

1 JANUARY 1970



This Newsletter is intended for all Naval Investigative Service personnel concerned with investigations and counterintelligence. Sufficient copies are furnished to allow distribution of individual copies to all NIS professional personnel.

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# MEMO

from

## The Director's Desk



Mark Twain reported that, "The rumors of my death have been greatly exaggerated." I am compelled to add that rumors which have come to my attention recently, of which there have been a plethora, are not only greatly exaggerated but baseless. These rumors have ranged from so-called impacts of the FY 70 budget decisions to upper echelon personnel shifts. Upon learning of some of them, I was frankly uncertain whether to be disturbed or merely amused.

Irrespective of my personal reaction, the Naval Investigative Service corporately and its personnel individually, are finders and reporters of fact. The development and spread of rumors is a pastime generally associated with idleness and hardly befits a professional investigative organization.

Admittedly, there are indicators of change inherent in the current budget reductions. Because the facts relating to any change in our past and current operating policies and procedures have not been established, the information promulgated to the field from this Headquarters has been sparse. You can be assured that no one desires to see this situation clarify faster than I, and as soon as it is, the facts will be published. This is, of course, true with respect to any developments believed to be of system-wide interest. In the meantime, I would hope that this reminder of our professional responsibilities will stimulate a sudden halt to the unsettling and sometimes demoralizing practice of rumor-mongering.

*Ed Risenberg*





Captain John Q. EDWARDS, U. S. Navy, who recently assumed his duties at Headquarters as Deputy Director, Naval Investigative Service, has had a distinguished career in the Navy. He was commissioned Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, on 1 May 1942, following his graduation from Georgia Tech and the Naval ROTC at that institution. He was immediately assigned to the light cruiser USS ST. LOUIS (CL-49) in the Pacific Theatre of operations. In the summer of 1945, after 3 years service aboard the USS ST. LOUIS, he was assigned to duty as an instructor in the Naval ROTC Program, first at the University of Virginia and later at the University of Louisville. He integrated into the Regular Navy as a Lieutenant while serving in Louisville.

In the summer of 1947 he was assigned as the First Lieutenant of the attack transport USS OKALOOSA (APA-219). Following this assignment, he entered the Naval Intelligence School in the summer of 1949, after which he attended the Naval Language School for instruction in the Turkish language.

In January 1951 he was posted to Istanbul, Turkey, as the Assistant Naval Attache. Following duty at Istanbul, he attended the PCO/PXO ASW School at Key West, Florida, and was then assigned to duty as Executive Officer of USS CONE (DD-866) in the fall of 1953. During this tour, CONE, a Norfolk-based ship, made a nine month deployment to the Korean Theatre of operations.



In early 1955 he was detached from the USS CONE and assigned to duty in OPNAV (ONI-OP922Y2). On reporting for duty in ONI as a Commander, his designator was changed from 1100 to 1630.

After 3-1/2 years duty in ONI, he was assigned in 1958 to the Staff of CINCPACFLT in Pearl Harbor as Head, OPINTEL Section. In the summer of 1960 he was reassigned as Officer in Charge, Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office (OP-922Y1) at Ft. Meade, Maryland. After a lengthy tour in this billet, CAPT EDWARDS, in the summer of 1964, reported to Norfolk, Virginia, as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence on the Staff of CINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT. Following this assignment, CAPT EDWARDS reported in September 1967 for duty as Commanding Officer of the Naval Investigative Service Office, San Francisco. In July 1969, he reported for duty as Deputy Director of the Naval Investigative Service.

CAPT EDWARDS, a native of Savannah, Georgia, is married to the former Martha Roper of Atlanta, Georgia. They have two daughters; Nancy at home and Kathy who is married and living in Maryland.

#### SPECIAL VIP REPORT



JACK "I" GUEDALIA

Special Agent Jack "I" GUEDALIA, Supervising Agent, NISO Boston, was born in New York City, New York, on 24 September 1931. He attended grade schools in New York, New Jersey, and Maryland; and at the age of twelve, he relocated to Los Angeles, California, where he continued his schooling at junior and senior high schools. Majoring in Police Science and finishing in the upper 10% of his class, he received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Science in the winter of 1953. During his college days Special Agent GUEDALIA was a renowned member of the Phi Alpha Pi fraternity.

In 1949 he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve and attended Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1953.



After he was commissioned Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve in January 1954, he served three years as Anti-Submarine Warfare Officer, Gunnery Officer, and Legal Officer of a destroyer. Subsequent to his release from the U. S. Navy in January 1957, he commenced a short stint of employment as a spirits salesman in California. Joining Naval Intelligence at the FIO-Los Angeles in April 1957, he remained there until April 1964, when he was transferred to FIO-Long Beach. He was selected SRA-Pomona in September 1964 and shortly thereafter was designated Senior Agent at FIO-Long Beach. In May 1966 Special Agent GUEDALIA was appointed Supervising Agent NISO-Philippines and assumed this position in July 1966. He was assigned as Supervising Agent, NISO-Boston, in July 1968, and presently serves in this billet.

Within the past year on two occasions Special Agent GUEDALIA, despite the multiplicity of his tasks as Supervising Agent, NISO-Boston, afforded professional instruction to Senior Resident Agents and Assistant Supervising Agents convened at In-Service Seminars at Headquarters. His excellent presentations, scoping the management and supervisory principles involved in NISRA operations, were well received, and won for him letters of appreciation from the Director, Naval Investigative Service.

Special Agent GUEDALIA is married to the former Carol Ann REEVE. They have three pretty daughters: Karen, 13; Jeanne, 10; and Catherine, 7. Although it is a well-known fact that Special Agent Jack "I" GUEDALIA's hobby is work, he does admit to an avid interest in trout fishing and deer hunting.

### IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of former brother Special Agent Charles Lloyd MOREHEAD.

Special Agent MOREHEAD, born on 21 October 1904 at Falls City, Nebraska, expired on 28 July 1969 at La Jolla, California.

Special Agent MOREHEAD entered on duty as a Special Agent with Naval Intelligence in August 1946 having acquired former investigative experience with the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (3 years), U. S. Customs Agency (3 years) and U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence (4 years). Prior to his retirement on 30 September 1960, he served as Supervising Agent, DIO-11ND.



## RETIREMENTS

CAPTAIN GILBERT S. BLAKE, USNR



Captain BLAKE, formerly Assistant Director for Administration, Naval Investigative Service, retired on 1 September 1969.

Early in his Navy tenure, he achieved distinction as an aviator during WWII where he served aboard the USS ENTERPRISE including engagements in the Marshall, Caroline and Gilbert Islands; New Guinea; Saipan; Guam; Yap; Palau; Philippines; Formosa and Japan. In September 1945, he was released from active duty, completed college at Washington University in St. Louis with a B.A. degree, and worked as a civilian in St. Louis until recalled to active duty in October 1951. Captain BLAKE's tours at that time to the present included: Refresher Instructor, NAS Memphis; VC-5, USS LAKE CHAMPLAIN; NAS Dallas; Heavy Attack Wing ONE Staff, Sanford, Florida; Executive Officer, NAS Glenview; Commanding Officer, NISO Norfolk; and Assistant Director for Administration at NISHQ.

Captain BLAKE and his lovely wife, Shirley, reside at Rt. 1, Box 201A, Sanford, Florida 32771.





HENDRICKS C. ALFORD

Special Agent Hendricks Cleveland ALFORD retired on 16 July 1969 having served with distinction and dedication in the Naval Investigative Service, Office of Naval Intelligence for 21 years. Hank served his entire career in 6ND.

Prior to his employment with NIS, Hank served 5-1/2 years with the Counterintelligence Corps, U. S. Army. All of Hank's many friends throughout NIS wish him many happy years of retirement.

Hank resides in Florida; correspondence should be addressed to Rt. 1, Box 847A, Pensacola, Florida.



PETER P. CAUSEY, JR.

Upon the occasion of the retirement of Peter Prentis CAUSEY, Jr., on 22 August 1969, Captain RIFENBURGH, Director, Naval Investigative Service, forwarded his special thanks in a letter of appreciation in which he noted that "...you are bringing to a close an honorable career with Naval Intelligence which began on 3 May 1948, giving you a total of 34 years Government service, which included 21 years as a civilian Special Agent assigned to the Naval District Washington.

