

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

30 Sep 1965

NEWS LETTER

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DIVISION

This Newsletter
is intended for all persons concerned with
investigations. Sufficient copies are fur-
nished to allow distribution of individual
copies to each Naval Intelligence Agent.

CAPTAIN MAURICE H. RINDSKOPF, USN - DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Captain Maurice H. RINDSKOPF, USN, submariner, has been designated within the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as the new Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence. He was most recently assigned duties as Commander Submarine Flotilla EIGHT at Naples, Italy where he was the immediate operational commander for all POLARIS submarine operations in the Mediterranean as well as for the conventional and nuclear attack submarines and the submarine rescue vessels of the U.S. SIXTH Fleet. Although Captain RINDSKOPF has served mostly in submarine operational billets since his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy on 2 June 1938, intelligence posts are not new to him. From August 1961 until June 1963, Captain RINDSKOPF served in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C., as Executive Officer to the Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence for Foreign Intelligence and as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence for Foreign Intelligence. We greet Captain RINDSKOPF with a resounding "Welcome Aboard," and a firm resolution that we shall forthrightly implement his objectives as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence.

CAPTAIN WYMAN H. PACKARD, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, RETIRES

Captain Wyman H. PACKARD, after more than thirty years of gallant and meritorious service in the U.S. Navy, will retire October 1965. Captain PACKARD, assigned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence since July 1964, has fostered and furthered the ONI image and ONI prestige throughout his illustrious career. Graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and commissioned an Ensign in the U.S. Navy on 6 June 1935, he subsequently advanced to the rank of Captain, to date from 1 July 1954, constantly displaying sound judgment and exceptional ability throughout long and arduous tours of duty in various operational billets and foreign intelligence posts. Captain PACKARD was the recipient of a testimonial plaque, bearing the signatures of his many NAVSUPCEN friends and supporters, and testifying:

"On the occasion of his retirement, we who have served with and under Captain Wyman H. PACKARD, USN, in the field of counterintelligence wish to express our admiration and respect for Captain PACKARD's outstanding professional performance, for his superlative leadership, and for his unfailing friendliness and assistance in all matters and at all times.

"Captain PACKARD's services to the U.S. Navy and to the nation have been characterized by the highest order of devotion, selflessness, and skill. We, whose signatures appear below, speak for ourselves and for thousands of others expressing the wish that his retirement will be as pleasant and rewarding to himself as his contribution to his country has been great."

WELCOME ABOARD TO NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR AT NAVSUPPCEN

On 26 July 1965, CDR Gilbert W. ROBERTS, USNR relieved CDR William VOGT, USNR, as Deputy Director, U.S. Naval Counterintelligence Support Center. CDR ROBERTS has enjoyed a long and varied career within the Naval Intelligence organization.

A native of Pennsylvania, CDR ROBERTS was commissioned an Ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve during his attendance at Naval Training School, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. He was on active duty from July 1942 to May 1946, performing communications and intelligence duties in Brazil, British West Africa and the West Indies. During this period he also attended the Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York City.

During a "tour" of civilian life from 1946 to 1951, CDR ROBERTS remained active in the Naval Intelligence Reserve program in the Third and Eleventh Naval Districts. He returned to active duty in 1951 and was assigned to the American Embassy in Manila as the Assistant Naval Attache for Air. After a three year stint with ONI in the Washington, D.C. area from 1953 to 1956, he was assigned as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence in the Marianas. In 1958 he returned "stateside" to become the Assistant District Intelligence Officer in the Fourth Naval District and subsequently the Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Officer, Fourth Naval District. In 1962 CDR ROBERTS was assigned as the Intelligence Security Officer on the Staff of CINCUSNAVEUR, a post he held until he assumed his present position at NAVSUPPCEN.

CDR ROBERTS is married to the former Grace Mangual. They are presently residing in the Falls Church, Va., area with their son and three daughters.

We extend to CDR ROBERTS our hearty welcome and best wishes for a successful tour. We look forward with pleasure to his leadership and friendship.

HURRICANE BETSY WRECKS HOME AND BELONGINGS OF SPECIAL AGENT FELIX A. FORET, JR.

DIO-8ND reports that the devastating hurricane that smote the New Orleans, Louisiana area this past month completely demolished the home of Special Agent Felix A. FORET, Jr., and ruined all his furnishings and personal possessions. Felix, who has been with ONI since February 1964, is assigned to the Resident Agency Office at New Orleans, Louisiana. A fund has been established in 8ND to help assuage the serious losses sustained by Felix and his family. A recent memorandum from CAPT H.H. ELLISON, Officer in Charge, DIO-8ND, to all senior resident agents in his district, reads in part: "Felix had considerable damage to his house and virtual loss of all its contents. He could use assistance in the replacement of appliances such as sewing machine, stove, vacuum cleaner, etc. Therefore, anyone desiring to contribute voluntarily is requested to send their money to Assistant Supervising Agent Lloyd BECK. Dependent on the amount collected, we will buy certain appliances to be donated to Felix on behalf of DIO-8ND." We call attention to Felix' predicament with the hope that all Special Agents everywhere will share in CAPT ELLISON's provident objective to render aid and comfort to Felix FORET, Jr., in his time of need. Agent contributions have already been collected at NAVSUPPCEN to augment the DIO-8ND fund. We urge all OIC's to sponsor among their agents such a worthy and worthwhile project.

SPECIAL AGENTS ARE SPECIAL

By letter directed to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska, Rear Admiral R.E. RIERA, USN, Commandant, Seventeenth Naval District, designated Special Agent personnel attached to DIO-17ND as "key personnel in a quasi-military status" and authorized out-patient and in-patient medical care for them and their dependents. This privilege is in addition to those heretofore granted such as on-base housing, PX/Commissary privileges, etc. Special Agents throughout the world will be appreciative of Rear Admiral RIERA's recognition, and of the efforts of past and present DIO-17ND Special Agents whose performance, devotion to duty, and conduct merited this consideration.

Excerpts from Rear Admiral RIERA's letter to Rear Admiral Rufus L. TAYLOR, USN, advising DNI of this development, are quoted herewith:

"Just want you to know your Special Agents are doing a fine job for my command...As set forth (in the letter authorizing medical care), we consider your Special Agents in a separate category from the regular civil service type who comes up here strictly by choice. Because of their duties, I consider them key personnel in a quasi-military status. In this regard, if my requirements call for one of your boys to travel to Adak on Sunday, I know he goes without question and I also know he receives no additional compensation, much the same as you and I. As a further implementation of my feelings, I have afforded your Special Agents Staff Status (generally comparable with a LT or LCDR). Their demeanor honors this status without taking undue advantage of same."

Extracts from Rear Admiral TAYLOR's response to Rear Admiral RIERA are quoted below:

"It is most gratifying to receive a warm and enthusiastic letter such as yours...concerning my Special Agent personnel, and it is an understatement to merely say that your action is indeed appreciated. Your recognition of these personnel in 17ND will have a far reaching, beneficial impact on the morale and esprit de corps of Special Agents everywhere..."

