

TRUMAN, Harry S., President of the United States; b. Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884; s. John Anderson and Martha Ellen (Young) T.; ed. pub. schools, Independence, Mo.; student Kansas City Sch. of Law, 1923-25, **Field Arty. Sch. (Fort Sill, Okla.)** 1917-18; m. Bess Wallace, June 28, 1919; 1 dau., Mary Margaret. Regan with The Kansas City Star, 1901; timekeeper for railroad contractor, 1902; with the National Bank of Commerce and Union National Bank, Kansas City, 1903-05; operated family farm, 1906-17; judge Jackson County Court, 1922-24, presiding judge, 1926-34; elected to U.S. Senate from Mo., 1934, re-elected 1940; served as chmn. Special Com. to Investigate Nat. Defense Program; elected vice pres. of United States, Nov. 7, 1944, and took office, Jan. 20, 1945; **succeeded to presidency on death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Apr. 12, 1945**, elected President of the U.S., November 2, 1948. Served as 1st lt., Battery F, and capt., Battery D, 129th Field Arty., 35th Div., U.S. Army, World War I; participated in Vosges operations, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, A.E.F.; discharged as major, May 1919; col. Field Arty., U.S. Army Res. Corps, since 1927. Baptist. Mason (past grand master, Mo.). Home: Independence, Mo. Address: The White House, Washington, D.C.

RAMEY, Roger Maxwell (rā'mē), air force ofcr.; officer; b. Emblem, Tex., Sept. 9, 1905; s. Marvin Logan and Mae B. (Williams) R.; ed. N. Tex. State Teachers Coll., 1921-24; B.S., U.S. Mil. Acad., 1923; m. **Margaret H. Miller**, Nov. 9, 1929. Commd, 2d Lt., 1928; promoted through grades to **maj. gen., 1948; comdg. gen., V Bomber Command; chief of staff, XXI Bomber Command; comdg. gen., XX Bomber Command, 58th Bomb Wing, Task Group 1.5 (Crossroads Project), 8th Air Force.** Decorated D.S.M. with oak leaf cluster, D.S.C., Legion of Merit, D.F.C., Commendation Ribbon. Home: 1014 W. Hickory St., Denton, Tex.

RAMM, H(ans) Henry, lawyer; born Chicago, Dec. 2, 1905; s. Ernst Ludwig and Elisa Magdalen (Fornbo) R.; A.B. magna cum laude, U. of Minn.,



National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

November 21, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V5

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your November 8, 2000, Freedom of Information Act Request (NW01-0125) about UFO letters transferred to the Secret Service by President Eisenhower, and the policy on UFO documents being sent by President Eisenhower or the White House.

The Secret Service correspondence files in our custody only go to the year 1950, and the documents in which you are interested were dated 1954, 1956, and 1957. However, our index to the correspondence goes to 1971. In the index I located the enclosed information on Mr. Stringfield. I was unable to locate any information on Mr. Knowles or Mr. Van Tassel. I suggest you contact the Secret Service directly. The address is, I believe, United States Secret Service, Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC, 20223

For policy on documents being sent by President Eisenhower or the White House, I suggest you contact Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, 200 Southeast Fourth Street, Abilene, KS 67410 (785-263-4751).

We do not consider this response a denial under the Freedom of Information Act because the records in our custody do not include the information you requested. If you consider this an adverse response, you may appeal by writing to the Deputy Archivist (ND), National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, 20740-6001, and explain why you think our search does not meet the requirements of the FOIA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne T. De Cesar".

WAYNE T. DE CESAR
Archivist, Civilian Records
Textual Archives Services Division

CO-2-18,398
7017 Britton Ave.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
1 ltr 12-17-51

1. STRINGFIELD, LEONARD H.
CIVILIAN RESEARCH, INTER-
PLANETARY FLYING OBJECTS

3. 111
5555

4. FLYING SAUCERS

9. CRIFO

12. CRIFO

Subject asks the Jros to make Air Force files
available to him so that he can prove "flying
saucers" are actually "Interplanetary Flying Objects"

November 8, 2000

National Archives & Records Administration
Mary Ronan, FOIA Officer
Seventh St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear FOIA Officer:

This is a request filed under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that documents containing the following information be provided to me:

I would like Secret Service Records RG 87 that would include UFO letters transferred to the Secret Service by President Eisenhower. These letters would include the two transferred letters identified by the enclosed transfer sheets and also a letter dated May 25, 1957 from George Van tassel and three other individuals sent to President Eisenhower. I would like any other document that would describe the policy on UFO documents being sent by Eisenhower or the White House.

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am an individual seeking information for personal use and not for commercial use. I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$ 10.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8
204-269-8940

CG-2-18, 398
7017 Britton Ave.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
1 ltr 12-17-51

1. STRINGFIELD, LEONARD H.
CIVILIAN RESEARCH, INTER-
PLANETARY FLYING OBJECTS

2. ~~111~~ 111 4. FLYING SAUCERS
~~3553~~ 3553

5. CRIFO 12. CRIFO

Subject asks the Bros to make Air Force files
available to him so that he can prove "flying
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National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

November 21, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V5

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your November 8, 2000, Freedom of Information Act Request (NW01-0125) about UFO letters transferred to the Secret Service by President Eisenhower, and the policy on UFO documents being sent by President Eisenhower or the White House.

The Secret Service correspondence files in our custody only go to the year 1950, and the documents in which you are interested were dated 1954, 1956, and 1957. However, our index to the correspondence goes to 1971. In the index I located the enclosed information on Mr. Stringfield. I was unable to locate any information on Mr. Knowles or Mr. Van Tassel. I suggest you contact the Secret Service directly. The address is, I believe, United States Secret Service, Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC, 20223

For policy on documents being sent by President Eisenhower or the White House, I suggest you contact Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, 200 Southeast Fourth Street, Abilene, KS 67410 (785-263-4751).

We do not consider this response a denial under the Freedom of Information Act because the records in our custody do not include the information you requested. If you consider this an adverse response, you may appeal by writing to the Deputy Archivist (ND), National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, 20740-6001, and explain why you think our search does not meet the requirements of the FOIA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayne T. De Cesar".

WAYNE T. DE CESAR
Archivist, Civilian Records
Textual Archives Services Division



National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

November 21, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V5

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your November 5, 2000, Freedom of Information Act Request (NW01-0127) about the movements, schedule, and actions of President Eisenhower, and the Secret Service activities for the date of February 19 and 20, 1954

I examined the Secret Service records in our custody relating to the Protection of the President, but was unable to locate records on President Eisenhower. I suggest you contact the United States Secret Service, Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20223 or the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, 200 Southeast Fourth Street, Abilene, KS 67410 (785-263-4751).

We do not consider this response a denial under the Freedom of Information Act because the records in our custody do not include the information you requested. If you consider this an adverse response, you may appeal by writing to the Deputy Archivist (ND), National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, 20740-6001, and explain why you think our search does not meet the requirements of the FOIA.

Sincerely,

WAYNE T. DE CESAR
Archivist, Civilian Records
Textual Archives Services Division

November 5, 2000

National Archives & Records Administration
Mary Ronan, FOIA Officer
Seventh St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear FOIA Officer:

This is a request filed under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that documents containing the following information be provided to me:

I would like Secret Service Records RG 87 that describe the movements, schedule, and actions of President Eisenhower, and the Secret Service activities for the date of Feb 19 and 20, 1954

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am an individual seeking information for personal use and not for commercial use.

I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$ 10.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8
204-269-8940



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20373-5802

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Branch
950 H Street, N.W., Suite 3000
Washington, D.C. 20373-5802

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

SEP 16 2000

File Number: 20000653

Dear Requester:

This letter is intended to acknowledge the receipt of your recent Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts request received by the United States Secret Service on September 13, 2000, for information pertaining to Eisenhower (Secret Service logs).