"The hallmarks of your career have been your loyal devotion to the job and your willingness to serve. You have discharged every assignment in a highly professional manner and have consistently set high standards for civilians as well as other Special Agents to emulate. You have earned the respect and friendship of your superiors as well as co-workers and I would like to join them in wishing you many years of retirement as satisfying and successful as your career with Naval Intelligence."



# NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT

## DIVISION INTERVIEWS

The NIS NEWSLETTER serves in one capacity as a vehicle for dissemination of reminders of investigative techniques and organizational operating methods. It is used to provide timely tips and helpful hints for the assistance of the field operational elements.

During recent weeks, members of the NEWSLETTER Staff have again conferred with some of the NISHQ Investigations Department Division Heads to determine ways in which the Special Agent can assist in the improvement of the investigative product. In his pursuit of professional excellence, the Special Agent can aid Headquarters personnel in simplifying administrative processes; holding case review time to a minimum; and by submitting reports of investigation which reflect that every investigation has been professionally brought to its logical conclusion.

The Division Interviews will also inform the Special Agent of current Headquarters problems; events of interest; and, perhaps some suggestions as to more efficient methods of operation.

Official guidance, commendation, and criticism are promulgated to the field by other more formal means. The results of Division Interviews submitted here are not to be construed as NIS policy statements nor are they intended to set new organizational policy.

### PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Comments of interest were provided to NEWSLETTER Staffer F. H. SCHMITT by Mr. Richard VOLLRATH, Head, Personnel Security Division (NIS-21) and Mr. Raymond MILUTIS, Assistant Head, Personnel Security Investigations Division.

A recent U. S. Communications Security Board pronouncement levied requirements for an update of BI's at intervals not to exceed five years for contractor personnel who have access to operational CRYPTOGRAPHIC keying material or U.S. Government classified traffic or who install, operate or maintain U. S. Government secure telecommunications systems. The PSQ will not necessarily indicate a need for TOP SECRET clearance. The volume of BI's in the above category is not ascertainable at present, but their numbers should not be significant.



Standard BI's do not require investigation of short term employments under ordinary circumstances. However, when the subject indicates he was fired, dismissed or left employment due to an illness, the employment must be investigated to determine details of the termination.

An investigation is an objective inquiry to ascertain the truth about an event, situation, or individual. The PSI will often develop information about the individual which is categorized as derogatory or minor adverse. In either situation, the information must be resolved to the extent possible and feasible and reported in the ROI in a factual manner which provides all available pertinent information to the NISHQ case reviewer and requester. All ROI's do not comply with the foregoing as noted in the following examples: A source indicated subject "talks about classified matter with unauthorized persons." The ROI did not identify either the level of classified matter which had been compromised or subjects's comments. Another ROI reported (by Special Comment) that a neighbor declined to recommend subject (exact reason not stated); observed subject "on several occasions" arriving at his residence in what "appeared to be an intoxicated state"; and had "entertained female companions overnight at his residence." (No clarifying comments of subject's conduct were contained in the ROI (no statement or results of interview). The only conclusion is that the agents in the cited examples failed to ascertain all of the truth about an event, situation, or individual. Also, if all issues were resolved during interview of each witness there was an apparent failure to recognize the need to report all relevant information. Reinvestigations had been requested in both instances.

Statements from a witness or subject are essential ingredients of a BI. The PSI statements must comply with the provisions of Section 1-0505 of the Manual for Investigations including the requirement for signatures (and jurat if appropriate) to appear on a page containing some substantive part of the statement, not merely the closing paragraph. More important, the body of the PSI statement must also follow the who, what, when, where and why formula.

Whereas instances of mistaken identities resulting from a check of police indices have diminished, a greater percentage of mistaken identities are now traced to credit bureau information. The same precautions must be exercised when examining credit information as are applied to the review of arrest records. Situations will occur, however, when the credit bureau records erroneously identify a subject with adverse credit information. Examination of all available information (e.g., SPH, results of other inquiries) may alert us to the error and avoid an injustice to the subject and embarrassment to NAVINVSERV.



Since the promulgation of NAVINVSERV NOTICE 5521 (Credit Information), an "Application and Contract for Service" prepared by the Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., has appeared in a number of NISO's. This application is uniform in various sections of CONUS and is designated Form 301-C (Application for Service Governmental Agency). This form of contract eliminates the objectionable "hold harmless" clause, does not obligate the applicant to exchange information with the credit bureau, and alludes to the restricted dissemination of the ROI. The contract is tailored to the needs of the Federal investigator. In response to several inquiries from the NAVINVSERVO's, no objections were interposed to executing contracts of this nature.

Due to the busy schedules or extended vacations, some doctors cannot afford an immediate interview to provide a subject's medical history. The agent is informed the doctor will provide the necessary information when time permits. If the anticipated delay is at least 30 days and there are no additional leads, the lead component may close the investigation ("RUC"), report the results of investigation to date, indicate the cause for delay in obtaining the medical information, and provide the estimated date of availability in the ROI. The lead component must then obtain the information at the earliest practical date.

Sections, Review and Control Branch, suggested the following PSI-ROI reminders:

LAC's. Identify the area covered by LAC's if the locale of the record which was examined differs from an SPH entry which necessitated the lead. Example (Under Sources of Information, synoptic ROI): "Riverview P. D. (covers Glendale)"; "Metro Credit Bureau (covers Glendale)."

Residences. Neighbors are often interviewed on a street not identifiable with subject's SPH listed residence. When multiple residences require confirmation, it is helpful to the NISHQ case evaluator if the neighbor is somehow associated with the subject's residence which was confirmed. Example (under Sources of Information, Synoptic ROI): John DOE (plumber), 180 Main Street Falmouth, Massachusetts (vicinity of Seaview Drive).

In the above illustrations, subject resided in Glendale which is covered by the Riverview P. D. and serviced by another credit bureau. Subject also resided on Seaview Drive which required confirmation and a neighbor was interviewed who resided "around the corner" from subject's residence. Listing of sources in the foregoing manner facilitates review of about 16,000 PSI-ROI's received monthly in the Review and Control Branch.



The field is justifiably concerned about the increased number of BI's in recent months. The upsurge in BI requests cannot be traced to any single requester. During August the volume of requests declined; hopefully this downward trend will continue. A corresponding increase in the number of delinquent PSI's has been noted. The end of the vacation period, seasonal reduction in agent transfers, and a normal intake of requests should help reduce the delinquent percentage to the minimum. Your efforts and dedication these past few months under adverse conditions are most appreciated.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

From a vantage point in the Hoffman Building, high above the Potomac, Mr. William J. "Bill" SCHAEFER, Head, Internal Security Division, suggested the following topics to Lanny MCCULLAH for inclusion in the NEWSLETTER.

Notable success has been achieved recently in apprehending potential defectors through the use of the NCIC. The NCIC is a sound investigative tool in most 3G cases and should be utilized whenever possible and practicable. It must be remembered, however, that in order to make an NCIC Wanted Person entry in the case of a deserter, there must be a prior issue of a DD Form 553 (Deserter-Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces), by the individual's command. Also, rapid cancellation of the NCIC entry must be made upon notification of a Subject's apprehension. Requests for Wanted Persons entries or cancellations should be made directly to 00-23, even though in connection with an investigation controlled by 00-22, with information copies to 00-22.

While the use of the DATA system for the transmission of Category 3 Reports of Investigation or Action/Lead Sheets which are clearly unclassified and of an urgent nature is permissible, DATA should never be used for any 3C investigative material. A 3C Report of Investigation or Action/Lead Sheet may not contain material which, in itself, is classified, but the mere fact that a certain person is the subject of an espionage investigation dictates that the document be considered privileged and thus not exposed to possible compromise through the DATA system.

In writing his Report of Investigation, the Special Agent should avoid the inclusion of infrequently used words which send the reader to the dictionary. While it is most commendable to have an extensive vocabulary, the use of words such as "ratiocinate" fails to impress the reader (except in a negative way), and runs the risk of the busy reader guessing wrong at its definition and possibly arriving at an improper conclusion.



During the investigation of the loss, unauthorized disclosure, or possible compromise of classified information, it is necessary to establish the corpus delicti before extensive investigation is undertaken. A mandatory initial step in investigations of this nature must be to establish the proper classification of the information or material involved.

Continuous attention must be directed to the protection of sensitive investigative sources as discussed in DIRNAVINV-SERV letter serial 01191 of 6 August 1969. It is the responsibility of each agent to familiarize himself with the contents of this letter, and Section 3-1701 of ONI 63-1B.