"Your position is one the adoption of which we would enthusiastically encourage for all Commandants, area commanders and base commanders. I fully concur that Special Agents are special. They are an exceedingly high calibre of personnel, devoted to their duties, and perform these duties well under conditions which are frequently less than desirable. They are truly key, quasi-military personnel, and unlike regular civil service personnel, are detailed to overseas assignments for fixed tours of two to four years duration in addition to their CONUS assignments. And, throughout the duration of these tours, they are on duty twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week, responding to the investigative and counterintelligence requirements of the commands they support as these requirements arise wherever this may take them. Your action in granting perquisites such as those normally enjoyed by naval officers of equivalent grade is a tangible recognition of the unique duties and status of these personnel. I am most grateful that you took time from a busy schedule to bring this action to my attention."

In Memoriam



SPECIAL AGENTS

George Russell PARK	2 May 1965
Joseph Victor THIBAUT	18 November 1964
Alfred (n) CONSELLO	September 1964
Ivan Donald HILLIARD	3 September 1964
Marvin Alan HINCHEN	17 August 1964
Henry Vincent SCHULTZ	30 June 1964
John Francis SEAMAN	25 June 1964
Raymond Joseph KINNIRY	28 July 1962
Michael Joseph HERRIGAN	6 June 1961
John Thomas HOLMES	14 July 1959
John Henry MEAD, Jr.	8 March 1959
David Huddleson COAKLEY	28 February 1959
Thomas Joseph MULLIKIN	21 April 1958
Raymond Paul SULLIVAN	2 April 1957
James Joseph REILLY	23 April 1956
William Stephen DOUGLAS	24 December 1954
Clarence Llewelyn WILLIAMS	24 August 1953
Nels Louis RUDMOSE	10 March 1953

OUR HONORED DEAD AND OUR DEVOTED RETIREES

Plans are progressing to commemorate our deceased Special Agents, listed on the preceding page, as well as those who have retired in recent years either after longevity of service or through disability factors. We have scrutinized our agent lists and available records and have compiled the following additional lists:

RETIRED SPECIAL AGENTS (DISABILITY)

Raymond (n) FOSTER	11ND	8 September 1965
Frank Bishop SCOTT	ONI	July 1964
Earl David GREEN	14ND	22 August 1963
Thomas Joseph KING	9ND	8 August 1963
John Ralph MORGAN	ONI	April 1963
Hunter Chappell CURLING	5ND	6 November 1961
Arthur Jan RICHTER	9ND	25 July 1961
George Mack TARBOX	3ND	16 April 1959
James Wesley THOMAS	6ND	1 April 1957
Bernard Eugene BRADLEY	1ND	17 September 1955
Albert G. EVANS	8ND	31 July 1953

RETIRED SPECIAL AGENTS (LONGEVITY OF SERVICE)

Donald E. WILCOX	3ND	18 May 1965
Wilfred (n) SIROIS	10ND/1ND	31 July 1965
Robert Griffen MOORE	12ND	31 January 1965
John Morrison McLARNON	4ND	23 November 1964
James Henry REILLY	3ND	13 November 1964
Maurice William GAUGHRAN	3ND	25 September 1964
Rudolph Richard CAPUTO	3ND	31 August 1964
William A.T. McNULTY	4ND	14 August 1964
Charles Henry FAIRBANK	9ND	31 July 1964
Charles John BODNAR	3ND	23 May 1964
Carlton John ENDRES	11ND	31 January 1964
Alton Harold HILDEN	9ND	30 December 1963
Walter James KIRSCH	8ND	30 November 1963
Francis Leo SHANE	13ND	30 June 1963
Edwin Vincent DUNLOP	11ND	8 June 1963
Francis X. McKENNA	ONI	January 1963
Roy Morris COOLEY	9ND	31 December 1962
Raymond Sylvester WILKINSON	11ND	30 September 1962
Clarence Raymond JUSTUS	4ND	2 February 1962
Reginald Merriam SAVAGE	1ND	30 September 1961
Charles Lloyd MOREHEAD	11ND	30 September 1960
Morris N. ADELSON	14ND	30 April 1959
Rosewell Penny PIPKIN	ONI	30 April 1959
Marlebridge Lynwood SHROPSHIRE	6ND	30 September 1957
Daniel Urmston COLBURN	9ND	7 December 1956
Walter Allan MEAD	1ND	31 July 1956

We realize that our lists may not be current and urgently welcome comments and information from the field. We want to have a hallowed niche at NAVSUPPCEN Headquarters where appropriate commemorative plaques and photographic displays may attest to the significant contributions all these dedicated agents have made to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

AGENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Although a full agent training program is envisioned for Fiscal Year 1966, the urgency of current programs to reduce the investigative backlog to a 60-day status as soon as possible, and the consequent unpredictability of the operational requirements and status within individual districts during First Half, FY 1966, dictate that the agent training emphasis be placed in Second Half, FY 1966, and that courses be singly scheduled during First Half. To implement this revised training concept, quotas for Agents' Basic Training Course 1B(66), convening 4-29 October 1965, have been established in such a manner that five agent trainees each from DIO-1ND, DIO-3ND, DIO-4ND, and DIO-6ND and four agent trainees from DIO-5ND will comprise the roster. This will be the first time in the history of the Agents' Training Branch that a convening school embraces a sectional rather than a national or world-wide ONI complement.

During the past summer, attempts were undertaken to procure adequate training facilities at Naval District Washington to conduct an accelerated training program wherein at least fifty agents at a time could be trained in basic investigative procedures, policies, and techniques. Although authorization was obtained and preliminary administrative planning and organizational operations were initiated, action to implement such a concept has been temporarily abandoned. So, too, has been shelved the abbreviated two-weeks' course, instigated as a pilot program during FY 1965, which emphasized -- to the exclusion of criminal investigations and specialized techniques -- the facets of personnel security investigations and investigative report writing in these background categories. Those agents who attended Basic Course 6B(65) can be assured that in the near future they will be returned to the U.S. Naval Counterintelligence Support for indoctrination in all phases of the criminal and special investigations. Further details will be promulgated via official correspondence.

With the impending convocation of the first agent training class and a re-assessment of the logistic support rendered agent trainees, the Training Branch compiled an information sheet and disseminated it to all nominees for guidance in connection with their stay in the Washington area. This information sheet will henceforth be distributed to all agents selected for training at NAVCINTSUPPCEN and will provide them with general information relating to hotel/motel accommodations, rates, churches, restaurants, banking facilities, personal needs, entertainment, reserve meetings, and other items of noteworthy interest. In this connection, agents attending basic courses are now expected to bring with them the .357 Magnum revolver (complete with holster and cartridge case); however, they are specifically directed not to bring ammunition. Naturally, all agents are enjoined to comply fully with all current instructions and directives pertaining to the carrying of firearms by agent personnel.

The Training Branch, in the interests of affording an additional needed service to student agents, was also able to obtain for use, whenever a training class convenes at NAVCINTSUPPCEN, five temporary parking permits for assignment to five agent trainees who can "car-pool" the other student agents.

Stewart C. MacDOUGALL, Assistant Supervising Agent of Naval District Washington, who lectures on narcotics investigations, recently called attention to the fact that an interesting and informative manual entitled DRUG ABUSE: A MANUAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS could be solicited from the Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Law Enforcement Liaison (E-60), 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101. Copies of this excellent treatise have been procured for distribution to agents selected for training during FY 1966. It is highly recommended that District Intelligence Officers obtain copies for their agent personnel.