The following checked items apply to your request:

- ☐ Your request constitutes a third party request, and without a properly notarized release from each individual, we can neither confirm nor deny the existence of investigatory information pertaining to the person named in your request.
- ☐ Your request is too broad in scope, or did not specifically identify the records which you are seeking. Records must be described in reasonably sufficient detail to enable Secret Service employees who are familiar with the subject area to locate records without placing an unreasonable burden upon the component agency. Whenever possible, a request should include specific information about each record sought, such as the date, title or name, author, recipients, and subject matter of the record. The Freedom of Information Act does not require an agency to either create new records, answer questions posed by requesters, or attempt to interpret a request that does not identify specific records.
- ☐ In view of the fact that you have stated that the subject of your request is deceased, we require some type of affirmation of his/her death, such as a copy of a death certificate or an obituary column. This is required in order to protect the privacy rights of third parties who are the subject of such requests. Without the above affirmation of death, we can neither confirm nor deny the existence of information pertaining to the person named in your request.
- ☐ In order to facilitate our searching procedures, please furnish your complete name, date of birth, place of birth, and any additional identifying data which would assist us in locating records responsive to your request. In the case of a third party request, please furnish the aforementioned information for the third party.
- ☒ The Secret Service requires that an individual seeking access to personal records through the mail, must provide a written request which includes both an original signature and a notarized statement attesting to their identity. The official certification of an individual's identity is necessary to ensure that an individual's file is not sent to an unauthorized third party. An individual's request for information pertaining to himself/herself is processed under both the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts to afford maximum access to records.
- ☐ Your request did not include a firm agreement to pay for costs that may be incurred in filling your FOIA request. As a commercial use requester, you are assessed charges which recover the full direct cost of searching, reviewing, and duplicating the records sought. Search and review fees are assessed at the basic salary rate of the employee, plus 16 percent. Duplication fees are assessed at the cost of \$.20 per page. You may state an upper limit you

are willing to pay to fulfill your request, but it cannot be less than \$25.00. In addition, we may recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records, even if there is ultimately no disclosure or records.

☐ Your correspondence did not include a firm agreement to pay for costs that may be incurred in filling your FOIA request. Please refer to the enclosed Department of the Treasury regulations [31 CFR 1.5(c)] implementing certain provisions of the Freedom of Information Act of 1986, relating to the proper form for making a Freedom of Information Act request. Please note that there are seven elements which must be present, including that requesters state how the documents requested will be used. This information is necessary to establish your category of requester and to establish your eligibility for a fee waiver or reduced fees, if requested. If you decide to request a fee waiver, you must state the justification for such request. You may also state an upper limit that you are willing to pay, but it cannot be less than \$25.00. In addition, we may recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records, even if there is ultimately no disclosure or records.

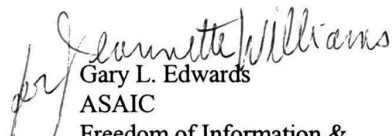
☐ Your correspondence did not include a firm agreement to pay for duplication costs that may be incurred in filling your FOIA/PA request. An individual's request for information pertaining to himself/herself is processed under both the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts to afford maximum access to records. Under the Privacy Act, individuals are charged only duplication fees with the first 100 pages provided at no cost. Duplication fees over 100 pages are assessed at the cost of \$.20 per page. You may state an upper limit that you are willing to pay, but it cannot be less than \$25.00. To assist you in preparing a proper request, we are enclosing a copy of that portion of the Department of the Treasury regulations [31 CFR 1.26(d)] implementing certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, relating to the proper form for making a Privacy Act request.

☐ Other:

This is not a denial of your request. Upon receipt of a perfected request, a search of files will be conducted. You will then be advised as to the status of your request.

Please use the file number indicated above in all correspondence with this office. Please note that failure to respond within 60 days of the above date will result in the administrative closure of your file.

Sincerely,


Gary L. Edwards
ASAIC
Freedom of Information &
Privacy Acts Officer

Enclosure(s):

- ☒ Treasury Freedom of Information Guidelines
- ☒ Treasury Privacy Act Guidelines

HOW TO MAKE A PRIVACY ACT REQUEST
Department of the Treasury Regulation

31 CFR Subtitle A;
Part 1, Subpart C -
Privacy Act

§ 1.26

(d) *Format of request.* (1) A request for notification of whether a record exists shall:

(i) Be made in writing and signed by the person making the request, who must be the individual about whom the record is maintained, or such individual's duly authorized representative (See § 1.34);

(ii) State that it is made pursuant to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a or these regulations, have marked "Privacy Act Request" on the request and on the envelope;

(iii) Give the name of the system or subsystem or categories of records to which access is sought, as specified in "Privacy Act Issuances" published by the Office of the Federal Register and referenced in the appendices to this subpart;

(iv) Describe the nature of the record(s) sought in sufficient detail to enable Department personnel to locate the system of records containing the record with a reasonable amount of effort. Whenever possible, a request for access should describe the nature of the record sought, the date of the record or the period in which the record was compiled.

(v) Provide such identification of the requester as may be specified in the appropriate appendix to this subpart; and

(vi) Be addressed or delivered in person to the office or officer of the component indicated for the particular system or subsystem or categories of records the individual wishes access to, as specified in "Privacy Act Issuances" published by the Office of the Federal Register and referenced in the appendices to this subpart. Assistance in ascertaining the appropriate component or in preparing a request for notification may be obtained by a written request to this effect addressed as specified in Appendix A of this part, as the address for the Departmental Offices for "Request for notification and access to records and accountings of disclosures".

(2) A request for access to records shall, in addition to complying with paragraph (a)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section:

(i) State whether the requester wishes to inspect the records or desires to have a copy made and furnished without first inspecting them;

(ii) If the requester desires to have a copy made, state the firm agreement of the requester to pay the fees for duplication ultimately determined in accordance with (31 CFR 1.7) Subpart A of this title, unless such fees are waived pursuant to that section by the system manager or other appropriate official as indicated in the appropriate appendix to these regulations; and

(iii) Comply with any other requirement set forth in the applicable appendix to this subpart or the "Notice of Records Systems" applicable to the system in question. Requesters are hereby advised that any request for access which does not comply with the foregoing requirements and those set forth elsewhere in this Subpart C, will not be deemed subject to the time constraints of this section, unless and until amended so as to comply. However, components shall advise the requester in what respect the request is deficient so that it may be processed. This section applies only to records which are contained in a system of records and which are in the possession or control of the component. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (d) and (f)).

(e) *Requests for records not in control of component.* (1) Treasury employees shall make reasonable efforts to assist an oral requester to ascertain to which office or officer a written request should be sent. When the request is for a record which is not in the possession or control of any component of the Department of the Treasury, the requester shall be so advised.

(2) Where the record requested was created by a Department or agency other than the Department of the Treasury or a component of the Department and has been classified (e.g. National Defense or Intelligence Information) or otherwise restrictively endorsed (e.g. Office of Personnel Management records of FBI reports) by such other Department or agency, and a copy is in the possession of a component of the Department of the Treasury, that portion of the request shall be referred

to the originating agency for determination as to all issues in accordance with the Privacy Act. In the case of a referral to another agency under this paragraph, the requester shall be notified that such portion of the request has been so referred and that the requester may expect to hear from that agency.

(3) When information sought from a system manager or other appropriate official in the Department of the Treasury includes information furnished by other Federal agencies not classified or otherwise restrictively endorsed, the system manager or other appropriate official receiving the request shall consult with the appropriate agency prior to making a decision to disclose or not to disclose the record. The decision as to whether the record shall be disclosed shall be made, in the first instance by the system manager or other appropriate official maintaining the record. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (d) and (f)).

(f) *Date of receipt of request.* A request for notification or access to records shall be considered to have been received for purposes of this subpart on the date on which the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section have been satisfied. Requests for notification or access to records and any separate agreement to pay shall be stamped or endorsed with the date of receipt by the receiving office. The latest of such stamped dates will be deemed to be the date of receipt of the request for the purposes of this subpart. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (d) and (f)).

(g) *Notification of determination—(1) In general.* Notification of determinations as to notification of whether a record exists or as to whether to grant access to records requested will be made by the officers designated in the appendices to this subpart. The notification of the determination shall be mailed within 30 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays) after the date of receipt of the request, as determined in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section. If it is not possible to respond within 30 days, the designated officer shall inform the requester, stating the reason for the delay (e.g. volume of records requested).

scattered location of the records, need to consult other agencies, or the difficulty of the legal issues involved) and when a response will be dispatched. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (d) and (f)).