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

During a recent interview G. R. SALB, Criminal Investigations Division Head, made the following comments to G. L. DUFFY regarding activities within the Division.

Simultaneously with the move to the Hoffman Building, NIS-23 changed its organizational structure. The review and control of cases is now based on an alphabetical breakdown as opposed to the former method of handling by case category review desks. There are now four branches within the division, each handling a portion of the alphabet and responsible for the total review and control of all cases within their segment of the alphabet. In addition, the review of criminal cases is now being accomplished while the cases are in a pending status, where formerly the review was primarily of closed cases.

Personnel assigned to the division remain the same with Paul MUELLER continuing as Assistant Division Head and Ron RUESCH as Special Assistant to the Division Head.

The total criminal workload continues to increase but it is gratifying to note that, for the most part, investigations are being conducted in a professional manner with the needs of the requester being satisfied.

Our participation in the NCIC has had profitable results both for NIS and for the Navy as a whole. In order to continue this, however, it is necessary that persons responsible for case initiation and control at the NISO/NISRA level be alert to those situations which require NCIC entries. In this regard it is noted that NAVINVSERV NOTICE 5520 of 9 October 1968 remains in effect.

While it is professionally important that all NIS investigative personnel be mindful of the criteria enunciated in



the O'Callahan case, and the many ramifications affecting military jurisdiction resulting therefrom, and the myriad of related cases being decided by the Court of Military Appeals, it is not a NIS function to determine the jurisdictional facets of prosecutions which may result from investigations requested by competent naval authority.

Investigations to obtain the details and disposition of an arrest should be carried in Categories 4X, 6X, etc., and not in the category of the offense for which the subject was arrested. For example, the review of information regarding an arrest for murder would be reported in Category 7X rather than 7H. Additionally, if the information is desired for use in connection with a determination of suitability for classified access then 1X would be the proper category.

It is necessary that complete drug usage data be included in all ROI's where such usage is reported. This requirement applies to reports of other than narcotics investigations. If during the course of an 8G investigation a subject's use of drugs is developed, then complete information regarding this use as well as the required identifying data should be included in the ROI.

The necessity for obtaining complete and accurate identifying data is again stressed. This applies not only to subjects but to co-subjects, informants and witnesses as well. Identifying data should include, at the minimum, DPOB, social security number and military service number. The inclusion of this information makes possible accurate and expeditious checks of NIS files as well as those of other agencies. The failure to include this information is likely to result in our inability to conduct a necessary file check.

It is pointed out that "timely handling ROI's are considered to be that only when the report is completed within one or two days of receiving the request. In all other instances a separate NOCP is required.

Don't overlook the necessity of changing generic titles in those cases where a highly likely suspect is established.

In seeking command authorization to search it would be well for the request to contain some statement relative to the reliability of the informant furnishing the information on which the request is based.

#### CAREER SERVICES DIVISION

The following comments concerning the status of the current Promotional Suitability List (PSL) were made by J. F. DONNELLY, Head, Career Services Division, to R. J. HANSEN, our career development reporter.



Thirteen of the twenty-five selectees to the PSL of 18 December 1968 have been promoted to intermediate supervisory positions during the past nine months. The depletion rate of the latest PSL has not been as rapid as the first two lists for the following reasons: Since the inception of the Special Agent Selection Board (SASB) concept, the organization has experienced a period of unusual growth in agent personnel coupled with the establishment of a number of new NISRA's worldwide in order to obtain the most efficient disbursement of NIS manpower resources. This growth necessitated the need for additional supervisory personnel which in turn resulted in the replenishment of the first two PSL's at eight and six month intervals, respectively. However, during the first half of calendar year 1969 the number of newly established NISRA's has decreased as a result of the organization experiencing a period of consolidation. The SASB will again convene, in accordance with the Director's policy that Special Agent promotional opportunities remain fair and competitive, as soon as the current list approaches expiration.

Biographical sketches on five of those twenty-five selectees to the current PSL were set forth in the 1 January 1969 edition of the NEWSLETTER. Five additional sketches are presented for information:

S/A Kenneth W. ANTHONY

EOD 8 Oct 1962 at NISRA Philadelphia.  
Reassigned: Feb 1963 to NISRA  
Cleveland; Apr 1964 to USNISO  
Marianas; May 1966 to USNISRA  
Yokohama; Jun 1969 to NISRA Great  
Lakes, where he is currently  
serving as ASRA in GS-12(1).

S/A Bobby L. BRADY

EOD 24 May 1965 at NISRA Charleston,  
S.C. Reassigned: Oct 1966 to  
USNISRA Subic Bay; Aug 1968 to  
NISRA Norfolk, where he is currently  
serving in GS-11(4).

S/A Walter G. CLEVELAND

EOD 25 Mar 1964 at NISRA Chicago.  
Reassigned: Jun 1965 to NISRA  
Great Lakes; Jul 1967 to USNISO  
Honolulu, where he is currently  
serving in GS-11(4).

S/A Robert LACOSTA

EOD 12 Dec 1960 at NISRA San  
Francisco. Reassigned: Mar 1962  
to USNISRA Naples; Apr 1964 to  
USNISRA Rota; Sep 1966 to NISRA  
Alameda; Apr 1967 to NISRA



Treasure Island; Jan 1968 to NISRA San Francisco; Sep 1969 to NISRA Bremerton, where he is currently serving as SRA in GS-12(2).

S/A Leland M. MILLER

EOD 22 Jul 1957 at NISRA Philadelphia. Reassigned: Dec 1957 to NISRA Pittsburgh; Feb 1963 to NISRA Cleveland; Dec 1963 to NISRA Pittsburgh; Feb 1967 to USNISRA Yokosuka, where he is currently serving in GS-11(5).

#### TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

V. J. PALMUCCI in an interview with Martin F. PERA, Head, Technical Services Division, elicited the following NIS-26 information of interest to field agents:

As an outgrowth of the training program in narcotics identification recently initiated by the Training Branch, Special Agent Bruce W. GIVEN of the Technical Services Division is currently engaged in the development and fabrication of a small, easily used narcotics field kit to be used in preumptively identifying numerous narcotics and dangerous drugs through chemical analysis. Those substances the kit is designed to identify include the barbiturates, the opiates, marihuana, methadone, cocaine, and demerol. It is anticipated that one of these kits will be sent to each resident agency as soon as practicable. Questions regarding the limits of use and legal validity of the tests should be forwarded to the Training Branch. Technical problems and chemical refills will be handled through the Technical Services Division.

#### REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL MARIHUANA PACKS

The laboratory of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD), Region 2, New York, recently examined the synthetic wafers and plastic leaf contained in marihuana awareness packets utilized for educational purposes. BNDD chemists reported that the wafer in its unburned state smells more like the kitchen spices oregano or thyme. The consistency may be similar to some forms of hashish. In its burning state it emits a faint marihuana smell. The chemists feel that the plastic leaf has more merit in that it shows vein structure, the essential odd number of leaves and serrated edges.



## HANDY HINTS FOR INVESTIGATORS

This article, which henceforth will be a regular feature of future editions of the NIS NEWSLETTER, is the result of a beneficial suggestion submitted by Special Agent Bruce MIDDLETON, NISRA Yokosuka. All field agents are urged to assist in the publication of this article by submitting items which can provide "handy hints" to all hands and better enable them to perform their tasks more efficiently and expeditiously.

Investigators in the past have had difficulty developing good latent fingerprints on leather and other problem surfaces. The lightweight dusting powders such as aluminum adhered well to the moist or oily prints, but they also adhered to the surfaces on which the prints had been left. This produced poor prints. The powder filled in between the ridges and around the prints producing low contrast and generally unidentifiable prints.

Special Agent Bruce MIDDLETON, NISRA Yokosuka, provided NISHQ with a sample of fingerprint developing powder used in Japan. This powder is called LYCOPODIUM-ALUMINUM 80-20. Lycopodium powder is a fine, yellowish, flammable powder composed of the spores of club moss (lycopodium clavatum). It is used as a dusting powder for the skin and as a dry surface on hand-rolled pills. It is also used as a component of fireworks and flashlight powders. Aluminum powder is made from ground aluminum particles. The composition of the new fingerprint powder is 80 parts Lycopodium powder and 20 parts aluminum powder.