During the recent month twenty-five examinations of Special Agents who had qualified for PG-11 were graded. Unfortunately, only fifteen attained a passing score. The ten Special Agents who failed are exhorted to take the PG-11 exam again as soon as practicable and to pay heed to the following hints: Analyze completely what is required in the answer; be responsive to the question; gain a familiarity with ONI basic jurisdictional documents - Delimitations Agreement, SECNAV INST 5430.13B, and SECNAV INST 5820.2 (Concurrent Jurisdiction) - but do not learn them by rote; remember that there are no trick questions; present a cogent exposition of your knowledge of investigative techniques and the application of good sound common sense in the investigative situation posed; be aware of the "results of interview" enclosure and its importance; note the pre-planning phase of any surveillance operation; be alert to the necessity of notifying the FBI upon receipt of credible derogatory information of a loyalty nature in industrial personnel cases; be certain that "suitable pretexts" are reasonable, practical, and feasible; do not presume that a warning under Article 31(b), UCMJ, need not be explicit; remember that there is no provision under current operating instructions to advise a suspect of his right to counsel; know the procedures involved in the interrogation of female personnel, whether civilian or military; take every precaution to avoid vague, rambling concepts and rely upon an exact and explicit analysis of situations presented. A last word of advice: do not let this temporary setback impede your professional development and career advancement; reflect upon the fact that human achievement is a succession of failures crowned by repeated successes!!!

The operation, administration, and maintenance of agent training correspondence courses and exercises, envisioned as a projected mission of the Agent Training Branch in the last NEWSLETTER, remain as specific undertakings which must be implemented in the future. It was hoped that a basic correspondence course could have been inaugurated upon the expected promulgation of the MANUAL FOR INVESTIGATION as ONI 63-1B. The temporary deferment of the printing, however, thwarted realization of this objective. We haven't given up on the correspondence course project; we still hope to coordinate our efforts with Supervising/Assistant Supervising Agents of the various districts in order to augment in-field agent training.

SPECIAL POLYGRAPH TRAINING COURSE (12-23 July 1965)

BACKSTROM, Alan T.	13ND	HANNAH, Todd G.	5ND
BARBER, Hubert H.	NCISA-JAPAN	PECK, Richard L.	NCISA-MARIANAS
BLAKE, Thomas M.	3ND	SMIGEN, George A.	IO-NAVEUR
DELL, Jimmie L.	8ND	SMOOT, Marvin W.	6ND

WELCOME ABOARD

MULLIN, Thomas A.	NDW	BAUER, James A.	11ND
McKENNA, Gordon R.	1ND	FRANKEL, Marvin (n)	11ND
WHITEHOUSE, Robert A.	1ND	KRUCKER, Thomas F.	11ND
ARNOLD, Lance M.	5ND	LOVE, Terry R.	11ND
ATKINSON, Charles L. Jr.	5ND	MINOR, Jay L.	11ND
RODHE, John C.	8ND	ROBERTS, Richard E.	11ND
COPEMAN, Paris C.	9ND	HALL, Robert R.	12ND
DILL, John IV	9ND	MARETTA, Albert (n)	12ND
KELWICK, Robert H.	9ND	MEGLEMRE, George W.	12ND
LEHMAN, Ronald L.	9ND	RAINS, V. Norman	12ND
McVETTA, William H.	9ND	SVETICH, James M.	12ND
		WALSH, John J.	12ND
		WINANS, Allan D.	12ND
		KAMANA, John M., Jr.	14ND

PROMOTIONS

<u>PG-11</u>		<u>PG-12 (cont'd)</u>	
DROZD, Walter T.	4ND	KIKER, James R.	8ND
McCARTNEY, Robert L.	4ND	SULLIVAN, William J.	8ND
BLACK, Verner G.	5ND	DEMOLLI, Bruno E.	9ND
ADDISON, Millard E.	12ND	<u>PG-13</u>	
ALLEN, James M.	12ND	BARRON, Donald P.	NCISC
EDMONDS, Frank J.	12ND	MUELLER, Paul J.	NCISC
WALL, Robert C.	12ND	LAIRD, John L.	9ND
SLEEPER, Arnold C.	NCISC	<u>PG-14</u>	
BRANNON, Thomas E.	NCISA-PHIL	ALLENDER, John S.	NCISC
McCULLAH, Lanny E.	NCISA-PHIL	ANDREWS, William R.	8ND
<u>PG-12</u>			
DEMPSEY, John W.	5ND		
GRAY, William F.	5ND		
GREEN, John C., Jr.	5ND		

The following Special Agents successfully completed professional examinations for PG-11 billets this past month and their advancement is imminent:

HARMER, Clifford E.	NCISA-PHIL	GREASER, Everett M.	8ND
HARTIS, James G.	NAVEUR	BRITT, Jack D.	11ND
USREY, Dennis E.	NCISC	FUJII, Stanley S.	11ND
DITTMER, Clark M.	NDW	GRIM, Gordon F.	11ND
BARDEN, Heywood L.	6ND	OLSEN, John V.	11ND
COLE, Charles N.	6ND	PARE, David F.	11ND
MERCER, Robert L.	6ND	McCARTHY, Harry J.	12ND

TRANSFERS

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
SHEVLIN, Edward F.	DIO-1ND	NCISA-GTMO
DAVID, Robert (n)	DIO-3ND	NCISA-MARIANAS
NORTON, Arden L., III	DIO-3ND	DIO-NDW
O'DONNELL, John F.	DIO-4ND	DIO-NDW
FEARING, Fred A.	DIO-5ND	DIO-NDW
LAIRD, John L.	DIO-6ND	DIO-9ND (as AsstSupAgt)
QUINN, Reed G.	DIO-6ND	DIO-17ND
FOWLER, Earl S.	DIO-8ND	NCISC
COOPER, James H.	DIO-9ND	DIO-NDW
KAMPTON, Charles M.	DIO-9ND	NCISA-MARIANAS
SHADKO, Warren J.	DIO-9ND	NCISC
SUNDSTROM, Carl W.	DIO-9ND	NCISA-JAPAN
MAY, Clifford J., Jr.	DIO-10ND	DIO-9ND (as SRA, Detroit)
DUNN, Raymond J.	DIO-11ND	NCISA-JAPAN
DEMOLLI, Bruno E.	DIO-12ND	DIO-9ND (as SRA, GLakes)
GRANGER, William S.	DIO-12ND	NCISA-JAPAN
LEAVITT, James S.	DIO-12ND	NCISA-PHIL
MCCULLAH, Lanny E.	DIO-12ND	NCISA-PHIL
COOK, Frederick N.	DIO-14ND	DIO-NDW
JETT, Charles D.	DIO-17ND	DIO-6ND
HAWK, Roy S.	DIO-NDW	NCISA-PHIL
PECK, Richard L.	DIO-NDW	NCISA-MARIANAS
SMIGEN, George A.	DIO-NDW	NAVEUR
HUPPERT, Ralph M.	NAVEUR	DIO-5ND
STAGLIANO, Frank E.	NAVEUR	DIO-4ND
BALDWIN, Charles A.	NCISA-GTMO	DIO-5ND
MUNSON, Robert A.	NCISA-GTMO	DIO-5ND (as SRA, Charlottesville)
TARDIFF, Byron L.	NCISA-JAPAN	DIO-12ND (as SRA, Alameda)
CHRIST, Chris C.	NCISA-JAPAN	NCISC
TANNEHILL, William J.	NCISA-MARIANAS	DIO-11ND (as SRA, Pomona)

"BILL" ABBOTT LAUDS PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL AGENTS IN SAIGON