(2) *Granting of access.* When it has been determined that the request for access will be granted—(i) and a copy requested; such copy in a form comprehensible to the requester shall be furnished promptly, together with a statement of the applicable fees for duplication; and (ii) and the right to inspect has been requested, the requester shall be promptly notified in writing of the determination, and when and where the requested records may be inspected. An individual seeking to inspect such records may be accompanied by another person of such individual's choosing. The individual seeking access shall be required to sign the required form indicating that the Department of the Treasury is authorized to discuss the contents of the subject record in the accompanying person's presence. If, after making the inspection, the individual making the request desires a copy of all or a portion of the requested records, such copy in a form comprehensible to the individual shall be furnished upon payment of the applicable fees for duplication. Fees to be charged are as prescribed by 31 CFR Part 1, Subpart A, § 16. Fees shall not be charged where they would amount, in the aggregate, to less than \$3.00. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (d) and (f)).

(3) *Requirements for access to medical records.* When access is requested to medical records, including psychological records, the responsible official may determine that such release could have an adverse effect on the individual and that release will be made only to a physician authorized in writing to have access to such records by the individual making the request. Upon receipt of the authorization the physician will be permitted to review the records or to receive copies of the records by mail, upon proper verification of identity. (See 5 U.S.C. 552a (f) (3)).

(4) *Denial of request.* When it is determined that the request for notification of whether a record exists or access to records will be denied (whether in whole or part or subject to conditions or exceptions), the person making the request shall be so notified by mail in accordance with paragraph (g)(1) of this section. The letter of notification shall specify the city or other location where the requested records are situated (if known), contain a statement of the reasons for not granting the request as made, set forth the name and title or position of the responsible official and advise the individual making the request of the right to file suit in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a (g)(1)(B).

SYSTEMS OF RECORDS (USSS)

United States Secret Service (USSS)
USSS .001—Administrative Information System
USSS .002—Chief Counsel Record System
USSS .003—Criminal Investigation Information System
USSS .004—Financial Management Information System
USSS .005—Freedom of Information Request System
USSS .006—Non-Criminal Investigation Information System
USSS .007—Protection Information System
USSS .008—Public Affairs Record System
USSS .009—Training Information System
USSS Appendix A

HOW TO MAKE A FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Department of the Treasury Regulations Title 31 -- Money and Finance: Treasury Subtitle A -- Departmental Offices

31 CFR Subtitle A;
Part 1, Subpart A -
Under 5 U.S.C. 552,
as Amended:

§ 1.5

(c) *Form of request.* In order to be subject to the provisions of this section, the following must be satisfied.

(1) The request for records shall be made in writing, signed by the person making the request, and state that it is made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or these regulations. A request for records shall also state how the documents released will be used (See § 1.7(a)).

The Departmental components may determine from the use specified in the request that the requester is a commercial user. A commercial use request refers to a request from or on behalf of one who seeks information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made. Moreover, where a component of the Department has reasonable cause to doubt the use to which a requester will put the records sought, or where that use is not clear from the request itself, components should seek additional clarification before assigning the request to a specific category.

(2) The request shall identify whether the requester is an educational institution, non-commercial scientific institution, or representative of the news media subject to the fee provisions described in § 1.7.

(i) These categories of requesters are defined as follows:

(A) *Educational institution.* This refers to a preschool, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of graduate higher education, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of professional education, and an institution of vocational education, which operates a program or programs of scholarly research.

(B) *Non-commercial scientific institution.* This refers to an institution that is not operated on a "commercial" basis as that term is referenced in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, and which is operated solely for the

purpose of conducting scientific research the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(C) *Representative of the news media.* This refers to any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public. The term "news" means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public. Examples of news media entities include television or radio stations broadcasting to the public at large, and publishers of periodicals (but only in those instances when they can qualify as disseminators of "news") who make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public. These examples are not intended to be all-inclusive. Moreover, as traditional methods of news delivery evolve (e.g., electronic dissemination of newspapers through telecommunications services), such alternative media would be included in this category. In the case of "freelance" journalists, they may be regarded as working for a news organization if they can demonstrate a solid basis for expecting publication through that organization, even though not actually employed by it. A publication contract would be the clearest proof, but components may also look to the past publication record of a requester in making this determination.

(3) The request must be addressed to the component that maintains the record. The request should be sent to the component at its proper address. Both the envelope and the request itself should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Request," and addressed to the appropriate component. See the appendices to this subpart for the office or officer to which requests shall be addressed for each component. A requester in need of guidance in defining a request or determining the proper component to which a request should be sent may write to Disclosure Branch, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20220. Requests for certain historical records must be directed to National

Archives in accordance with its regulations;

(4) The request must reasonably describe the records in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;

(5) The request must set forth the address where the person making the request wants to be notified about whether or not the request will be granted;

(6) The request must state whether the requester wishes to inspect the records or desires to have a copy made and furnished without first inspecting them; and

(7) The request must state the firm agreement of the requester to pay the fees for duplication, search, and/or review as may ultimately be determined in accordance with § 1.7, or request that such fees be reduced or waived and state the justification for such request (see § 1.7(d)). The requester shall be promptly advised of the estimate of fees due and asked to agree to pay this amount, when:

(i) The initial request does not state a firm agreement to pay fees, but instead places an upper limit on the amount the requester agrees to pay, and this upper limit exceeds the limitations in § 1.7(a) (for example, the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time are furnished without charge, etc.), and is likely to be lower than the fees ultimately estimated to be due; or

(ii) The request is determined to be for a commercial use; or

(iii) The requester asks for an estimate of the fees to be charged; or

(iv) When the estimated fee is below \$250 but above the upper level set by the requester; or

(v) Whenever the estimate is above \$250 whether or not an upper level is set.

Where the initial request includes a request for reduction or waiver of fees, the responsible official shall determine whether to grant the request for reduction or waiver in accordance with § 1.7(d) of this part and notify the requester of this decision. If the decision results in the requester being liable for all or part of the fees normally due, ask the requester to agree to pay the amount so determined. The requirements of this paragraph (c) will

§ 1.5

not be considered met until the requester has explicitly agreed to pay the fees applicable to the request for records, if any, or has made payment in advance of the fees estimated to be due, see § 1.7(f).

(d) *Reasonable description of records.* (1) The request for records must describe the records in reasonably sufficient detail to enable the Department of the Treasury employees who are familiar with the subject area of the request to locate the records without placing an unreasonable burden upon the component. Whenever possible, a request should include specific information about each record sought, such as the date, title or name, author, recipients, and subject matter of the record. In addition, if the request seeks records pertaining to pending litigation, the request should indicate the title of the case, the court in which the case was filed, and the nature of the case. If a component determines that the request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the requester shall be given an opportunity to refine the request. Such opportunity may, where desirable, involve a conference with knowledgeable Department of the Treasury personnel. The reasonable description requirement shall not be used by officers or employees of the Department of the Treasury as a device for improperly withholding records from the public.

(2) The Department of the Treasury will make every reasonable effort to comply fully with all requests for access to records subject only to any applicable exemption set forth in § 1.2(c). However, in any situation in which it is determined that a request for voluminous records would unduly burden and interfere with the operations of a component, the person making the request will be asked to be more specific and to narrow the request. In addition, the person making the request will also be asked to agree on an orderly procedure for producing the requested records in order to satisfy the request without adversely affecting agency operations.

§1.7 Fees for services.

(a) *In general.* (1) This fee schedule is applicable uniformly to all components of the Department of the Treasury and supersedes fee schedules published by any component of the Department. Specific levels of fees are prescribed for each of the following categories of requesters. (Requesters are required to identify what category they belong to in their initial request in accordance with § 1.5(c)).

(i) *Commercial use requesters.* These requesters are assessed charges which recover the full direct costs of searching, reviewing, and duplicating the records sought. Commercial use requesters are entitled to neither two hours of free search time nor 100 free pages of reproduction of documents. Moreover, when a request is received for disclosure that is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester, the Department is not required to consider a request for a waiver or reduction of fees based upon the assertion that disclosure would be in the public interest. The Department may recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records even if there is ultimately no disclosure of records. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(ii) *Educational and non-commercial scientific institution requesters.* Documents shall be provided to requesters in this category for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages. To be eligible, requesters must show that the request is made under the auspices of a qualifying institution and that the records are not sought for a commercial use, but are sought in furtherance of scholarly (if the request is from an educational institution) or scientific (if the request is from a non-commercial scientific institution) research. Requesters eligible for free search must reasonably describe the records sought.

