31 May 1980, 50 investigations involving 53 dealers (49 USMC/4 USN), have been initiated as the result of over 75 separate drug purchases, which included LSD, cocaine, hashish, marijuana and suspected amphetamines. Drug seizures to date total over \$10,000.00. Two of the aforementioned USMC suspects, who went UA (to apparently avoid prosecution), were killed in an auto accident in Arizona during May 1980. This successful ICIO terminated in June 1980.

The following literary gem is from the Naval Amphibious Base Police Little Creek blotter for the period 2300-0700 on 20 May 1980: "No reportable incidents: Probably due to the inclement weather and the lack of a full moon, during this a.m. There appeared to be complete inactivity on the part of thieves, burglars, car strippers, vandals, rapists, wife beaters, child molesters, sex deviates, ladies of ill repute (soiled doves), pornographers, snake oil salesmen, foot pads, strong-arm rollers, disagreeable neighbors, swindlers, stumble bums, cooks, drunks, barroom brawlers, politicians, and other general roustabouts and social misfits."

Captain Edward B. Young, USN, assumed the duties of Commanding Officer, NISO Norfolk, on 29 February 1980. He came to NISO Norfolk with a background in Naval Intelligence from such commands as Patrol Squadron 49; Staff COMNAV-AIRLANT; Staff CINCNORAD; Carrier Wing 3; Staff Hawaiian Sea Frontier (14ND); Defense Intelligence Agency;

and most recently served as Executive Officer, Fleet Intelligence Center Europe, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Captain Young is a graduate of Wake Forest University, Naval Intelligence School and the Defense Intelligence School. He maintains a home in Virginia Beach with his wife, Claire, and their three children.

With the arrival of Special Agent new hires Gwen Grear and Deborah Burgess joining Signe Johnson and Bernie Biasucci in NISO Norfolk Tidewater Area, it is rumored that Charlie Lannom, SAC NISRA Norfolk, is contemplating going to Hollywood, by forming his own Charlie's Angels.

Special Agent (I'll never leave Hawaii") Ed Berlin, who retired in July 1978 after 21 years of service, became the Security/Safety Manager, NEX Pearl Harbor in January 1980.

Ex Special Agent Les Murakami (NISRA Pearl Harbor) is presently the coach of the University of Hawaii baseball team. As of this writing, Les and his sluggers are in the finals of the college world series being held at Omaha, Nebraska.

NISO Philippines Trap Team

By: IS3 W. T. Wilkinson

On 15 March 1980, Special Agent Larry D. Lee, Special Agent Don R. Laughtin, and IS3 William T. Wilkinson of NISO Philippines participated in the annual Captain's Cup Trap Shoot at Subic Bay, R.P., at which Special Agent Lee took second

place with a round of 37 out of 50, while IS3 Wilkinson held on to third with a score of 36 out of 50, and Special Agent Laughtin captured fourth with 18 out of 50. The winner of the shoot had a score of 38 out of 50, (which made the top three positions a one point spread). This qualified them to advance to the Admiral's Cup Tourney, which was held on 22 March 1980, at which Special Agent Larry Lee shot a big 46 out of 50 to win it by having the longest string of 23 without missing a shot, IS3 William Wilkinson took fifth place with 39 out of 50, and also having the longest string, and Special Agent Don Laughtin placed seventh.

(Photo: Left IS3 Wilkinson, center S/A Lee and right S/A Laughtin).



Quotations to Consider

I keep six honest serving-men / (They taught me all I knew); / Their names are What and Why and When / And How and Where and Who. Rudyard Kipling, "The Elephant's Child," Just-so Stories (1902).

Glory and curiosity are the two scourges of the soul; the last prompts us to thrust our noses into everything, the other forbids us to

leave anything doubtful and undecided. Montaigne, "That it is folly to measure truth and error by our own capacity," Essays (1580-88), Charles Cotton and W. C. Hazlitt.

Rumor travels faster, but it don't stay put as long as Truth. Will Rogers, "Politics Getting Ready to Jell," The Illiterate Digest (1924).

When young we are faithful to individuals, when older we grow more loyal to situations and to types. Cyril Connolly, The Unquiet Grave (1945), 2.

Most men only commit great crimes because of their scruples about petty ones. Cardinal De Retz, Memories (1718).

If you want work well done, select a busy man; the other kind has no time. Elbert Hubbard, The Note Book (1927).

Politeness is to human nature what warmth is to wax. Schopenhauer, "The Wisdom of Life," Parerga and Paralipomena (1851).

SOS! More recipes are needed to ensure the success of the NIS Worldwide Cookbook. We have received many tempting recipes but many more are needed in all categories. Please send one or more of your favorite to:

Sharon Liehr
4518 King Edward Ct.
Annandale, Virginia 22003
or c/o
Tom Liehr, Code 23, NISHQ

OR TO

Brenda Harris
2522 Tabor Ct.
Woodbridge, Virginia 22191
or c/o
Mike Harris, Code 22, NISHQ

Be sure to include your name and the office where you/your spouse are/is assigned. Please also pass the word to retired NIS friends that we welcome their contributions. They should include name and city of residence with their recipes.

From The Editors Desk

With the change in editorship and this being but the third issue, the NIS QUARTERLY is still in a "shake down" stage. An earnest attempt will be made to maintain the infectious enthusiasm and initiative of my predecessor. "Up front," it is readily acknowledged that the efforts of the contributing editors and the Special Agents in the field who prepare articles represent the heart and essence of the publication. As such, suggestions and ideas for improvement are continually solicited. We'll try most anything at least once. In response to some suggestions, the length of this issue has been shortened and as a result, some good articles which have been submitted do not appear; however, they will be published in future issues. I will continue to work closely with the contributing editors and will seek your continued support.

Special Thanks to Kathy Clendenin for administrative support

*Design & Layout - Janet D. Herbert
& S/A Jack Tuckish*