During July 1965 Mr. William ABBOTT, Special Assistant for Security to the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Intelligence) completed a mission to Saigon in conjunction with a Department of Defense operation. After returning from his junket, Mr. ABBOTT held a special briefing for SUPPCEN personnel, including Captain JOHNSON, Director. He delivered an illuminating and interesting estimate of the situation and paid glowing tribute to the ONI Special Agents in Saigon - Maynard C. ANDERSON, Thomas E. BRANNON, Milton N. STEFFEN, and Paul A. CARR. He commented on their dedication, devotion to duty, and susceptibility to danger, pointing out that they usually perform their tasks in Viet Cong areas without benefit of U.S. military protection and that their outstanding achievements often go unheralded due to the exigencies of the military situation. Captain JOHNSON expressed his pride in the diligent performance of these competent Special Agents, grateful that the ONI mission in Saigon is in such capable hands.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISING AGENT BILLETS

The Director of Naval Intelligence recently announced a new concept of supervision in several of the larger District Intelligence Offices by providing for two Assistant Supervising Agents, one for Investigative Management and one for Operations and Training. With the continual increase of operational and administrative demands placed upon the Supervising Agent, the institution of an additional assistant Supervising Agent is designed to alleviate some of these demands and to provide the Supervising Agent with the necessary assistance which will enable him to devote additional time to the performance of his most basic function -- that of supervising investigations.

The following, although not thoroughly conclusive, is a prescribed list of duties that these dual assistants will undertake:

(a) Assistant Supervising Agent (Investigative Management). He shall primarily concern himself with assisting the Supervising Agent in the management of the investigative workload with emphasis on personnel security investigations by overseeing the assignment of investigations ensuring their timely completion, review and analysis; and performing such other duties as may be directed by the Supervising Agent and higher authority.

(b) Assistant Supervising Agent (Operations and Training). He shall primarily concern himself with assisting the Supervising Agent in those operational matters relevant to the conduct and reporting of other than personnel security investigations and to the management of investigative manpower resources by supervising the conduct and reporting of unusual or complex criminal, special and other investigations; by "on street," direct field supervision of agents to assist in their professional development and assess their qualifications and performance; by assisting in the direction of the agent personnel and training program within the District; and by performing such other duties as may be directed by the Supervising Agent or higher authority.

Neither of these billets should be considered more important than the other. Although each will report to the Supervising Agent, relative seniority will be determined by grade and not by billet, or, in case of incumbents of the same grade, by date of grade. As direct representatives of the Supervising Agent, they will be considered senior to other Intermediate Supervisory personnel of the same grade notwithstanding their respective dates of grade. In most cases, for the present, the grade of the additional Assistant Supervising Agent billet will be established at PG-12.

QUALITY STEP INCREASE AWARDED TO SPECIAL AGENT JIMMY J. JONES

It is always a distinct pleasure to report on exemplary performances of duty by a brother agent, and doubly so when the laudatory tributes concern one of our number in an overseas billet whose duties not only require a high degree of professional proficiency but includes the all-important aspects of maintaining a close and harmonious affiliation with foreign officials and enhancing the image of the Naval Intelligence organization abroad. Such is the case of Special Agent Jimmy J. JONES, our "man in Scotland."

On 26 July 1965, Rear Admiral Rufus L. TAYLOR, Director of Naval Intelligence, in view of Special Agent JONES' performance, presented him with a letter of commendation which stated in part: "As the immediate representative of the Director of Naval Intelligence in a highly important Naval area, you have acquitted yourself admirably in fulfillment of your manifold responsibilities, and due to your efforts the U.S. Navy enjoys close and productive relationships with local police and security officials. Your performance during the past three years has been adjudged extremely meritorious and worthy of especial recognition in the form of a Quality Salary Increase."

"Well Done."

SPECIAL AGENT CHARLES W. SCHWAB, JR., RECEIVES SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT AWARD

Special Agent Charles W. SCHWAB, Jr., currently attached to the Field Intelligence Office, Jacksonville, Florida, in DIO-6ND, was recently nominated for a Superior Accomplishment Award for his outstanding ability as a general investigator and for his sustained case production record for the past two years (1963 and 1964). The Reviewing Board concurred in the nomination, pointing out "prompt recognition of sustained superior service is a necessary facet of leadership" and that "working level agents, who are the backbone of the investigative effort, should be suitably commended."

On 20 September 1965 Admiral Rufus L. TAYLOR, Director of Naval Intelligence, forwarded via the Officer in Charge, DIO-6ND, for presentation to Special Agent SCHWAB an appropriate commendatory letter and a cash award in the amount of \$200.00. The text of Admiral TAYLOR's letter reads:

"Your performance while assigned to the Field Intelligence Office, Jacksonville, Florida, of the District Intelligence Office, SIXTH Naval District, is adjudged to have been outstanding.

"Your demonstrated ability as a general investigator; your attainment of the Jacksonville, Florida, Field Intelligence Office case production record for 1963 and 1964; your submitting an average of 1.83 and 2.38 investigative reports, respectively, for each day worked; and your effectiveness in consistently maintaining optimum qualitative standards together with sustained superior production are commendable and indicative of eminent performance.

"As tangible recognition of the esteem in which your demonstration of outstanding professional performance is held, I have directed that you be granted a cash award in the amount of \$200.00.

"Well done."

Congratulations are extended to Special Agent SCHWAB for his splendid performance and for the example he has set which can well be emulated by other working level agents.

SPECIAL AWARDS TO NAVSUPPCEN PERSONNEL

A special awards ceremony was conducted by Admiral Rufus L. TAYLOR, Director of Naval Intelligence, on 3 June 1965; and Mr. Jack LYNCH, Mr. "Bee" WILLARD, and Mr. Dan DINAN, NAVCINTSUPPCEN personnel, received Outstanding Performance Rating Certificates. Photographs were taken of the recipients with Admiral TAYLOR to commemorate the occasion for posterity. We applaud their sustained hard work, their excellent performance, and their outstanding achievements within the Office of Naval Intelligence.

On 11 August 1965 Captain Jack O. JOHNSON, Director of Naval Counterintelligence Support Center, presented Mr. Jack BARRON with a pin, signifying twenty years of meritorious service, all performed in the Office of Naval Intelligence. Special Agents everywhere owe much to Mr. Jack BARRON, who, besides pioneering the ONI polygraph program, has had a tremendous input into the Manual for Investigations, the Agents' Training School, the Refresher Courses, and the Supervising Agents' Seminars. We echo the fervent hope of all Special Agents that Jack's next twenty years of service in ONI will be as fruitful and efficacious as the last twenty. Congratulations, Jack, for many jobs exceptionally well done!

PROGRESS REPORT: THE IMPENDING REVISION OF THE MANUAL FOR INVESTIGATIONS

With considerable chagrin and extreme dismay, we regretfully announce that the programmed and long-heralded revision of the Manual for Investigations (ONI 63-1A) has been temporarily suspended and deferred for promulgation at a later date. The shelving of the revised manual was necessitated by a number of changing operational factors within the Department of Defense which have had a meaningful impact on ONI's case category classifications as delineated within specific chapters of the current manual. Realizing that changes to the manual would be immediately forthcoming should the recently re-organized and updated revision be printed, the Publications Committee wisely, albeit reluctantly, decided to forego printing commitments at this time. As soon as policies, principles, and postulates relating to the standardization of case categories for investigations within the Department of Defense are formulated, the format, style and composition of the chapters of the shelved revision will be immediately re-worked, re-written, and refined as ONI 63-1B. Keep watching and waiting for the best in good reading!