(iii) *Requesters who are representatives of the news media.* Documents shall be provided to requesters in this category for the cost of reproduction alone, excluding charges for the first 100 pages. Requesters eligible for free search must reasonably describe the records sought.

(iv) *All other requesters.* Requesters who do not fit any of the categories described in this subsection shall be charged fees that will recover the full direct cost of searching for and reproducing records that are responsive to the request, except that the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time shall be furnished without charge. The Department may recover the cost of searching for records even if there is ultimately no disclosure of records. Requests from record subjects for records about themselves filed in the Department's systems of records will continue to be treated under the fee provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 which permit fees only for reproduction. Requesters must reasonably describe the records sought.

(2) *Definition of search, duplication, and review.* The search, duplication, and review services for which fees shall be charged in accordance with the category of requester are defined as follows:

(i) *Search.* The term "search" includes all time spent looking for material that is responsive to a request, including page-by-page or line-by-line identification of material within documents. Searches may be done manually or by computer using existing programming.

(ii) *Duplication.* The term "duplication" refers to the process of making a copy of a document in order to respond to a FOIA request. Such copies can take the form of paper copy, microform, audio-visual materials, or machine readable documentation (e.g., magnetic tape or disk), among others.

(iii) *Review.* The term "review" refers to the process of examining documents located in response to a commercial use request to determine whether any portion of any document located is permitted to be withheld. It also includes processing any documents for disclosure, e.g., doing all that is necessary to excise them and otherwise prepare them for release.

(3) *Aggregating requests.* When the Department or a component of the Department reasonably believes that a requester or group of requesters is attempting to break a request down into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, the agency shall aggregate any such requests and charge accordingly.

(4) *Publications available for sale through the Government Printing Office.* While certain publications which are available for sale through the Government Printing Office may be placed on the shelves of the reading rooms and similar public inspection facilities, such publications will not be available for sale there. Persons desiring to purchase such publications should contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. However, copies of pages of such publications may be obtained at those facilities in accordance with the schedule of fees set forth in paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) *When fees are charged.* (1) No fee will be charged for monitoring a requester's inspection of records.

(2) Fees shall be charged in accordance with the schedule contained in paragraph (g) of this section for services rendered in responding to requests for records, unless any one of the following applies:

(i) Services were performed without charge;

(ii) The cost of collecting a fee would be equal to or greater than the fee itself; or,

(iii) The fees were waived or reduced in accordance with paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section.

(c) *Services performed without charge.* The heads of components of their delegates are authorized to determine, under the rulemaking procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553, which classes of records under their control may be provided to the public without charge, or at a reduced charge.

(d) *Waiver or reduction of fees.* (1) Fees may be waived or reduced on a case by case basis in accordance with this paragraph by the official who determines the availability of the records, provided such waiver or reduction has been requested in writing. Fees shall be waived or reduced by this official when it is determined, based upon the submission of the requester, that a waiver or reduction of the fees is in the public interest because furnishing the information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(2) Normally no charge shall be made for providing records to Federal, state or foreign governments, international governmental organizations, or local governmental agencies or offices.

(3) Appeals from denials of requests for waiver or reduction of fees shall be decided in accordance with the criteria set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section by the official authorized to decide appeals from denials of access to records. Appeals shall be addressed in writing to such official within 35 days of the denial of the initial request for waiver or reduction and shall be decided promptly.

(4) Appeals from an adverse determination of the requester's category as described in § 1.5(c)(1) and provided in § 1.5(h)(1) shall be decided by the official authorized to decide appeals from denials of access to records and shall be based upon a review of the requester's submission and the component's own records. Appeals shall be addressed in writing to such official within 35 days of the component's determination of the requester's category and shall be decided promptly.

(e) *Avoidance of unexpected fees.* In order to protect the requester from unexpected fees, all requests for records shall state the agreement of the requester to pay the fees determined in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section and qualified by the limitations in paragraph (a) of this section or state the amount which the requester has set as an acceptable upper limit he or she is willing to pay to cover the costs of processing the request.

(1) When the fees for processing the request are estimated by the component of the Department of the Treasury to exceed the limit set by the requester, and that amount is less than \$250, the requester shall be notified of the estimated costs. In addition, the requester shall also be given an opportunity to reformulate the request in an attempt to reduce fees and still provide the requester with the documents sought.

(2) When the requester has failed to state a limit and the costs are estimated to exceed \$250.00 and the relevant component has not then determined to waive or reduce the fees, a notice shall be sent to the requester. This notice shall:

(i) Inform the requester of the estimated costs;

(ii) Extend an offer to the requester to confer with personnel of the relevant component of the Department of the Treasury in an attempt to reformulate the request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet the needs of the requester.

(3) When the Department or a component of the Department acts under paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section, the administrative time limits of 10 working days from receipt of initial requests and 20 working days from receipt of appeals from initial denial plus extensions of these time limits will begin only after fees have been paid or a request reformulated.

(f) *Form of payment.* (1) Payment shall be made by check or money order payable to the order of the Treasury of the United States or that relevant component of the Department of the Treasury.

(2) The Department of the Treasury reserves the right to request prepayment after a request is processed and before documents are released.

(3) When costs are estimated or determined to exceed \$250, the Department shall notify the requester of the likely cost and obtain satisfactory assurance of full payment where the requester has a history of prompt payment of FOIA fees or require a requester to make an advance payment of the entire fee before continuing to process the request in the case of requesters with no history of payment.

(4) If a requester has previously failed to pay a fee in a timely fashion (i.e. within 30 days of the date of the billing), the requester shall be required to pay the full amount owed plus any applicable interest (31 U.S.C. 3717), and to make an advance payment of the full amount of the estimated fee before the Department begins to process a new request or the pending request. Whenever interest is charged, the Department shall begin assessing interest on the 31st day following the day on which billing was sent. Interest will be at the rate prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717. In addition, the Department will take all steps authorized by the Debt Collection Act of 1982, including administrative offset pursuant to 31 CFR part 4, disclosure to consumer reporting agencies and use of collection agencies, to encourage repayment.

(g) *Amounts to be charged for specified services.* The fees for services performed by the relevant component of the Department of the Treasury shall be imposed and collected as set forth in this paragraph. Should services other than those described be requested and rendered, appropriate fees shall be established by the head of the relevant component of the Department, or a delegate, and such fees shall be imposed and collected, but subject to the constraints imposed by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A).

(1) *Copying records.* All requesters, except commercial requesters, will receive the first 100 pages duplicated without charge. Absent a determination to waive fees, a component shall charge requesters as follows:

(i) \$.15 per copy of each page, up to 8½×14", made by photocopy or similar process.

(ii) Photographs, films, and other materials—actual cost of reproduction.

(iii) Other types of duplication services not mentioned above—actual cost.

(iv) Records may be released to a private contractor for copying and the requester will be charged the actual cost of duplication charged by the private contractor.

(2) *Search services.* Educational and non-commercial scientific requesters and members of the news media shall not be charged for any search time. Other requesters, who are not commercial requesters, shall not be charged for the first two hours of search time. Components shall charge for search services consistent with the following:

(i) *Searches other than for computerized records.* The Department shall charge for records at the salary rate(s) (i.e. basic pay plus 16 percent) of the employee(s) making the search. However, where a single class of personnel is used exclusively (e.g., all administrative/clerical, or all professional/executive), an average rate for the range of grades typically involved may be established. This charge shall include transportation of personnel and records necessary to the search at actual cost.

(ii) *Searches for computerized records.* Actual direct cost of the search, including computer search time, runs, and the operator's salary. The fee for computer printouts will be actual costs.

(3) *Review of records.* The Department shall charge commercial use requesters for review of records at the initial administration level at the salary rate(s) (i.e. basic pay plus 16 percent) of the employee(s) making the review. However, when a single class of personnel is used exclusively (e.g., all administrative/clerical, or all professional/executive), components may establish an average rate for the range of grades typically involved.

(4) *Inspection of documents.* Fees for all services provided will be charged whenever a component must make copies available to the requester for inspection.