Excellent latent fingerprints were developed at NISHQ on leather surfaces with this new powder composition. Regular aluminum and gray powders produced prints of much poorer quality; many were hardly distinguishable as fingerprints.

LYCOPODIUM-ALUMINUM 80-20 fingerprint powder would be a definite asset in latent fingerprint developing kits. NISHQ is attempting to procure quantities of this powder and will, if funds permit, provide all NISO's with a working supply.

The following PULL-OUT page is a copy of the instruction sheet furnished by USNAVINSERVO Japan with the LYCOPODIUM-ALUMINUM 80-20 fingerprint developing powder sample.



## LYCOPODIUM-ALUMINUM (80-20) FINGERPRINT POWDER

Lycopodium-Aluminum 80-20 is a highly effective fingerprint powder compounded from powdered aluminum and lycopodium. The lycopodium, which is a vegetable product, acts as a vehicle and lubricant for the aluminum powder to prevent smearing and loss of detail. This combination may be used with excellent results on any reasonably smooth surface, including glass, metal, wood, plastic, leather, paper and painted surfaces. Very good results have been obtained on leather wallets which, because of their grainy texture, are usually not amenable to dusting with conventional powders.

Because print development is almost instantaneous, tedious repetitive brushing is unnecessary. For this reason, the danger of ruining a latent print is greatly reduced and large areas can be quickly covered during exploratory dusting as, for example, at crime scenes.

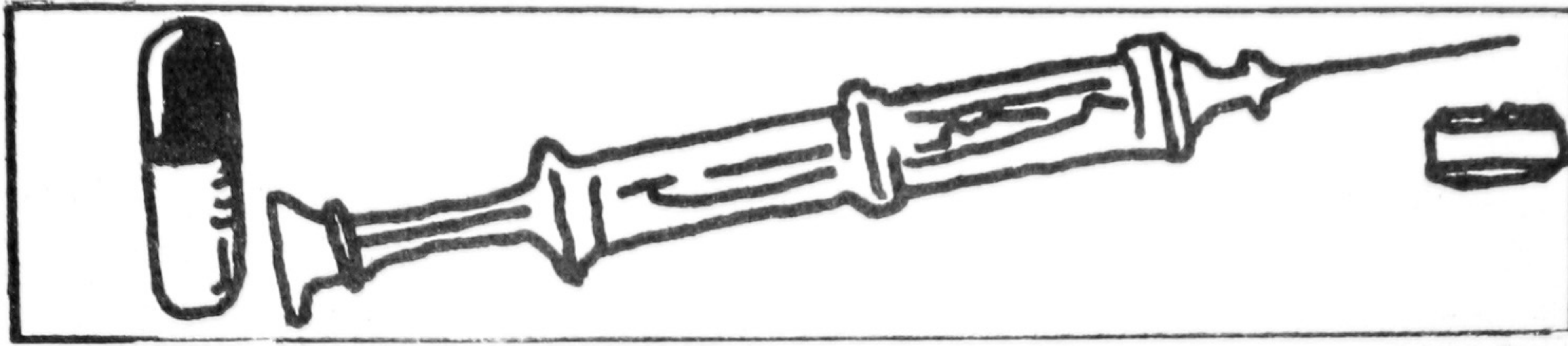
The only surfaces on which poor results have been noted are plexa-glass and white surfaces (smearing and lack of contrast).

### FOR USE:

1. Shake well as the aluminum tends to settle to the bottom.
2. Pour a small quantity of powder into the cap.
3. Dip a camel hair brush into the powder. Do not shake off excess.
4. Brush very lightly across the surface to be developed with a back and forth motion. Do not use circular motion as used with conventional powders.
5. Repeat process as necessary.
6. Lift print with conventional transparent lifters and affix to a black background for contrast.



# DRUG INTELLIGENCE



## GLUE SNIFFING

Glue sniffing may soon be a thing of the past. Testor Corporation, which makes plastic model cement, now incorporates in its product allylisothiocyanate, or more commonly oil of mustard. In small amounts the chemical is not bothersome but sniffers use large amounts and this would cause irritation to eyes, nose and sinuses. Testor is offering the additive to manufacturers of nail polish remover, paint thinner, cleaning fluid and gasoline.

## CATNIPPING FOR KICKS

Lee Dye, writing in the Los Angeles Times, reported that pet supply stores in various areas of Los Angeles have reported a "run" on catnip (*Nepeta cataria*) and it's not because of an increase in the feline population. Youngsters are smoking it for kicks. Los Angeles health officials concede that while catnip may look like marihuana, it probably has no more hallucinatory effect than banana peels, another fad of a few years ago. Research on catnip is lacking and opinions differ. But what does concern the L.A. health authorities, according to reporter Dye, is that "catnip-- regardless of how weak it may be--will help some young people take the first step toward narcotics and that from catnip they may move on to more potent agents."

## LSD

In recent months LSD tablets have been appearing in Canada and various parts of the U.S. bearing a crudely embossed "peace symbol" on one face. Pink, blue, red, white and green tablets have been encountered. They are made on a single-punch press, and are about 1/4 inch in diameter. LSD content has varied from about 90 micrograms to 120 micrograms.

### LSD Barrels

Speckled LSD tablets, which are round, flat, unscored and unbeveled (cylinder-shaped), have been appearing in a wide-variety of places in the U.S. The tablets have contained



approximately 75 micrograms of LSD. They have been purchased speckled, or mottled, pink and white, green and white, and blue and white.

### LSD--birth study

Speaking at the D.C. Nurses Association symposium on "Adolescent Drug Abuse and Genetic Effects" recently, Dr. Cecil B. Jacobson was quoted by the Washington Star as saying "that a study of children conceived by users of LSD showed a defect rate three times the national average." The chief of reproductive genetics at George Washington University Medical Center, and a team of researchers have spent nearly two years studying the effects of the hallucinogenic drug on the human reproductive system. (The study is being conducted under a grant from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.) LSD is also highly suspected to be a cause of cancer, sterility, decreased life span, premature aging, and leukemia, according to Dr. Jacobson, but this cannot be proved without further study, and "the real results of LSD usage will not be known for 20 to 30 years," he said, "because it takes that long for the disrupted cells to exhibit a malignancy," and he added, "it will be that long before grandchildren of LSD mothers can be studied."

### HEROIN--BROWN OR WHITE?

Although "brown" heroin usually comes from Mexico and "white" most frequently comes from Europe or, in some cases, from the Far East, the origin has nothing to do with the drug's color. "Brown" heroin is generally produced in an illicit laboratory with crude equipment, contaminated reagents, weak anhydrides and impure morphine. Processing techniques are usually rudimentary which tend to restrict the degree of refinement of the final product. "White" heroin, however, is the result of more washings, more precipitations, better equipment, pure reagents, and a better base.

### Heroin Causes Fetus Damage

In the Atlanta (Ga.) Chronicle . . . Dr. William F. Geber, associate professor of pharmacology, Medical College of Georgia, reported on his preliminary research involving heroin injections into pregnant rabbits and hamsters, to the 53rd annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City, N.J. last April. In an interview Dr. Geber said, "There is evidence that heroin, when injected into female hamsters in early pregnancy, is capable of producing a wide range of developmental defects in the fetus." Four days after injection, Dr. Geber examined the fetuses and found a number of central



nervous system lesions, the Chronicle reported, and among the malformations were misshapen jaws, extremely tiny eyes, water on the brain, exposed brain and spinal cord, and organs such as the heart and liver lying outside the body. "We have seen essentially the same damage in fetuses exposed to marihuana, LSD and mescaline. All of these drugs seem to act on the central nervous system of the unborn fetus," the doctor concluded.

## PHENCYCLIDINE

Phencyclidine and its salts were controlled under the DACA amendments April 6, 1969, in accordance with its publication in the Federal Register (34 F.R. 4888). This drug first appeared on the street in capsules containing phencyclidine hydrochloride in California in the Winter of 1967. The drug has been promoted as the "Peace Pill" and "PCP," although most recently it has been erroneously sold as "THC," the name for synthetic marihuana. Phencyclidine has also been encountered recently as HCL tablets. Although the drug causes depression of the nervous system in man, in some cases it has been known to cause delusions and hallucinations. The drug is marketed by Parke-Davis & Co., as a veterinary prescription drug for use on primates in research situations. The marketed preparation, "Sernylan," appears only in multiple dose vials for injection. There is no indication that the commercial product has been diverted. BNDD research and special testing laboratory recently identified phencyclidine base which was submitted by a West Coast police department. The compound is known in the subculture as "Dead on Arrival" or "Dust of Angels," and sometimes as "DOA." It is reportedly used by placing about fifty milligrams on a cigarette. The sample submitted was a white powder in a plastic bag, with a paper marked "1 gram--\$125.00, 20 cigarettes." The drug was reportedly involved in a non-fatal shooting, in which one member of "Hell's Angels" shot another member fifteen times with a 45-caliber weapon.