MULTIPLE SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATION REPORTS

The old "master-slave" concept in reporting procedures underwent a revision during the planning stages of the MANUAL FOR INVESTIGATIONS; and it was decided to eliminate master-slave reports in all categories of investigations except 6(j) cases. The following information relating to the newly-devised multiple subject was keyed into the rough draft copy of the impending manual revision as ONI 63-1B:

"Multiple Subjects. If an investigation reveals that two or more persons, acting together, are involved or responsible - for example, the co-participants in a criminal offense, such as an assault or burglary - only one report should be prepared using one of the persons as a Subject, usually the ringleader or principal suspect. Just above the subject block the following words should be inserted: 'ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS LISTED ON PAGE 1(a).' On the page 1(a) the additional subjects should be listed with the duty station, place of employment, residence, and date and place of birth for each. This multiple subject concept, as delineated supra, eliminates the former 'master-slave' reporting procedures in all categories of cases except 6(j)."

It is expected that official notice of the multiple subject reporting procedure will be forthcoming shortly. We are merely giving you advance notice of an impending change.

HANK SCHULTZ MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

Perfect weather and a well-groomed Argyle Country Club, Silver Spring, Maryland, greeted thirty-four golfers who teed off in the 1965 edition of the Hank Schultz Memorial Golf Tournament held on the 28th of September. With Rear Admiral Rufus L. TAYLOR, Director of Naval Intelligence and former Director of Naval Intelligence VADM R.L. FROST, USN (Ret) leading the way, the golfers found the course to their liking with numerous low scores attesting to the superb conditions. After lustily-stroked golf balls had snuggled into cups (and all divots had been replaced) Dan RANKIN from the Security Policy Branch of 921K was adjudged overall winner of the tournament by touring this championship course with a 3 over par 75. For his golfing prowess, Mr. RANKIN's name will be inscribed on the Hank Schultz Memorial trophy, which is permanently on display at the U.S. Naval Counterintelligence Support Center. Other trophies went to VADM FROST who turned in the low net card and Jack LYNCH who carted off the second low net trophy. Captain Jack O. JOHNSON, whose round included a 73-foot birdie putt, was runner-up in the low gross category and was presented with the second low gross trophy. Other prizes ranging from a golf umbrella to golf balls were awarded to Captain H.P. LYON (Op-923P); CDR Bill CLARK (Op-921E); LTJG Charlie THEISEN; Leo THOMAS, (NDW); Joe OULAHAN; Dennis USREY; Joe BRANT; E.B. DUFFEE; L.E. GINGELL; Ty ALEXANDER (5ND); and Con TUZA.

Gratified by the success of this tournament, the golf committee is contemplating the scheduling of a similar tournament in the spring of 1966. With an eye toward wider fairways and fewer traps and hazards, it is sincerely hoped that the next tournament will draw a larger number of participants from the Districts and ensure the wide acknowledgment and continuing success of the Hank Schultz Memorial Golf Tournament.

WEAPONS NOTES

With the procurement and distribution of the new .357 Magnum revolvers, ONI has become the second Federal investigative agency to provide this type of weapon to Special Agent personnel. A number of other Federal investigative agencies and some local law enforcement groups have recently expressed interest in acquiring similar weapons.

ONI INSTRUCTION 8381.1 pertains to the assignment, accounting, and responsibility for the care and maintenance of the new .357 revolvers. All Special Agent personnel should become familiar with the provisions of this instruction. The new .357 revolvers have been distributed with a supply of both right and left hand holsters. It is essential that a holster be properly blocked and maintained to permit proper use, enhance safety, and prevent excessive wear to finish and moisture damage to the weapon it contains. Cartridge pouches provided with the new weapons should also be blocked and treated, both for convenience in use and to prevent corrosion of cartridges that may remain in the pouch for an extended period. The following procedure is outlined as a suggested method for blocking, treating, and maintaining holsters and cartridge pouches. Such a procedure, or its equivalent, should be accomplished prior to extended storage of a revolver in a holster and before gun use with an untreated holster results in wear or damage to the blued finish.

Blocking Steps

1. Soak both holster and cartridge pouch in plain water for a minimum of one hour until the leather is thoroughly wet and softened; warm water hastens the soaking process and aids in soaking out the residue of tanning chemical in the leather.
2. After applying a liberal protecting coat of gun oil to the entire surface of the revolver, wrap the gun in a thin film of plastic sheet or similar waterproof material. Plastic sandwich bags or other commercial food wrapping material are satisfactory for this purpose. Carefully fold the wrapping material around the gun so that the bulk of the wrapping does not add lumps which may interfere with blocking the holster to the exact shape of the gun.
3. Insert the wrapped gun into the freshly-soaked holster and loosen the screw which secures the adjustable leather retaining strip of the holster. Work the softened leather by hand, molding it so that it forms closely to the contours of the gun. With the gun remaining in the holster, allow the holster to dry for a period of about one to three days, depending on local

humidity and temperature, until the leather has completely dried and is hardened into shape. During the drying period, occasionally inspect the leather to insure that it remains closely shaped to the gun contours. When completely dry, the holster has been "blocked." The gun and its wrap may now be removed from the holster, and should be wiped dry, cleaned, and re-oiled as necessary to avoid rust.

4. A similar "blocking" of the cartridge pouch may be accomplished, except that it is usually not necessary to wrap cartridges placed in the pouch as the leather dries. Six .357 cartridges should be used to block the pouch; a .38 Special cartridge is not the same size as a .357 cartridge.

Treating and Preserving the Leather

5. After the leather holster and cartridge pouch have been blocked and are thoroughly dry, a preservative should be applied to the leather. Neatsfoot oil is a commercial preservative available at modest cost, and is recommended for this purpose. A small swab or cloth may be used to apply the preservative and rub it into the leather and an old toothbrush or similar item may be used to apply preservative to the inside of the holster where the hand cannot reach. CAUTION: Do not apply preservative in excessive amounts or the leather will become soft, spongy, and lose its "blocked" form. A safe procedure is to apply moderate amounts of preservative evenly to both sides of the leather, rubbing in the preservative oil until the leather takes on an even, darker shade and a rich appearance. After initial treatment, allow the leather to absorb the preservative for a period of one to three days and then repeat the treatment, using a lesser amount of preservative for the second application. Between the first and second applications of preservative it is advisable to leave the gun in the holster and the cartridges in the cartridge pouch in order to retain the blocked shape of the leather.

6. After the second treatment with preservative, the leather retaining strip and set screw of the holster should be adjusted and tightened to the proper tension. First, loosen the set screw just enough to allow the leather retaining strip to work back and forth with a little force exerted on the retaining strip. Next, with the gun in the holster, hold the retaining strip in against the gun trigger guard with moderate tension and tighten the set screw. Proper adjustment of the retaining strip and set screw has been reached when the holster, containing the gun, will just support and prevent the gun dropping out as the holster is held upside down without any hand pressure supporting the gun. Do not tighten the retaining strip with excessive pressure against the gun trigger guard, or too much force will be required to withdraw the gun from the holster in use. The gun should now come free of the holster, in use, when grasped and withdrawn with moderate force but it should not "hang up" or otherwise interfere with the draw. Also, running, falling, or various physical positions will not allow the gun to fall out of the holster under normal circumstances if the retaining strip secures the gun with proper tension.