(5) *Other services.* Other services and materials requested which are not covered by this part nor required by the FOIA are chargeable at the actual cost to the Department. This includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Certifying that records are true copies;

(ii) Sending records by special methods such as express mail, etc.



Canada Customs
and Revenue Agency

Agence des douanes
et du revenu du Canada

Technology Centre
Ottawa ON K1A 1A2

November 23, 2000

Account Number
621 545 441

GRANT R CAMERON
649 SILVERSTONE AVE
WINNIPEG MB R3T 2V8

Dear Sir:

Re: Form T1135 for 1999

We are returning the Form T1135, "Foreign Income Verification Statement", that you filed. The information you provided was not complete. Before we can finish our processing, we need the following information:

Please complete : The type of property , the total cost of the investments and in which country are they located ?

Please return a copy of this letter with the completed form.

If you need more information regarding this matter, contact Denise Charron at (613) 946-0426. Please note that we will accept collect calls.

Yours sincerely,

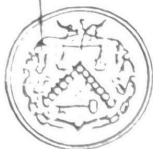
Denise Charron
Information Returns Processing

Enclosure

Canada

Ottawa Technology Centre
875 Heron Road
Ottawa ON K1A 1A2

Local: (613) 946-0426
Long Distance: 1-800-334-3831
Fax: (613) 941-3533



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

REFER TO FILE NO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: U. E. Baughman, Chief, U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Assignment of Agents and Cost of Russian Trip

At the request of Mr. Hagerty, the following is a breakdown of estimated expenditures of the Secret Service for the forthcoming Russia-Japan trip, and an explanation of the necessity for assigning [] agents.

Washington to Moscow, USSR
Moscow to Leningrad, USSR
Leningrad to Novosibirsk, USSR
Novosibirsk to Rangoon, Burma
Rangoon to Vientiane, Laos
Vientiane to Bangkok, Thailand
Bangkok to Djakarta, Indonesia
Djakarta to Saigon, S. Vietnam
Saigon to Manila, Philippines
Manila to Tokyo, Japan
Tokyo to Honolulu, Hawaii
Honolulu to Juneau, Alaska
Juneau to Washington

When this request for supplemental funds was prepared no official information could be obtained as to the countries and cities to be visited during this trip, and in preparing the estimates it was anticipated that visits would be made to additional countries, based on previous experience. If additional

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MR 81-302 r 1

By SB MLE Date 9/4/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED

E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)(g)

Trans. letter 8/7/81

MLE Date 9/4/81

stops did develop at a later date for which we were not prepared, it would be too late in the year to submit a request for additional funds. The funds requested are specifically earmarked for this sole purpose and will not be expended otherwise.

If the estimated 12 countries were visited;

In the event some of the countries named are not visited, it will reduce the expenses and the number of agents making the trip. In the event a trip is made around the world from Washington to Moscow (not including other cities within Russia), to Tokyo, Manila, Honolulu, Juneau and return to Washington, the transportation costs would be approximately \$3,000 per agent compared with the \$4,392 requested in the original estimate for travel to 12 countries.

It should be pointed out that when traveling in the United States

W. H. Baughman





OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 11, 1960

CE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: U. E. Baughman, Chief, U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Assignment of Agents and Cost of South American Trip

At the request of Mr. Hagerty, the following is a breakdown of estimated expenditures by the Secret Service for the recent South American trip, and an explanation of the necessity for assigning agents:

Washington to San Juan)
San Juan to Brasilia)
Brasilia to Rio de Janeiro)

Rio de Janeiro to Sao Paulo)
Sao Paulo to Buenos Aires)

Buenos Aires to Santiago
Santiago to Montevideo
Montevideo to Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires to Piarco for refueling)
Piarco to San Juan)

San Juan to Phoenix
Phoenix to Washington



DECLASSIFIED

Authority MR 81-302 #1

By SL NLE Date 9/4/81

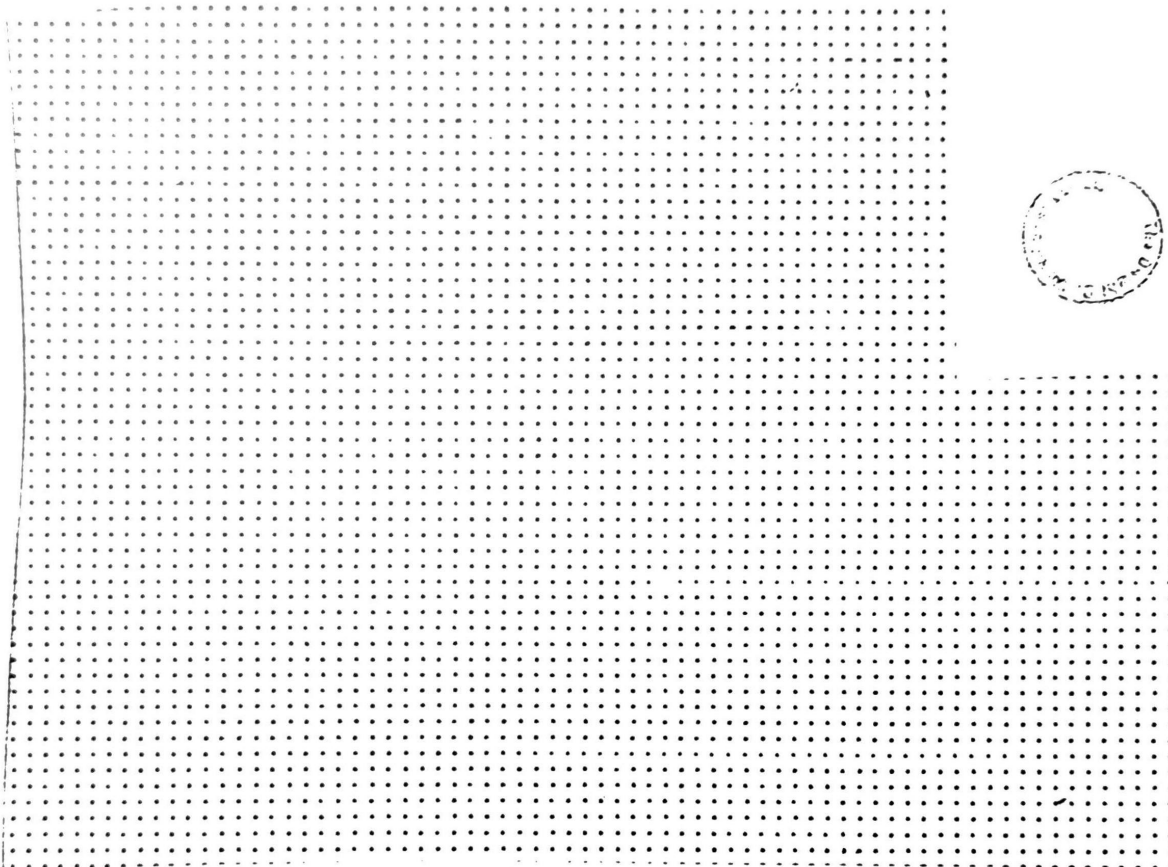
PORTIONS EXEMPTED

E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)(g)

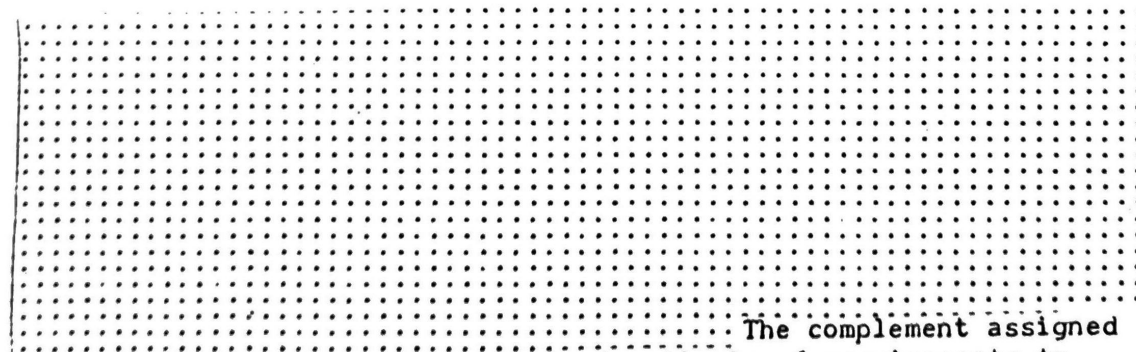
Treas. letter 8/7/81

NLE Date 9/4/81

It will be noted from the above that the funds requested were for expenses of [redacted] agents. This was the number determined to be necessary after the preliminary survey trip. Upon later consideration of requirements [redacted] agents were added bringing the total to [redacted]. Agents on this trip were assigned as follows:



Following conclusion of the visit to certain points on the itinerary [redacted] agents returned directly to the United States aboard commercial airlines.