## METHYLPHENIDATE HYDROCHLORIDE

Methylphenidate hydrochloride, available under the trade name "Ritalin," was placed under control of the DACA amendments April 6, 1969. The drug is said to be widely abused in the Scandanavian countries, and is controlled there. Abuse in the United States has varied with the geographical area, however most abuse seems to be in the Northwest. Because of the abuse of this drug, the State of Oregon placed it on its controlled dangerous drug list September 14, 1965. Methylphenidate is a central nervous system stimulant, often used to treat over-sedation, lassitude, or depression caused by depressant drugs. The drug is marketed as a tablet or in vials.



## AGENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The following Special Agents attended the NIS Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Courses given during the Fourth Quarter of FY 69:

### NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS COURSE 1/NDD(69)

George H. PROFFITT	01	John A. KEEFE	11
Richard W. BARTLETT	03	Robert D. MALOOF	11
John J. SYRON	04	Jerome S. MOOERS	11
Thomas H. DUGGAN	05	Robert A. RICHARDSON	11
John J. MARQUETTE	05	Terrance R. TATE	12
Michael B. JONES	06	Arthur R. ARRIGO	12
John W. BONINO	06	Larry V. SKINNER	13
Clayton M. SPRADLEY	06	James H. COOPER	20
Jerry L. STEELE	08	Joseph F. WASHKO	20
Philip E. COMES	09	John W. WALLS	82
Nelson W. KLUMPP	09		

### NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS COURSE 2/NDD(69)

Paul R. BOUCHER	01	Lawrence P. KING	09
Allan L. FRANKLIN	03	Joe M. WOOLERY	11
John D. GLASGOW	04	Warren K. SUMNER	11
John R. BURKHAMER	05	Curtis L. WICKERSHAM	11
James L. KEY	05	Terry (n) WAGNER	11
Robert (n) DAVID	06	Donald L. BENGTSON	12
Franklin J. HOWATT	06	Charles W. FORREST	12
Joyce H. JONES	06	Milton B. MIKALSON	13
Charles D. LILES	08	Cameron A. BARRON	20
Edmund A. WOLFORD	09	William G. DUPREE	20

### INTERAGENCY TRAINING SCHOOLS/SEMINARS

The following Special Agents attended two-week Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Schools which were convened variously throughout CONUS during the First Quarter FY 70:

Vernon L. KALIHHER	00	Jack C. CRANDALL	09
Frank C. WILSON	00	William P. MCGOWEN	09
George L. WELD	06	Louis C. WEBB	09
Marshall T. WHIDDEN	06	John D. HALE	20
Donald L. CLARK	09	James C. LINDER	20

Special Agent Harry J. MCCARTHY (NISHQ) attended the Naval Justice School Lawyers Course at the Naval Justice School, Naval Base, Newport, Rhode Island, from 14 July 1969 to 28 August 1969. Special Agent William H. MCVETTA (NISHQ) is currently attending a like course which convened at Newport on 21 September 1969.

During the week of 25-29 August 1969, 181 military and clerical personnel assigned to NISHQ were given narcotics and dangerous drug briefings by the Agent Training Branch.



## PROMOTIONS - TRANSFERS - NEW HIRES

The quarterly notification of promotions and transfers in the NEWSLETTER is intended expressly for the information of its readers and does not constitute official notification. Regarding the GS-11 examination, a certain time lag must ensue from the point of taking the quarterly examination until the results are processed; however, all NAVINVSERVO's are notified of the results of the examinations during the first week of the following quarter allowing sufficient lead time to permit uniformity in promotions on effective pay periods.

### GS-11 EXAMINATIONS

The following Special Agents have successfully completed the professional examination administered during the Fourth Quarter FY 69 and have been advanced to GS-11.

Gene L. BARNHART	00	John D. HILL	08
Frank C. WILSON	00	Thomas W. SMITH	08
John V. ZACHARIAS	00	David J. BALKEMA	09
James P. GREENE	01	Jack C. CRANDALL	09
Nicholas M. MAVODONES	01	Leslie G. KINNEY	09
Gerald P. MCMAHON	01	Ronald A. MAHAFFY	09
William L. MORGAN	01	Phillip C. MILLER	09
Richard W. BARTLETT	03	David H. MUNSON	09
Dermot G. GERETY	03	George E. BROOKS	11
Robert A. HEDER	03	Reese T. FREEMAN	11
Raymond H. LARABEE	03	Walter S. FOCHT	11
Gerald F. TOMPKINS	03	Murray T. MAHAN	11
Rudolph D. DEES	05	Allen W. WILK	11
Lewis W. HUDGINS	05	Charles W. FORREST	12
Charles R. JONES	05	Francis C. BELCHER	20
John J. MARQUETTE	05	Eugene H. BURKE	20
George L. SLAUGHTER, Jr.	05	Robert A. CAMPBELL	20
Robert N. STOKES	05	Blackwell W. DIAL	20
Eddie W. HEMPHILL	06	George W. GAYLOR	20
Franklyn J. HOWATT	06	Richard K. HERR	83
Wayne R. PELAEZ	06	John C. MACY	83
John Y. ROBERTS	06	Douglas V. STUART	83

### PROMOTIONS TO GS-12

William G. BELL	SRA, Kaneohe
Robert LACOSTA	SRA, Bremerton

### PROMOTIONS TO GS-13

John E. LANGAGER	Asst. for Research & Development, Technical Services Division, NISHQ
Edward F. BARNHART	Asst. Head, Technical Services Division



AGENT TRANSFERS

	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Russell E. CHAMPINE	NISHQ	NISRA Detroit
Roy S. HAWK	NISHQ (Ft. Holabird)	NISRA Annapolis
David L. LASHER	NISHQ	NISRA San Antonio
Thomas E. NEARY	NISRA Boston	NISRA London
Vincent A. VELLOTA	NISRA New York	USNISRA Saigon
Ronald E. RUESCH	NISO Philadelphia	NISHQ
Marshall M. SCHROEDER	NISRA Charlottesville	NISRA Yuma
Henry GOMEZ	NISRA Miami	USNISO Ft. Amador (Code 40)
Leo A. GONZALES	NISRA Houston	USNISRA Saigon
James R. KIKER	NISRA San Antonio	USNISO Guantanamo
Charles D. LILES	NISRA Austin	USNISRA Saigon
Joseph P. O'CONNOR	NISRA New Orleans	NISO New York (Code 40)
William M. BISCOMB	NISRA Chicago	USNISRA Saigon
John B. GREENE	NISRA Denver	NISHQ
John G. SMITH	NISRA Chicago	NISHQ
Archie W. HOOSER	NISRA Roosevelt Roads	NISRA Memphis
Marvin FRANKEL	NISSU China Lake	USNISRA Sangley Pt.
Benjamin D. HULL	NISRA Pt. Hueneme	NISRA Seattle
George P. JORDAN	NISRA Yuma	NISSU Winchester, Va.
George W. GURNEE	NISO Seattle	USNISO Philippines
Charles D. SCHAEFFER	NISRA Seattle	USNISRA Bremerhaven
Robert H. SCHULZE	USNISRA Honolulu	NISRA San Francisco
Merlin V. TWITCHELL	USNISRA Honolulu	NISRA San Francisco
Virgil N. RAINS	USNISO Ft. Amador	NISRA San Diego
Peter J. ANDERSEN	USNISRA Adak	USNISRA Yokosuka
Daniel D. BARRY	NISRA Washington	NISRA Buffalo
Joseph F. WASHKO	NISRA Washington	USNISRA Saigon
Maynard C. ANDERSON	USNISO Guantanamo	NISHQ
Richard E. MCKENNA	USNISRA Rota	NISHQ
Robert F. SILER	USNISRA London	NISRA Portsmouth, Va.
Carl W. SUNDSTROM	USNISRA Atsugi	USNISRA Saigon
Tadashi URIU	USNISRA F.L. Japan	NISRA Long Beach
James E. CARSON	USNISO Marianas	NISRA Camden
Joseph M. PATTON	USNISRA Sangley Pt.	NISO Seattle
Charles S. RICHMOND	USNISRA Subic Bay	NISRA Charleston
Haywood B. TYSON	USNISRA Subic Bay	NISRA Minneapolis
Frederick F. BEATTIE	USNISRA Saigon	USNISRA Roosevelt Rds.
Kenneth R. DOKTOR	USNISRA Danang	NISRA New York
David L. HALL	USNISRA Danang	NISRA Denver
Frank E. ORRANTIA	USNISRA Danang	USNISRA Honolulu
Charles V. PAGE	USNISRA Saigon	NISRA Jacksonville
Thomas Y. STALLINGS	USNISRA Saigon	USNISRA Yokosuka
John W. TRIPLET	USNISRA Danang	NISRA Newport