7. Most leather preservatives tend to dry out after some period, depending on local conditions, and additional applications of Neatsfoot oil or other preservative will be required from time to time. Holsters and cartridge pouches should be examined every three to six months, when stored and not in regular use, and preservative applied as warranted by the condition of the leather. The danger in allowing leather to dry out is that the leather will acquire some moisture content, particularly under increased humidity, and such moisture will attack and rust gun finish and parts. Where guns are stored in holsters, considerable rust damage can result from untreated or infrequently treated leather. Proper leather treatment is as important to good gun maintenance as is proper cleaning and lubrication of the gun parts and finish.

Holster Lubrication

8. Additional insurance against excessive wear and rust of the blued-steel finish of the gun may be obtained by holster lubrication. For this purpose, after completing the second treatment (step 5, above) of the leather with preservative, a lubricant should be applied to the inside of the holster. A variety of commercial preparations are available for such use. One excellent lubricant is RIG containing silicone compound additive, available at most gun shops; other satisfactory lubricants are ordinary vaseline, vaseline and graphite, and Neatsfoot and graphite. Lubricant should be applied to the leather evenly and in very moderate amounts, taking care to coat the leather that is in contact with the gun muzzle and front sight, since these are points of wear to the gun finish. An old tooth brush or other suitable aid is useful in applying lubricant where the hand cannot reach inside the holster. Care should be taken in applying lubricant so that parts of the clothing in contact with the holster, in normal use, do not become grease-stained.

9. Lubrication of the holster also aids by reducing friction of the gun against the holster during the draw. Cartridge pouch interiors may be similarly coated with lubricant grease in order to reduce the risk of corrosion when cartridges are stored in the pouch for an extended period. Any necessary re-application of lubricant should be accomplished when the leather is periodically treated with preservative.

TECHNICAL TACTICS

The Technical Division (NCISC-26) has, among other responsibilities, the task of providing technical support to ONI field activities. It should be noted that, under existing instructions, ONI field activities are responsible for the budgeting and procurement of positive electronic investigative aids for their own use. However, from time to time NCISC has distributed certain items of equipment to selected field activities when funds were available and a need for such equipment was made apparent.

Just as it makes little sense to retain such equipment at field office locations where there is little or no need for its use, in view of the monetary investment, it is also impractical to retain electronic investigative equipment that is obsolete, inoperative, or in poor repair. Operable equipment should be assigned to field offices where the greatest need for the equipment exists; it is essential that agent personnel qualified in the use and maintenance of such equipment are also assigned to field offices where such equipment is located. The "Tech man," that is, the agent in a field office who has received formal training in the use of electronic investigative aids, should exercise field officer supervision and maintenance of the equipment. As opportunity permits, other agent personnel should be field-trained in the use and maintenance of the equipment. Some degree of familiarity with electronic investigative aids is considered to be part of the professional qualifications expected of all ONI Agents.

Field office personnel should accomplish periodic review of their needs and the status of equipment on hand, and should make this information available to the Officer in Charge of the DIO or NCISA. Equipment that is obsolete or beyond economical repair should be locally surveyed or referred to NCISC-26 for disposal. Equipment that is in need of repair should be locally repaired, if appropriate, or the matter referred to NCISC-26 for assistance in obtaining repair services.

A formal course of instruction in the use of positive electronic investigative aids is conducted at NCISC, Arlington, Virginia; this class is convened for a period of two to three weeks once each year. Special Agents who have some academic or experience background in electronics or who have demonstrated aptitude for the use of electronic investigative equipment may desire to acquire such formal training. Their desire should be made known to the Officer in Charge of the DIO or NCISA for consideration toward nomination to attend the Electronics Training Course. With a view to preparation for such class attendance, individual review or study of two Navy Training Course texts can provide valuable assistance. These texts, NAVPERS 10086-A (Basic Electricity) and NAVPERS 10087-A (Basic Electronics) are available without charge at many Naval Reserve Training Centers, other naval installations, and from the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Notes to Tech Men:

Battery operated equipment powered by non-rechargeable dry cells should be shelved with batteries removed to prevent leaking and possible damage to equipment. In the case of rechargeable dry cell equipment, batteries must be kept charged; there may not be time to charge batteries when the equipment is needed. Many rechargeable dry cells can remain "on charge," plugged into an AC power outlet, when stored on the shelf, without damage to the battery or equipment. Rechargeable batteries allowed to fully discharge are usually damaged and unsuitable for further use.

Additional or replacement magnetic tape for use with the Stenotape recorder, a component of the KELCOM kit, is commercially available in most areas. When purchasing such tape, specify 0.5 Milar tensilized tape in three-inch reels. Larger reels of this tape may also be rewound onto Stenotape reels, with shorter tape lengths for permanent storage spliced and stored on larger reels.

Some potted microphone-preamplifier units which have a flexible rubber or plastic covering are highly vulnerable to damage. An example of such a potted unit is the one distributed by ONI in recent years for field activity use in connection with the Applied Research Corporation Model ARP-100 listening post (LP). Experience has shown that rough handling or insertion of the potted unit into confined spaces will damage the unit if sufficient pressure is applied to cause the front of the rubber pod to flex. The damage becomes apparent when the potted unit fails to pick up sound and is apparently "dude"; a common symptom of damage may be observed at the ARP-100 LP when the milliammeter reading is significantly over 1.5 milliamps instead of the usual 1.2 to 1.5 milliamps, with the potted unit connected to the LP. The usual cause of potted unit failure, described above, is a broken wire leading from the pre-amp to the microphone. This type of damage can be repaired by field activity personnel under normal circumstances. Repair procedure is:

1. With a small sharp blade, open up the rubber pod by cutting lengthwise from the front, or microphone end, about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the distance to the base. Peel back the rubber pod in the same way that you would peel out a banana slit on one side only. This will expose, in order, the small microphone at the front, the underlying fiber packing, and the larger mass of hardened potting material containing the pre-amp. Two leads of insulated fine wire may be seen emerging from the potting material, and these two wire leads connect to solder points on the microphone. The common cause of potted unit failure is that one or both of these two wire leads has broken at or near the solder points on the microphone.
2. If broken wire leads are determined to be the cause of failure, remove the fiber packing under the microphone, dress the wire for soldering, and resolder the wire. If the wire is resoldered directly to the microphone solder connection point, care should be exercised to avoid excessive solder which will spill over the connection point onto the microphone case; an extremely small amount of solder is required. It is recommended that low-temperature solder and a small low-temperature soldering iron be used to avoid heat damage; use of a heat sink may help to avoid such damage. Care should also be taken to avoid unnecessary flexing of the microphone lead wires, since they are brittle and break easily, and are difficult to splice onto substitute lead wires.
3. Before reclosing the rubber pod, test the repair unit by connecting it to the LP to ensure that it functions properly. If it works satisfactorily, replace the fiber packing under the microphone, roll the rubber covering back

into place, and secure the covering. Avoid placing any tension on the two microphone lead wires; removal of a part of the fiber packing may assist in repositioning the microphone without tension on the wires. A small amount of rubber cement or potting compound, if available, may be applied to the cut edges of the rubber pod and to provide filler within the pod to replace fiber packing and give support to the microphone. A winding of electrician's tape will resecure the rubber pod in position around the unit and provide closure of the pod except at the microphone aperture. Finally, examine the microphone pinhole to assure that it is not blocked by rubber cement, potting compound, or other foreign material. If necessary, use a common pin or other sharp object to remove any material blocking the pinhole. CAUTION: Do not insert any object into the microphone pinhole, as this may damage the microphone beyond repair.