The complement assigned to this trip was based upon our best estimate of requirements to carry out our security responsibilities.

At the time the supplemental funds were requested it was understood that the party would go to Phoenix, Arizona, direct from San Juan and return to Washington. This was changed after the request for additional funds had already been submitted.

The funds requested for this trip, as well as for the "Summit" and Russia trip, are expressly earmarked for this purpose. Any portion of the estimated amount not used for this purpose will not be expended.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "M. J. Baughman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the circular stamp.

November 2, 1956

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your letter. It came at a time when I needed it most and reacted like a tonic.

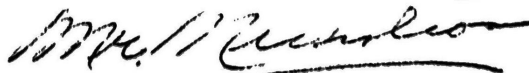
I took your advice and have followed the instructions of the doctors religiously and as a result I was able to leave the hospital, and at the present time I am at home going through the convalescing stage.

I didn't mind missing the opening game of the World Series but I do regret sitting on the bench during the last half of the campaign.

At first I thought the jig was up but when I saw you on television fighting for what you believe to be right I became convinced that I too, if it be the Lord's will, could carry on.

Thanking you once again for your letter of inspiration and hoping the good Lord continues to bless you and Mrs. Eisenhower in these critical and trying times.

Sincerely,



Henry J. Nicholson



B2

S.S. Subject Files Rogers DRE
Box 65

Secret Service
~~Confidential~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/1953

3/27/53

Memo for: Governor Adams

From: Roger Steffan

To complement the information contained in my memo dated March 19 regarding the White House police, a confidential report regarding the White House detail of the U. S. Secret Service has also been obtained and is attached. #

*Not sent to file
as of 8/4/53.*

Secret Service men work around the clock with 5 agents on duty all the time to cover the prescribed positions required, including the 3 men who drive official cars, a total of 30 men. The budget cost for personnel in 1953 is \$167,350 and about \$46,000 transportation and per diem.

I understand from Chief Baughman that a reduction in the uniformed personnel from 154 to 145 is under contemplation, but not at my suggestion.

Chief Baughman's invitation that I make the rounds of all the positions with him and Inspector Francis was accepted today. It is hard to see how the posts can be reduced under present-day conditions.

DECLASSIFIED	
Secret Service	
Authority	review 9/26/95
By	713 NLE Date 7/20/98



Urgent

CONFIDENTIAL

WHITE HOUSE DETAIL,
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

file 4 1953

The White House Detail of the United States Secret Service is a group of specially-trained men whose first responsibility is to protect the person of the President and the members of his family. Members of the Detail are on duty night and day, either in the White House or wherever the President may be in residence. Each agent understands that he is expected to sacrifice his own life, if necessary, to discharge his responsibility.

The first President to be safeguarded by the White House Detail was President Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded President William McKinley after the latter was killed at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. This assassination marked the third time in 37 years that a President of the United States had been murdered. This average of one assassination every 12 years was shameful compared to the records of the countries of Europe up to that time. During the 122 years between the signing of our Constitution and the killing of President McKinley, not one ruler of England, Germany or Spain was assassinated; France, Italy and Austria each escaped with a single victim, and Russia recorded only two instances. Although there were many attempts to assassinate European rulers during that time, they did not succeed because every head of a European state was given personal protection; but the President of the United States moved about freely without escort or bodyguard except, perhaps, at some public functions when members of the armed forces might provide a guard of honor.

After President McKinley's death, Congress decided to provide protection for President Theodore Roosevelt and his successors, and called upon the United States Secret Service to give that protection. The Secret Service was established in 1865 primarily to fight currency counterfeiting, but in 1901 it was practically the only general investigative agency in the Federal Government and its agents were frequently assigned to many other Executive departments for specialized duties, so it was not unusual that the Secret Service was chosen to perform the duty which it still considers its most important -- the protection of the President of the United States.

This responsibility was legally broadened June 23, 1913, to include the person of the President-elect, and on June 12, 1917, the members of the President's immediate family. Authority for the Secret Service protection is set out in Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 3056, as amended.

DECLASSIFIED	
Secret Service	
Authority	review 9/26/95
By	TB NLE Date 7/20/98



Number of Agents

The number of agents assigned to the White House Detail has varied from its inception, and many old records which might have revealed information about the complement of agents in past years have been destroyed in accordance with the Retirement and Disposition of Records Program of the Federal government.

Based on recollections of older members of the Secret Service, it is estimated that the first White House Detail, protecting President Theodore Roosevelt, consisted of two or three agents. Apparently they did not work on regularly-scheduled shifts, but remained close to the President until he retired for the night. When the President traveled, the number of agents was increased to five or six.

The number of agents on the Detail increased to about 10 during World War I.

It cannot be definitely determined when regularly-scheduled shifts were established for the Detail, but they were in effect during the administration of President Calvin Coolidge. At that time there were about 12 agents on the Detail, one of whom was assigned to Mrs. Coolidge and another to one of the President's sons.

The Detail gradually grew in size through the administrations of President Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1939, for example, there were 16 agents and two supervisors, working seven days a week with no days off. In 1940 arrangements were made to provide days off, and the Detail increased to about 22.

When the United States entered World War II it was considered advisable to assign extra men to the protection of the President, and the Detail operated with 10 men on each of three shifts, with three supervisors and four drivers, for a total of 37 men.

Now, in 1953, there are eight agents on each of three shifts, working the prescribed five-day week. In addition, there is a Special Agent in Charge and two other agents who perform supervisory duties and make advance security surveys, and three men who drive the official cars, for a total of 30 men. With time off for annual and sick leave, and two regular days off, each shift therefore operates with an average of five agents to cover that number of posts.

Duties

The White House Detail protects the President and members of his family in Washington, in transit, or wherever they may be.



The effectiveness of this protection depends, to a great extent, upon the effectiveness of the preparations made for it beforehand, since the best protection results from the elimination of chances. Because a condensed summary of instructions on this subject would not adequately show the great care that is taken in the interests of the President's safety, there is attached to this memorandum a copy of Chapter VI of the U. S. Secret Service Manual, which is issued to every special agent of the Secret Service. Chapter VI has to do entirely with Presidential protection and security duties.

It will be noted that mention is made in this Chapter of a separate Manual for the White House Detail. Accordingly, a copy of the White House Detail Manual is also attached.

It would be appreciated if these two attachments were treated as strictly confidential, for obvious reasons. They are the only copies of this information in the hands of persons other than members of the Secret Service.

It will be seen that, unlike the White House Police, who are required to stand on fixed posts around the Executive Mansion and its grounds, White House Detail agents are required to move whenever the President moves, whether in and around Washington or to some distant city. The White House Police have no authority outside the District of Columbia, a restriction which does not apply to Secret Service agents, nor are the White House Police charged with the protection of the person of the President. Their function, as defined by law, is to protect the White House and its grounds (Title 3, U. S. Code, Sec. 61).



Qualifications and Training

Special agents selected for the White House Detail must meet all Civil Service requirements governing Secret Service appointees, and each man is carefully investigated before appointment. Except for three or four older men kept on the Detail because of their past experience and the value of their counsel and guidance, members of the Detail are young men in first-class physical condition. They are investigators who receive specialized training in such subjects as protective techniques, history of assassinations and protection, hand-to-hand combat, crowd and mob psychology, dealing with psychopathic persons, techniques of identification and visitor control, fire-fighting, first aid, handling of explosives, judo, disarming, A-B-C (atomic, biological, chemical) warfare, and the use of firearms. Members of the Detail must be proficient in the use of shotguns, riot guns, submachine guns and small arms. In addition to qualifying in target shooting, they are required to qualify over a so-called "practical course" involving moving targets and requiring quick thought and quick action.