## NEW HIRES - WELCOME ABOARD

Frank S. LOCHWOOD	03	Robert B. BERRYMAN	11
James M. PENDLETON	06	James H. HANNEY	12
Charles J. BROPHY	09	Ronald L. KELLMER	20
Robert J. WEATHERS	09	George L. MAXWELL	20
Jose A. MALDONADO	10	Joseph T. LONG	20
George G. MCCLELLAN	11	Robert H. TERAOKAWA	20
Richard C. MESA	11	John H. KING	20

## THANKS TO ALL HANDS

My wife, Pati, and I want to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all hands in the Naval Investigative Service for their generous contributions after learning of our loss as a result of a flood in Kaneohe, Hawaii.

As most of you will probably recall, our home was damaged in a flash flood on 1 February 1969. Five feet of water rushed through the house, tearing away two walls and carrying away or damaging all our furniture and personal effects. At that time, we had nothing left and the future looked very dim.

NISO Honolulu personnel, however, immediately rushed to our aid with financial and material gifts and helping hands. At our home the day following the flood, they pitched in, in knee deep mud, to clean up and to salvage anything worth saving. Shortly, contributions from NISO's all over the world began flowing in. With that money, my wife and I were able to re-establish a home in New Jersey. Without it, we don't know what we would have done.

In the investigative business, we have constant contact with the seamy side of life, making it easy to become cynical about people in general. Believe me, the prompt, generous response which you gave us in our time of extreme need, fully restored my faith in humanity. I am proud to be part of an organization which takes care of its own as we do in the Naval Investigative Service. Thank you one and all.

Special Agent Dan McBRIDE and Family

## COMMENDATIONS - LETTERS OF APPRECIATION - AWARDS

### LEGION OF MERIT

Captain E. G. RIFENBURGH      00    (Certificate follows.)

### MERITORIOUS CIVILIAN SERVICE AWARD

John F. DONNELLY              00    (Certificate follows.)





# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HAS AWARDED THE

## LEGION OF MERIT

TO  
CAPTAIN EDWARD G. RIFENBURGH  
UNITED STATES NAVY  
FOR  
EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT  
IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES  
AS DIRECTOR, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE FROM JULY 1968 TO JULY 1969

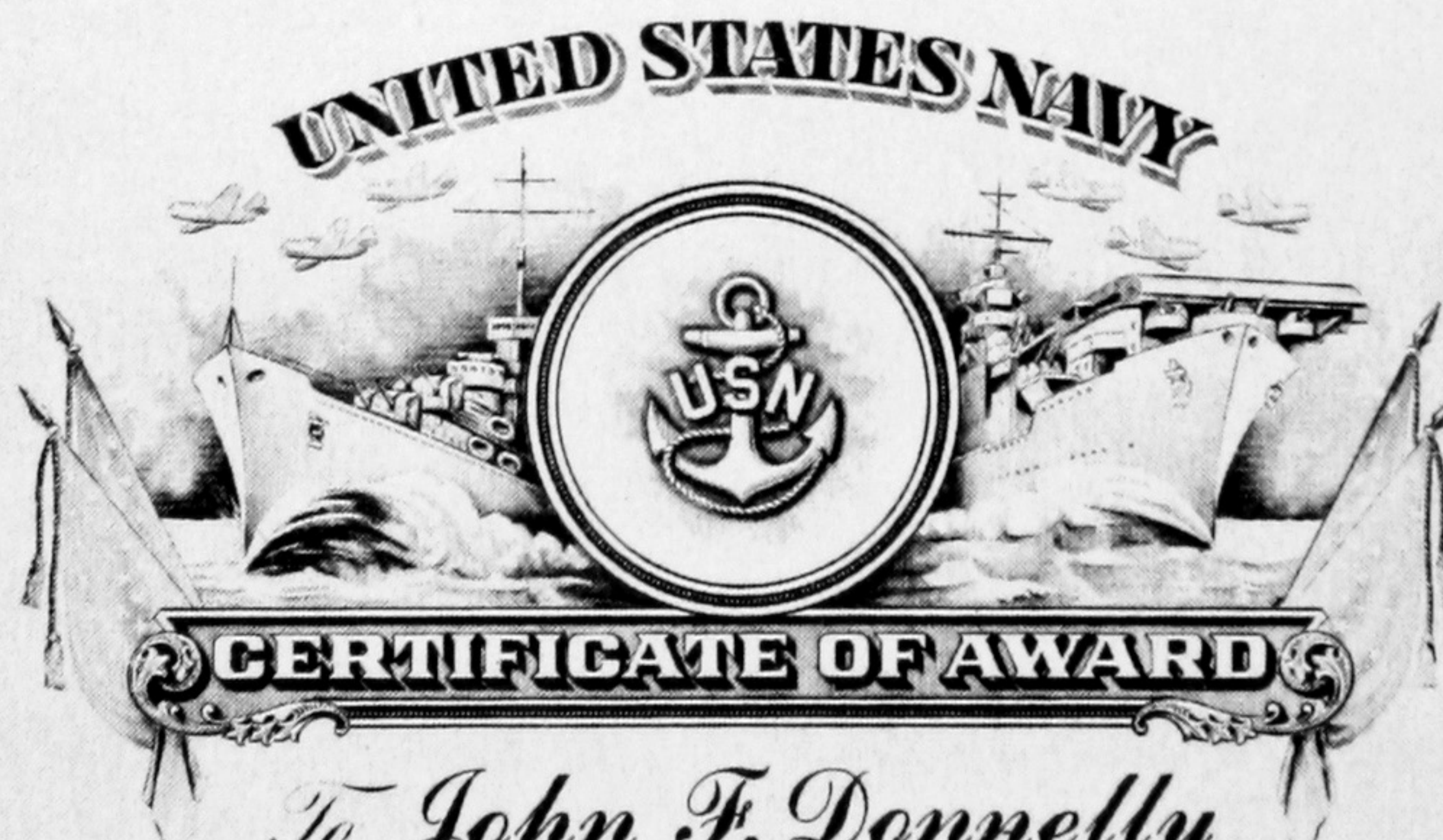
GIVEN THIS 28th DAY OF August 1969



*John H. Chafee*  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

NAVPERS (1800/1) (10-67)

NO. 1000-100-1000-1000-1000



*To John F. Donnelly*  
*In appreciation of*  
**MERITORIOUS CIVILIAN SERVICE**  
*to the United States Navy*

DATED 12 SEP 1969

*W. H. H. H. H.*



## LETTER OF COMMENDATION

SSGT LO HAN THANG ARVN 84

## LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Arnold W. COLGROVE	03	Henry B. LINGAN	12
Thomas A. HAUSHERR	03	Donald J. MCCARTHY	12
Joseph E. MCKENNA	03	Edward A. BERLIN	14
James P. BYRD	11	Marion L. DOYEL	14
Raymond J. DUNN	12	James L. HANNAH	14
Keith A. FARNSWORTH	12	Frank TURK	15
Larry A. LAWS	12	Thomas SHEDLICK	83
Robert LACOSTA	12		

## QUALITY STEP INCREASE

James E. CARSON	04	Charles E. INMAN	11
Robert L. MCCARTNEY	04	Donald E. ROBERTS	11
Mathaniel J. HUDGINS	11		

## VIETNAMESE SERVICE MEDAL

Kenneth R. DOKTOR	03	Thomas Y. STALLINGS	81
Arthur D. NEWMAN	06		

## SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT AWARD

Ronald A. ALIG	00	Alfred E. SMITH	00
John F. DONNELLY	00	Charles R. BOOTH	08
Robert T. ORME	00	Dennis E. USREY	80
Robert S. NICODEMUS	00		

## JURIS DOCTOR

Harry J. MCCARTHY	00
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## RECOGNITION OF ACHIEVEMENTS

All field components are reminded that recommendations for specific awards start at the local level and unless the respective NISO's take the time to document the achievements of agent personnel, NISHQ is powerless in effecting appropriate recognition for deserving agents.