In event that sophisticated electronic investigative equipment or techniques are required for use in connection with a specific investigation, and when technically qualified personnel at a field activity have determined that the field activity does not have the capability to provide such investigative aids, technical support may be obtained from NCISC-26. Any request for such support should be forwarded via the Officer in Charge of the DIO or NCISA and should set forth justification for the request, the nature of the investigative technical problem, and other details sufficient to permit evaluation of the matter. It is expected that technically trained Special Agent personnel at field activities will be able to advise Officers in Charge when field capabilities are not sufficient to fulfill a requirement, and that they can further provide general information to Officers in Charge concerning the nature of technical equipment and personnel support available from NCISC-26.

RECENT INTERESTING CASES

DIO-5ND documents a case of a Marine command beset by allegations that members of the command were using narcotics. A command-authorized search was productive as the agent discovered in the locker of a LCPL a substance, later analyzed as marijuana. The investigating agents managed to preserve this evidence even though the suspect attempted to destroy the marijuana and flee the scene at the time of the search. During subsequent interrogation, the suspect admitted that he purchased the marijuana for \$100 from a civilian in California while on leave and transported it back to his duty station. He insisted that he made the purchase on behalf of numerous individuals within the command, and that he had distributed portions of the narcotic to several of his companions upon his return. Subject further admitted that he was a user of marijuana and implicated eight companions as either having smoked the substance in his presence or having accepted the marijuana from him. Investigation and interrogation of personnel implicated by subject resulted in positive admissions of their use of the narcotic. On the basis of this successful investigation, a General Court-Martial awarded subject a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction to the rank of private (E-1), and confinement for 12 months and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

DIO-6ND reports details of an investigation into the circumstances of a pre-dawn looting of three stores partially damaged by fire at Pensacola, Florida, wherein two enlisted men of a helicopter training squadron appeared to be criminally involved. The suspects, an airman, and a seaman apprentice, had been observed bringing a heavy bundle into the local USO Club at 0340 in the morning, and taking it into the locker room. A subsequent inspection by the night attendant of the locker rented by one of the enlisted men disclosed a variety of merchandise identified later by two of the merchants as having been taken from their burned out stores. The culprits executed sworn statements admitting that they had entered the damaged premises only "out of curiosity" and then could not resist the temptation of removing items of clothing, shoes, nudist magazines, shirts, cigars, soap and a pen and pencil set which they took to the USO Club and cached in a locker. The estimated value of the stolen goods approximated \$200.00. An ironic development in the case occurred the day after one of the offenders admitted to his looting thefts, for at this time he received a letter from his mother informing him that he had just inherited \$45,000.00! This windfall, however, did not deter the Commanding Officer from sentencing him to 20 days' correctional custody and forfeiture of \$25.00 a month for two months.

DIO-6ND, in synthesizing another case of interest, comments as follows:

"Cultivating and harvesting marijuana in their backyard proved to be an unprofitable enterprise for two U.S. Civil Service employees (clerk-typists) of the Charleston Naval Shipyard - a married couple - as the result of an investigation conducted jointly by ONI Special Agents, with local authorities and an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics. A sharp-eyed informant provided the tip which led to the search and seizure of 73 stems of the growing plant, and approximately a quarter of a pound of marijuana (value: \$1,000.00) the suspects had processed and cached in their home. Interrogated after taken into custody, they readily admitted that one of them (the husband) had been a former narcotic addict but that he had 'kicked the habit'; that although they had grown the weed primarily for their own consumption, some 'had been given to friends'; and that besides smoking it, cooking recipes had been tried with the weed as a flavoring herb, with considerable success. 'A spiced cake his wife had baked was real good,' the husband said, '(it) really put you in the clouds.' Both individuals were held for trial on \$4,000.00 bonds; their case is pending in General Sessions Court at Charleston, S.C."

DIO-9ND submits as a befitting epilogue to the "interesting cases" section the following anecdotes relating to "cranks" and "crank letters":

"Like other intelligence agencies, DIO-9ND receives its fair share of crank letters from mentally unbalanced persons and in some instances voluminous files containing letters from the same person over the

"years are developed. Recently a rambling letter of 120 pages was received from a Chicago resident who, with some insight, signed off by saying that she could go on writing forever. Her letter was followed by a personal visit to the Office.

"Most of the letters received are illogical and make little sense, but occasionally a well written specimen is received and discloses its true nature only by internal contradictions. The Intelligence Branch of DIO-9ND reviews all crank correspondence and maintains a file of the letters' authors for future reference; however, if the letters contain any threats or obscenities, they are referred to the U.S. Postal Inspector for appropriate investigation.

"A commanding officer of a Naval Reserve Officer Training Unit at a midwestern university recently referred a four-page document to this Office that he had received from a person who walked into his office. From all appearances the circumstances suggested that the person may be a crank, but the document was written in the form of what appeared to be a Coast Guard communication log describing in detail an operation in the Pacific area. This document is currently being checked for authenticity.

"It is not uncommon for emotionally disturbed persons to appear in person and complain of receiving radio transmissions through the fillings of their teeth. Another Federal intelligence agency reported such a walk-in. After listening sympathetically to the complainant and after drawing an analogy to the gasoline truck dragging a chain to discharge static electricity, they were able to placate the individual by encouraging her to affix a chain of paper clips to the hem of her skirt."

DIRECTIVES OF INTEREST

The following Notices and Instructions are among those recently published which will be of interest to Agents in the field:

ONI NOTICE 12000 of 23 September 1965, Subj: Administration of Contract Agent Personnel in the U.S. Naval Counterintelligence Support Group, Pacific. (Provides guidance for the transfer of records and information for those agents being assigned to duty in components of the NAVCINT-SUPPGRUPAC organization.)

ONI NOTICE 8370 of 14 September 1965, Subj: Carrying of Firearms of Agent Personnel. (Notifies addressees of the necessity of directing Agents and Special Agents selected for basic training at the U.S. Counterintelligence Support Center to carry with them the firearms issued individually in accordance with ONI INSTRUCTION 8370.2.)

ONI INSTRUCTION 8381.1 of 26 August 1965, Subj: .357 Magnum Revolvers. (Directs instructions pertaining to the assignment, accounting, and responsibility for the care and maintenance of the newly-issued .357 Magnum revolvers; disposal of old weapons; and establishment of a 357 ammunition allowance.)

ONI INSTRUCTION 5520.76A of 4 August 1965, Subj: Mail Covers. (Promulgates current instructions under which mail covers may be initiated and establishes procedures for requesting such service from the Post Office Department.)

LEGAL NOTES

A recent General Court-Martial case decided by a Navy Board of Review upheld the conviction of a serviceman for failure to obey a lawful General Order in violation of Article 92, UCMJ; specifically in that he failed to obey the provisions of Article 1216, U.S. Navy Regulations, by not reporting to proper authority an offense against the UCMJ which he had witnessed. The fact that the validity of Article 1216 in this setting has been judicially upheld is of interest from an investigative point of view. An example of applicability would be during the interview of a reluctant or hostile witness, not himself a participant in the offense under investigation, but who through misplaced loyalty, a desire not "to become involved," or some other motivation, refuses to disclose information concerning an offense. A reminder of the responsibility placed upon him by the aforesaid Article 1216 may provide a sufficient, and perfectly proper, inducement for him to make the desired disclosure. Should the interviewee, himself, have been involved in the offense, Article 31, UCMJ, would, of course, be overriding. Article 31, however, is a safeguard against self-incrimination only; it does not convey a right not to incriminate others. The opposite is true, as illustrated by this case. There is a positive duty on persons in the Naval service to report to proper authority all offenses committed by other persons in the Naval service which may come under their observation. (US v. BOROFF, NCM 65 873 decided 21 July 1965).