Each member of the Detail is cautioned to be tactful, courteous, discreet and close-mouthed at all times, keeping uppermost in his mind that whatever he sees or hears incidental to his work, regardless of its nature or importance, is to be treated as though he had never seen or heard it.

As experience is gained in security work, members of the Detail are trained to make the important advance protective surveys described in the Secret Service Manual.

At varying intervals White House Detail agents are transferred to Secret Service field offices as investigators, and selected agents from field offices are assigned to the White House Detail, thus assuring a major complement of qualified young men at all times.

The Secret Service considers the protection of the President and members of his family its most important duty and its greatest privilege. Everything possible is done to perform this duty efficiently, thoroughly, and with a dignity commensurate with the tremendous importance of the task.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNCLASSIFIED

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-14,672

TYPE OF CASE Protective Survey	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION INITIAL REPORT Performers - Spot Check
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 11-18 to 11-19-53	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent E. C. Lawrence		

DETAILS

Reference is made to Office Memorandums from Protective Research Section, Chief's Office, file # CO-2-14,672, and dated November 17 & 18, 1953.

As directed, a name-check was made of the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee of the following persons prominent in the entertainment world. The check was negative with the exceptions as reported below:

Lucille Ball - born August 6, 1911, at Butte, Montana
 Desi Arnaz - born in 1917 - Santiago, Cuba
 William Frawley - born in 1893 - Burlington, Iowa
 Jane Frohman aka Jane Froman - born November 10, 1911, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Rex Harrison - born March 5, 1908 - Huyton, England
 Helen Hayes - aka Helen Brown - aka Mrs. Charles MacArthur - born Oct. 10, 1900, in Washington, D. C.
 Ethel Merman aka Ethel Zimmerman - born January 16, 1909 - Astoria, N. Y.
 Lili Palmer aka Mrs. Rex Harrison - born May 27, 1917 - Posen, Germany
 Richard Rodgers - born June 28, 1902 - New York City, N. Y.
 Oscar Hammerstein II - born July 12, 1895 - New York City, N. Y.
 Vivian Vance
 Eddie Fisher
 Thelma Ritter
 Jackie Robinson
 Herb Shriner
 William Warfield
 Walter Cronkhite
 Ben Grauer
 Ken Murray

JACKIE ROBINSON:

Author of "Jackie Robinson", recommended reading by Daily Worker for December 19, 1948, page 11 -- Magazine Section.

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Washington	COPIES Orig. & lcc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>E. C. Lawrence</i> SPECIAL AGENT E. C. Lawrence	DATE 11-19-53
		APPROVED <i>James M. Beary</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE James M. Beary	DATE 11-19-53

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-51800-1

Mentioned as a writer of a statement in behalf of Paul Robeson -- Daily Worker August 3, 1949, page 1.

Received award "United Negro & Allied Veterans of America" mentioned in Daily Worker for June 2, 1947, page 12 (Honorary New York State Commander -- Daily Worker, May 25, 1947, page 8) (Member of National Advisory Board).

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II:

Signer of statement protesting against Hollywood investigations by House Un-American Activities Committee -- mentioned in New York Times - December 5, 1947 -- page 30.

Sponsor of East Coast Freedom From Fear Committee (to raise funds for defense of 10 Hollywood witnesses) -- Mentioned in Daily Worker for March 4, 1948, page 13.

Plaintiff in legal suit against ban on alleged Communist scenarists mentioned in PM June 2, 1948, page 9 (representing Authors League of America) (President).

Writer of apologetic letter to the Daily Worker -- mentioned in Daily Worker for October 25, 1948, page 13 (no further information concerning text of letter).

Signer of Call to Join Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., September 23, 1946, (Call America Crusade to End Lynching) Information taken from handbill titled "Shall This Be The Symbol of American Liberty" -- no further information.

Mentioned by New York Times, November 5, 1948, page 29, as having filed suit against Hollywood film producers dismissing Communists.

HELEN HAYES:

Signer of statement against barring Paul Robeson - mentioned in Daily Worker - April 25, 1947, page 12.

National sponsor of Medical Aid Division of the Spanish American Refugee Campaign (information from blank letterhead addressed New Haven, Conn., and dated November 16, 1939.

Chairman, Local Committee, Rockland County, New York, American Society for Russian Relief -- USA -- USSR -- 1941-1946, page 6.

LUCILLE BALL:

Signer of statement for Committee for the First Amendment.

Speaker on "Hollywood Fights Back" broadcast, October 26, 1947 -- ABC program.

Signer of statement attacking Committee on Un-American Activities -- mentioned in Peoples Daily World for October 29, 1947, page 3.



It was noted by the reporting agent that the file drawer under the name Lucille Ball contained a master index card, undated, with the notation that the files in this case have been removed to Los Angeles, California, by an "Executive Action."

BEN GRAUER:

Speaker at meeting of New York Progressive Citizens of America -- mentioned in Daily Worker for April 28, 1947, page 11 -- listed as having supported Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions - or National Citizens Political Action Committee (on mailing list).

Narrator at fashion show sponsored by Progressive Citizens of America, Womens' Division -- mentioned in Washington Daily News for July 7, 1947, page 5.

Signer of statement protesting "The Delay in Breaking Diplomatic Relations With Franco Spain" -- statement sponsored by Action Committee to Free Spain Now" -- mentioned in Daily Worker for June 17, 1946, page 2.

Initiating sponsor of Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, National Office. (Information from letterhead dated November 26, 1946, listing Grauer as Member of Board of Directors.

Sponsor of Artist Front to Win the War -- Information from program, Artist Front to Win the War, dated November 16, 1942, page 4.

WILLIAM WARFIELD:

(Singer) ("Showboat") (Negro)

Mentioned in Daily Worker for May 7, 1951, on page 11, commenting that he was to be honored at a brunch at Hotel Theresa on May 27, 1951, under sponsorship of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

INFORMATION:

The aforementioned organizations or publications mentioned in this report are on the Attorney General's list:

The Daily Worker
United Negro & Allied Veterans of America
The Committee for the Negro in the Arts

This list of names has been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Subversive Section) for an expeditious check in the files of that bureau, and the results will be included in the final report.

ECL:rgb



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

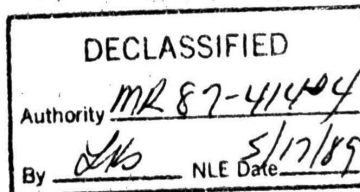
UNCLASSIFIED

ORIGIN Chief's Office		OFFICE Washington, D. C.	FILE NO. CO-2-14,672
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Survey	Pending	<u>INITIAL REPORT</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Performers - Spot Check	
Washington, D. C.	11-18 to 11-19-53		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
Special Agent E. C. Lawrence			
DETAILS			

Reference is made to Office Memorandums from Protective Research Section, Chief's Office, file # CO-2-14,672, and dated November 17 & 18, 1953.

As directed, a name-check was made of the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee of the following persons prominent in the entertainment world. The check was negative with the exceptions as reported below:

Lucille Ball - born August 6, 1911, at Butte, Montana
 Desi Arnaz - born in 1917 - Santiago, Cuba
 William Frawley - born in 1893 - Burlington, Iowa
 Jane Froman aka Jane Froman - born November 10, 1911, at St. Louis, Mo.
 Rex Harrison - born March 5, 1908 - Huyton, England
 Helen Hayes - aka Helen Brown - aka Mrs. Charles MacArthur - born Oct. 10, 1900, in Washington, D. C.
 Ethel Merman aka Ethel Zimmerman - born January 16, 1909 - Astoria, N. Y.
 Lili Palmer aka Mrs. Rex Harrison - born May 27, 1917 - Posen, Germany
 Richard Rodgers - born June 28, 1902 - New York City, N. Y.
 Oscar Hammerstein II - born July 12, 1895 - New York City, N. Y.
 Vivian Vance
 Eddie Fisher
 Thelma Ritter
 Jackie Robinson
 Herb Shriner
 William Warfield
 Walter Cronkwhite
 Ben Grauer
 Ken Murray



JACKIE ROBINSON:

Author of "Jackie Robinson", recommended reading by Daily Worker for December 19, 1948, page 11 -- Magazine Section.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 1cc	<u>E. C. Lawrence</u>	
Washington	2cc	SPECIAL AGENT <u>E. C. Lawrence</u>	11-19-53
		APPROVED <u>James M. Beary</u>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>James M. Beary</u>	11-19-53

The Author

William Baughman Papers
1933-1971
Prof. Nelder

Biography: W. B. Baughman (Urbanus Edmund Baughman, Jr.)
Former Chief of the U. S. Secret Service

Parents: Urbanus Edmund, Sr. and Alberta (Faunce) Baughman

Married: Ruth Louise Yessel of Philadelphia, Pa.
August 5, 1936

Children: Son, William Edmund, born April 8, 1943, in Philadelphia, Pa. Graduated 1966, from Florida State University, majoring in Criminology; then enlisted in U. S. Army; after three years honorably discharged as a 1st Lt.; now attending Sam Houston College studying for a M. A. Degree

Home: 306 Wayne Avenue, Pine Beach, N.J.