## SPECIAL BRIEFINGS

The following NIS personnel were briefed at NISHQ during the past quarter in preparation for recent duty assignments:

CDR Charles K. KANE, USN, assigned as C.O., USNISO Honolulu  
LCDR Robert M. CLEVELAND, USN, assigned as XO NISO New Orleans  
LT Norman IDLEBERG, USNR, assigned as XO USNISO Vietnam



## DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

On 10 September 1969, four senior police officials from England visited NISHQ:

Mr. G. J. KELLAND  
Commander,  
Management Services Dept.  
Metropolitan Police,  
New Scotland Yard,  
London, S.W.1.  
England

Mr. G. CHARLTON  
Chief Superintendent,  
Derby County and Borough Police,  
Headquarters,  
P.O. Box 3,  
Matlock,  
Derbyshire, England

Mr. P. UNSWORTHY  
Chief Superintendent,  
Kingston-Upon-Hull City  
Police,  
Headquarters  
Queens Gardens,  
Hull,  
Yorkshire, England

Mr. E. W. WHITMORE  
Chief Superintendent,  
Somerset and Bath Constabulary,  
Divisional Headquarters  
Yeovil,  
Somerset,  
England

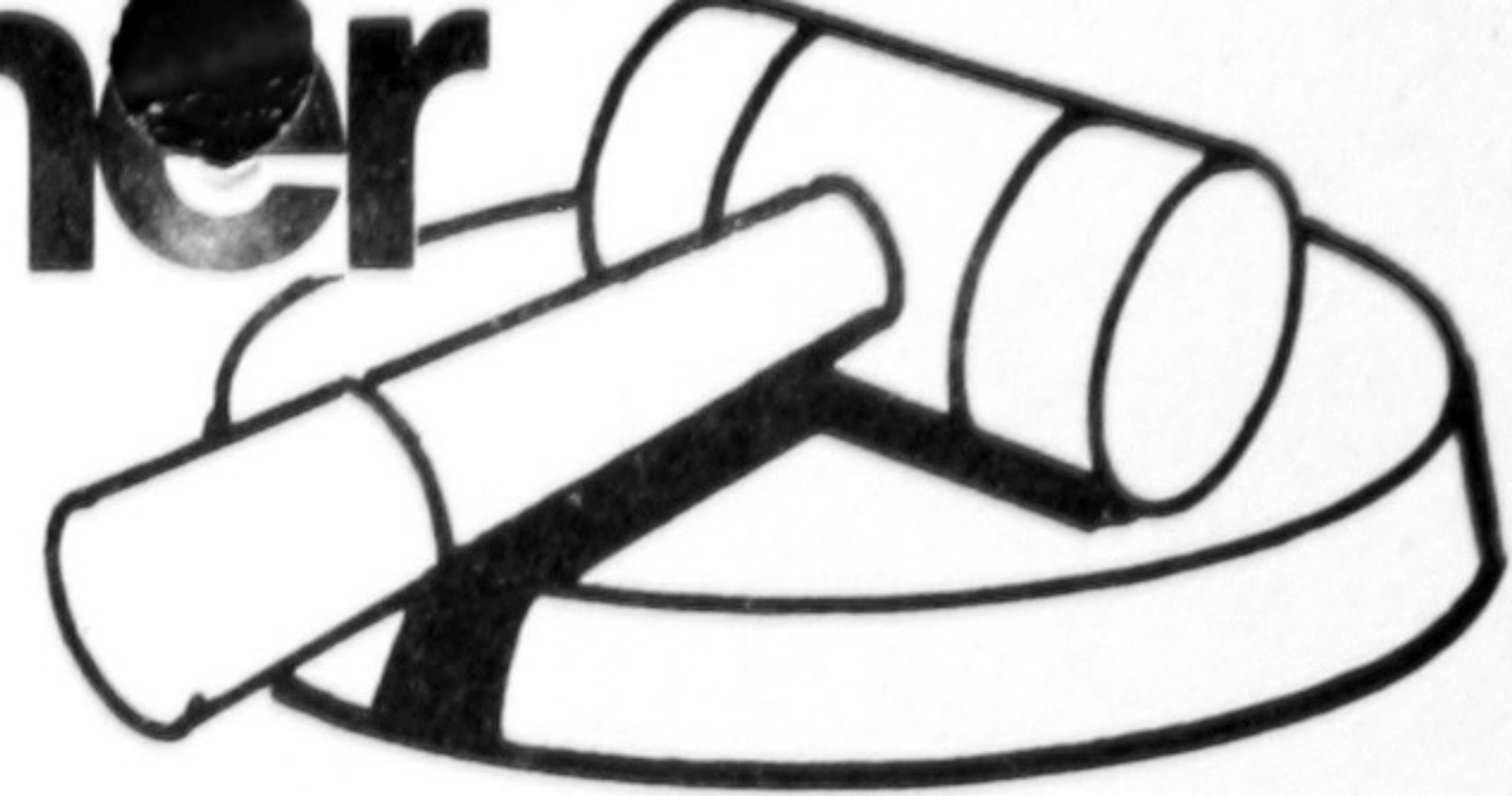
Captain RIFENBURGH, Mr. LYNCH and various division heads briefed this delegation on the mission and functions of the Naval Investigative Service. These British police officials have been awarded a three-month study tour of the United States under the auspices of the Ford Foundation and are touring the headquarters departments of the principal law enforcement agencies of the United States.

## COUNTERINTELLIGENCE COURSE

From 7-18 July 1969 personnel of the SEC Department of NISHQ conducted a classroom course in counterintelligence for Naval Reserve Intelligence Officers. This active duty for training was designed to train them in counterintelligence in accordance with Bureau of Naval Personnel requirements, and qualify them to teach similar material to the units they represented. The course covered both organizational and procedural matters as well as information on sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities of both foreign and domestic impact.

The course curriculum and text material will be published in the next few months by BuPers. This addition to the Naval Reserve Intelligence Training Program will be included in the curriculum for the course on Investigations, NAVPERS 93906, published last year.





Special Agent H. J. MCCARTHY submitted the following legal brief of interest to field agents:

On 2 June 1969, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of O'Callahan v Parker 395 U.S. 258, 23 LEd 2d 291, 89 Sct 1683 (1969) which held under the facts of that case that a court-martial lacked jurisdiction to try the case. In O'Callahan, the petitioner was a Sergeant in the U.S. Army in July 1956 stationed at Fort Shafter, Oahu, in the territory of Hawaii. While on leave and dressed in civilian clothes, O'Callahan was charged with breaking into a hotel room in Honolulu, assaulting a young girl and attempting to rape her in violation of Articles 80, 130 and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subsequent to his apprehension by the local civilian authorities and release to the military he was convicted by a general court-martial of all charges and specifications. The Supreme Court granted certiorari to determine the question - "Does a court-martial held under the Articles of War, Tit. 10 U.S.C. 801 et seq, have jurisdiction to try a member of the Armed Forces who is charged with Commission of a crime cognizable in a civilian court and having no military significance, alleged to have been committed off-post and while on leave, thus depriving him of his constitutional rights to indictment by a grand jury and trial by a petit jury in a civilian court?"

The Supreme Court, in handing down a five to three decision, answering the above question in the negative, discussed the dangers in extending military jurisdiction into non-military areas and made an historical reference to the long-standing suspicion of the utilization of military courts for the trial of crimes normally administered by civilian courts. The test to be applied, according to Mr. Justice Douglas, is whether the offense charged is "service-connected" to a matter of military significance. The court stated that military status, in itself, is not enough to confer jurisdiction upon a court-martial to try civilian-type offenses. In its view of the facts of O'Callahan the court declared: "In the present case petitioner was on leave when he committed the crimes with which he is charged. There was no connection - not even the remotest one - between his military duties and the crimes in question. The crimes were not committed on a military post or enclave; nor was the person whom he attacked performing any duties relating to the military. Moreover, Hawaii, the situs of the crime, is not an armed camp under military control, as are some of our far-flung outposts."