Another Board of Review decision of recent interest involved a command authorized search. The particular issue presented went to the limitations which may be imposed on delegation of the Commanding Officer's authority to direct a search. The case in question concerned an enlisted man convicted of possession of marijuana. Certain evidence had been seized from the locker of the accused on the basis of a search authorized by the provost marshal of the activity on authority duly delegated to him by the Commanding Officer. The Board in reviewing the matter discussed various cases in point from the Federal Courts as well as in Court of Military Appeals decisions. In concluding that "there is no doubt that a Commanding Officer may delegate to a subordinate the general power to authorize searches in appropriate cases," it cited cases showing that such power of delegation is not an absolute and unreasoning one, but must be exercised reasonably and

impartially. It drew an analogy between the Commanding Officer's role in authorizing a search to that of a magistrate in civil life in that in this respect the Commanding Officer is exercising a "judicial" function. In so doing he is bound by essentially the same rules as his civilian counterpart; that is, probable cause to believe that the things to be seized are on or within the premises to be searched. The fundamental philosophy behind the requirement for issuance of a search warrant is succinctly stated in one of the Federal cases cited by the Board as being "...so that the evidence in the possession of the police may be weighed by an independent judicial officer whose decision, not that of the police may govern whether liberty or privacy is to be invaded." (underscoring supplied) (Jones v. U.S. 80 S.Ct. 725).

Applying this reasoning in the instant case, the Board of Review held that while the power of the Commanding Officer to authorize searches in proper cases is clear and may be duly delegated within military command channels, such power is a "judicial" function and thus may not be placed in the hands of a police officer. In this case, specifically, delegation to the provost marshal, a law enforcement officer, was held to be invalid and the search authorized by him thus unlawful. (U.S. v. TAYLOR, NCM 65 597, decided 27 July 1965).

In seeking permission to conduct a command authorized search, therefore, agents should be aware of the foregoing and respectfully question any such purported authorization which may come from a provost marshal, security officer, or other officer in a primarily law enforcement position.

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

CRIME - Any wrong which the Government deems injurious to the public at large and punishes through judicial proceedings in its own name.

MALICE - A wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse or which the doer knows will injure another; a willful disregard of the rights of others.

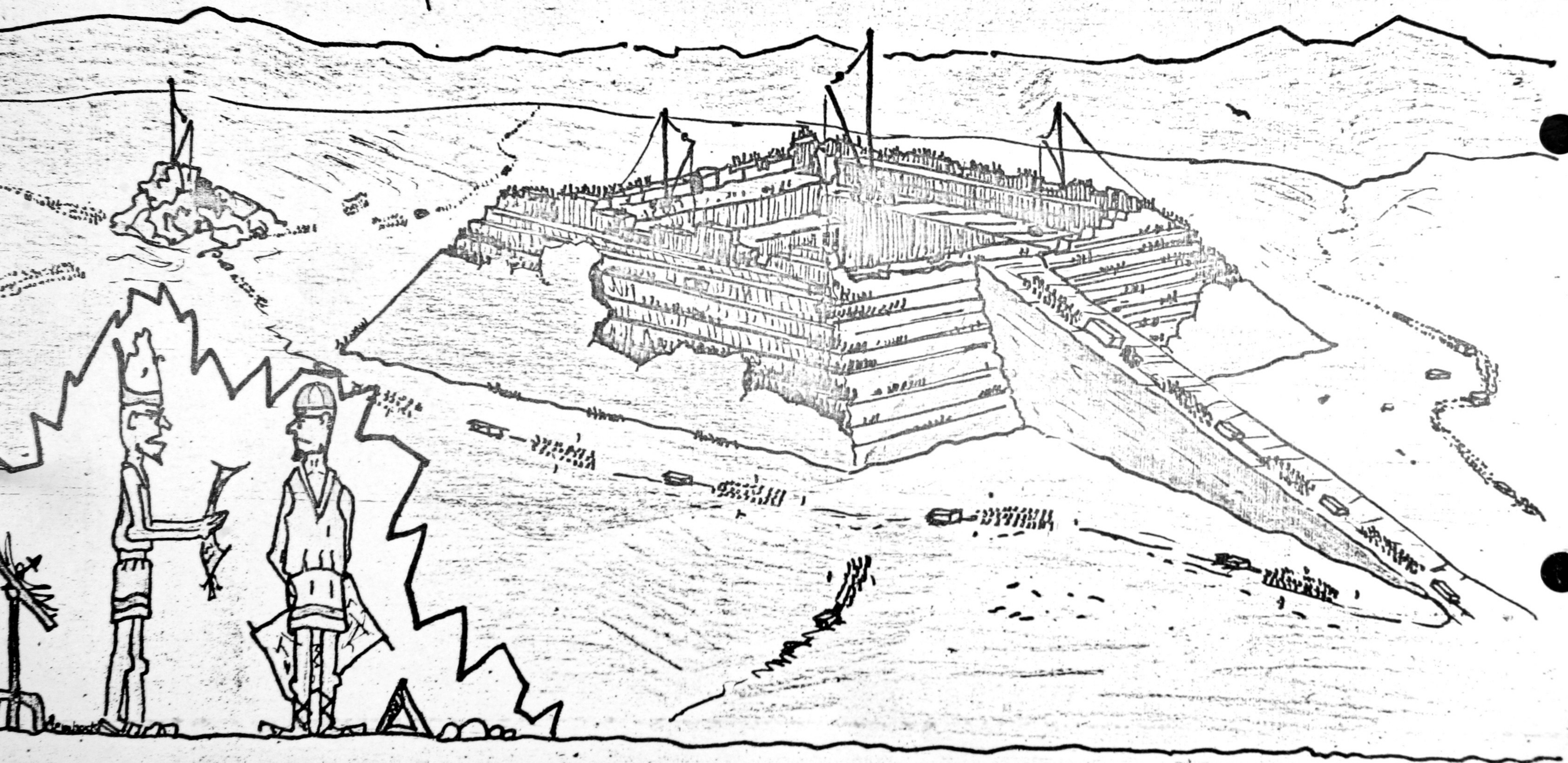
WANTONLY - A licentious act of one toward another without regard to the rights of the latter; consists of reckless, unrestrained excess.

WILLFULLY - Implies a bad purpose or a willingness to do an act knowingly and with evil design.

FELONIOUSLY - "With criminal intent"; "with deliberate evil intent."

KNOWINGLY - SCIENTER - That state of mind which exists when the accused person is in possession of facts under which he is aware that he cannot do a particular act lawfully but nevertheless proceeds to do it; excludes unwitting or uncscious participation in a criminal offense.

NEGLIGENTLY - Consists in neglect to observe caution in the performance of an otherwise lawful act or in culpable failure to perform a duty; gross or wanton recklessness in exposing others to danger.



"... Originator requests an EDC..."