Education: Philadelphia Public Schools; University of Pennsylvania (evenings)

Mr. Baughman was born May 21, 1905 in Garden, N.J. He entered Government service December 7, 1927 as a Clerk-Stenographer with the U. S. Secret Service in Philadelphia, Pa., a position he held until January 1, 1931, when he was promoted to a Secret Service Agent.

Mr. Baughman has investigated many and various types of criminal cases while a member of the Secret Service; i.e., counterfeiting of U.S. paper money and coins, counterfeit postage stamps, forgery and counterfeiting of Government checks and bonds, thefts, murder, extortion and blackmail cases, hoarding of gold, and threats made against the President, as well as making advance surveys on trips made by the President, and in the physical protection of the Chief Executive.

Former Chief Baughman has held all titles but one in the Secret Service, having worked as a clerk, Agent, Special Agent in Charge, Supervising Agent and Chief, skipping only the post of Assistant Chief. His experience has been proportionately broad.

On November 29, 1948 Mr. Baughman was appointed Chief of the United States Secret Service. Up to this time he had arrested over a thousand persons. He was well trained in self-defense, but never shot at a fleeing criminal, knowing that the next day, or following days, he would apprehend him.

In December 1955 the National Civil Service League, a



non-partisan organization, selected Chief Baughman as one of the ten recipients of the League's First Annual Career Service Awards. The honored ten were chosen because they exemplified in an outstanding manner the highest characteristics of the public career service, competence, efficiency, character and continuity of service. He has received many other awards. Proof of his intense interest in efficient law-enforcement is found in the fact that he was a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a life member of the Chiefs of Police Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania, and a member of the Maryland Law Enforcement Officers Association. As a member of the Committee on the Suppression of Counterfeiting of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), he has taken an active role in conference of law-enforcement authorities in Europe to enlist their assistance in suppressing the counterfeiting of United States ^{currency} abroad. At the ICPO Vienna conference in 1956, Chief Baughman was elected first Vice-President of the Organization (Interpol).

Mr. Baughman retired as Chief on August 31, 1961, two years and three months before the assassination of President Kennedy.

At the time of his retirement Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon conferred the Department's most coveted honor -- the Exceptional Service Award, calling Baughman "one of the world's most successful law-enforcement officers."

Secretary Dillon remarked that Baughman demonstrated outstanding courage and voluntary risk of personal safety in the face of danger, and the development and improvements of methods and procedure which accomplished extraordinary results for the Treasury Department. He added: "The proof of how well you have done your job is clear; although they have been subjected to threats and even attacks, your distinguished charges have come through safe and unharmed."

Baughman was the 13th and last of the "Chiefs" in the Secret Service. His successor, James J. Rowley, after President Kennedy's assassination, became known as the "Director". The 13 Chiefs never lost a President.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Case File:			
1. Investigative Report (2 pages)	File No. CO-2-29.106	4/29/60	(B) & (C)
2. Telegram (2 pages)	To the President	n.d.	(C)
3. Memo (2 pages)	From U.E. Baughman, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, for the President <i>portions exempted from release</i>	3/11/60	(B)
4. Memo (3 pages)	From U.E. Baughman, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, for the President <i>portions exempted from release</i>	3/11/60	(B)
5. Investigative material (1 paragraph)		n.d.	(C)
6. Investigative Report (2 pages)	File No. CO-2-22.436	2/8/56	(B) & (C)

FILE LOCATION

EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61
(Ann Whitman File), "SECRET SERVICE REPORTS"

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

MJP
3/4/75

WHITE HOUSE FILE RECORD

Date of Communication: 5-9-54

Name of Correspondent: KNOX, Herbert B.
(Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Retired)

Address: Goodwin Road
East Eliot, Maine

Subject:

Enclosures:

Department or Agency: Secret Service

Suggested Action: Charge out. ~~XX~~
Further attention.



FINAL DISPOSITION:

Respectfully referred to the Secret Service

Date: 6-10-54

Wording of referral:

Merely referred.
For consideration.
For consideration and acknowledgment.
For consideration and appropriate handling.
For your information.

Letter has not been acknowledged.

"I loved seeing Henry Kissinger bust Haldeman's chops. One time Nixon's entourage was walking from their cars into a hotel. And being the supreme ass-kisser that he was, Haldeman was lugging in Nixon's bags. So Kissinger was walking past him when he stopped, and looking at Haldeman loaded down with suitcases and dripping with sweat, said in that imperious German accent, "Haldeman, you look like a bell hop."

But there were times when Nixon called upon the Secret Service to do his personal bidding and the agency had hopped to it. During his second term, Nixon admitted that the Service had bugged the phone of his brother, Donald, and had assigned agents to shadow his younger sibling. The White House said the wiretapping and surveillance were "related to the protective functions" of the Service. But the Service has no authority to protect a President's brother, who himself said that he'd never been explicitly told about the bugging. Nixon eventually admitted that he'd been worried about his brother's financial dealings with a free-wheeling Howard Hughes lieutenant who'd been indicted for tax evasion. The President had wanted to keep an eye on Donald, lest he embarrass the White House.

The Secret Service also snapped to when Nixon asked for protection for former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. For four months after Agnew pleaded no contest to income tax evasion, twenty-one agents continued to guard him, at a cost of more than \$100,000. Agnew and his guards were spending a sunny weekend at Frank Sinatra's Palm Springs estate when the General Accounting Office announced that protecting the out-of-work VP was a violation of the law. The Controller General ordered funds for Agnew's protection cut. Nevertheless, the Service said it would only comply if Nixon cancelled his request. Not eager for another fight, Nixon did. "It is revolting that a penny of public funds should be spent on this impenitent felon as he lives the high life," Anthony Lewis wrote of Agnew.

... [How] can we wonder that Americans are cynical about their political system?"

The '72 campaign saw the Secret Service keeping a long, long "potential assassins" list that picked up where Nixon's "enemies list" left off. National Archive documents show that the Service had as many as a million names in its "threat" file in 1963. That figure, however, was misleading in that back then every person who either dined at the White House, obtained a press pass or was introduced to the President on a trip ended up in a central file. By 1969, the Secret Service had become a little more discriminating. That year the agency issued some "liaison guidelines" regarding intelligence to local police, the FBI and the CIA. The Service said it wanted to know about any efforts to "embarrass" high officials, about any people who made "irrational" and "abusive" remarks about those officials, about any people seeking "redress of imaginary grievances," and about all "anti-American and anti-U.S. Government demonstrations." Even with those guidelines, though, the threat file was still estimated to contain between 100,000 and 180,000 names.

The Service kept its eye on right-wing factions like the John Birch Society and the National Youth Alliance. But it spied most on would-be trouble-makers on the left. If you opposed the Vietnam war, or happened to be black, you stood excellent chances of making the Secret Service's list. Among the unlikely assassins whom the agency kept CO-2 (Central Office) dossiers on were Muhammad Ali, Joe Louis, Harry Belafonte, Cesar Chavez, Joan Baez, Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, Tony Randall, Carl Reiner, and Groucho Marx. The CIA provided the Secret Service with lots of steamy rumors about singer Eartha Kitt's Parisian love life. The Service had begun to investigate Kitt after she embarrassed Lady Bird Johnson by asking blunt questions about the Vietnam war at a White House luncheon.

Individual files explained why certain people might be dangerous or "disruptive to the protectees": Marlon Brando had "made statements sympathetic to black militant causes." Dick Gregory "often