While the term "service-connected" was given no definition by the court, the above language has been considered to contain some of the salient factors which may bear on the jurisdictional question.

Since the O'Callahan decision, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals has decided U.S. v Borys #21 501 (decided Sept 5 1969) in which the court applied the O'Callahan decision to that case. In Borys the offenses of rape, sodomy and robbery were committed by a U.S. Army Captain off-post in the civilian homes of the victims. The offenses were committed by Borys while off-duty or in a leave status. He was acquitted by the civilian courts and was then convicted by a general court-martial. In holding that the military was without jurisdiction the Court of Military Appeals viewed the facts in light of O'Callahan and found that no "service-connection" was present. The court found that Borys military status was not controlling and that his conduct had no relation to his membership in the military service.

### DIRECTIVES OF INTEREST

NISINST 003820.3 of 2 Jun 69 promulgated OPNAVINST 003820.16A, Subj: Domestic Exploitation Activities (U). Purpose: To establish policies and procedures for Department of the Navy participation in subject program.

NISINST 5520.17 of 22 Jul 69, Subj: Investigation Evaluation Form NAVINTCOM 5520.9; use of. Purpose: To set forth Naval Investigative Service policy and procedures concerning the use of subject form for evaluation of investigations to enhance and promote investigative quality.

NISINST 5520.18 of 6 June 1969, Subj: Prevention of Smuggling and Illegal Entry Affecting the Security of the United States. Purpose: To alert addressees to the need to give prompt notice to concerned U.S. agencies of information on attempts to introduce weapons of mass destruction into the U.S.

NISINST 12300.2 of 2 Jun 69, Subj: Civilian Special Agent Personnel Management System. Purpose: This instruction establishes a career program for the civilian Special Agent.

NISINST 12340.1 of 26 Aug 69, Subj: Agent Performance; quality control of. Purpose: To provide guidance for supervisory evaluation and verification of investigative performance of Special Agents.

NISINST 12340.2 of 2 Jun 69, Subj: Overtime and Premium Pay. Purpose: To promulgate policy and guidance, effective 1 Jul 69, for the authorization of overtime and premium pay to Civil Service personnel employed by NIS.



## NAVY DRUG ABUSE TEAM

The following information was provided by S/A R. E. RUESCH, Special Assistant, Criminal Investigations Division. S/A RUESCH is the NIS representative on the Navy Drug Abuse Team.

The phenomenon of drug abuse in contemporary U.S. society is mirrored in the significant increase in the number of narcotics investigations completed by NIS over the last five years. Category 7N cases completed in FY 1968 (5342) showed a tenfold increase over the number completed in FY 1965, and we project a doubling (ca. 10,000 cases) this year.

Responsible persons in the Navy, civilian and military alike, share the concern of our national leaders over this problem and are striving to develop effective means to control it. One such effort is represented in the Navy Drug Abuse Team. This team was formed in April 1969 under the sponsorship of CNO in response to findings by the DOD Drug Abuse Control Committee that, according to investigative statistics for 1968, Navy and MarCorps compared unfavorably with the other services in cases involving both "hard" narcotics and marihuana.

CNO found the rising drug abuse rate to be unacceptable and directed that a team comprised of line (BUPERS), NIS, legal, medical, and chaplain members be constituted for the purpose of providing assistance in the establishment of command level training and education programs to achieve uniformly effective local action against drug abuse.

The team has visited major commands in the Washington, D.C., and San Diego areas, and will continue with visits to other commands in both CONUS and overseas, conferring with command and staff level personnel on the nature and extent of the drug abuse problems in their areas and offering both operational and policy guidance for an effective program to control drug abuse. The team has also addressed other command personnel especially senior petty officers and division officers, stressing their role in day-to-day efforts to guide and counsel drug abuse prone young servicemen and reminding them of their responsibilities to the service in matters of administration and discipline of those already involved in drug abuse.

Team members also draw from their individual areas of experience in providing a continuing staff support to the various bureaus and services represented on the team in connection with their respective drug abuse control efforts.



Field components of NIS normally are not tasked for a supportive effort in connection with team visits in their area but are frequently invited by area commanders coordinating for the team to attend the general command briefing. Supervising Agents will be informally advised in advance of the team's visits.

## AROUND THE NISO'S

### COOL CATS AND HOT DOGS KEEP NISO-NEW YORK AGENTS JUMPING

Recently, official business during the late morning hours took S/A Bill COTI of NISRA New York 2 to the NYPD Narcotics Bureau in East Harlem.

His business completed, he returned to the Government car parked on the street. As he proceeded to drive away, he heard a loud gush of air, followed by the laughter of four male hippies watching his departure. One of these "cats" yelled, "Hey man, you got a flat tire." A check of the right front by the driver detected the bottom half of a broken bottle imbedded in the tread. In the meantime, the "cats" had cooled it and split the scene.

While S/A COTI had his troubles with the "cool cats," across the Hudson River in New Jersey, S/A Bill BOLAND, of NISRA Newark, found himself playing a one-sided game of patty-cake with Skipper, a 150 pound German shepherd. Bill characterized the animal as live and in living color. He gave this account:

"While leading an assault on 'the battle of the backlog,' I proceeded to the address of a potential informant and read a sign above the bell which stated, 'For \_\_\_\_\_ family proceed through the driveway to the rear of the house,' and followed these directions. About halfway to the rear of the house, I saw a sign 'Beware of the Dog,' and shortly thereafter spotted the object of the warning: Skipper, who immediately proved with his snapping, snarling and barking that he was not my best friend. Undaunted because Skipper was chained, I continued to the back of the house. This was a mistake. Skipper reared up on his hind legs, reversed himself slightly and then sprang forward. The chain snapped and he knocked me into the wall of the house with a flying block which would have pleased Vince LOMBARDI. He proceeded to bite my left thigh. This apparently didn't suit his taste much so he started on the left buttock. He was feasting there when his mistress wrestled him from atop of me and put him in the house. I received emergency first aid treatment for the two bites and a lacerated embow.

Later, Skipper's owner and I agreed that he would pay \$50 toward the replacement of my suit which was ruined. Upon



researching settlement costs of dog bites, if the question comes up again (I hope not), the accepted settlement is five times the medical costs plus any other damage, for example, \$65 toward the cost of the suit in this case."

#### LONG TRAIL OF TROUBLE

Agents at NISRA New London recently completed an investigation regarding the activities of a SKC with 25 years service. He had systematically purchased items for his personal use which he charged to the Navy. The matter has been referred to a GCM for resolution. A clue to the extent of the Chief's involvement is found in the fact that the typewritten pages of specifications measured 22 feet and 10 inches.

#### SECOND ANNUAL LIAISON CRUISE

On 10 July 1969, NISRA Detroit sponsored the Second Annual Liaison Cruise and Get-Together aboard the USS AMHERST (PCER 853). Sixty persons, representing twenty federal, state, city and military investigative agencies and representatives of local military commands participated. Included among the guests in addition to NISO Chicago Supervising Agent Paul L. FASNACHT, and Detroit Police Commissioner, Johannes F. SPREEN, were representatives from: the Detroit Police Department; the Michigan State Police; the United States Secret Service; the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service; the United States Border Patrol; the United States Bureau of Customs, Customs Agency Service; the Detroit Fire Department, Arson Bureau; the St. Clair Shores (Mich.) Police Department; the Central Intelligence Agency; the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the American Insurance Association; the 113th Military Intelligence Group, U.S. Army; the Office of Special Investigation, U.S. Air Force; the Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms Division, United States Treasury Department; the United States Postal Service; United States Naval Intelligence, Naval Investigative Service; the United States Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Detroit; and the United States Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan. While underway, tours of the ship were conducted by the ship's personnel and firing exercises were demonstrated. At noon, the guests and crew enjoyed barbecued steaks and all the trimmings. Guests will be provided with souvenir group photographs and a roster of those participating in the cruise. All guests concurred in favorable comments and many are contemplating the 1970 cruise.

#### FIRST PRIZE

The following item was excerpted from the WINDWARD MARINE, Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: "Sunday afternoon's excitement was capped by the drawing for the prizes offered at the carnival. Joe Beene of ONI won the 1969 Pontiac Firebird first prize."





WITH THE AUSTERITY PROGRAM, I JUST HATE TO SEND AGENTS OUT ON ROAD TRIPS.