

November 9, 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: H. R. HALDEMAN
FROM: ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD
SUBJECT: Action Commitments - Election Year Eve

Further to my November 5 memorandum on duties and responsibilities from the election eve perspective, let me summarize for you very briefly the actions to which I am committed ... and give you the dates by which completion reports on each of them will be turned into your office.

1. Resolve Presidential activity data gathering problem which is so evident now during Presidential trips

November 22

2. Educate White House and OEOB pass holders to pass and identification system currently in effect (why the system is as it is -- why certain precautions are taken -- why certain demands are made)

December 22

3. Educate staff members with regard to "unauthorized disclosure" precautions ... and highlight particular campaign-year hazards

December 22

4. Establish a "security with courtesy" (or something similar) motto for the EPS and instill that kind of spirit within the ranks of the organization

December 10

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5. Finalize a plan for the removal of Quimby and Mroz from their present jobs

December 10

6. Firmly establish White House Staff-Secret Service liaison lines

November 19

7. Firmly establish a workable Farrell-Colson liaison for the purpose of identifying "on the spot" potential campaign volunteers and ways in which they might appropriately contribute

November 30

8. Brief Brent Scowcroft on ^{our} a modus operandi and how he can best work with us in his support role

February 15

9. Insure that our system of stating the purpose of Presidential and staff member travel is accurate and that reimbursements to the Department of Defense are made in a timely fashion and fully in accordance with standard procedures

November 30

None of this information, or the word "perspective" in the first paragraph, is to say that I have seen things from the best possible vantage point. It may well be that you and/or others in our group have thoughts on the subject of my duties and how some of them might be more efficiently discharged during the coming year. Fine. Fred Malek mentioned this morning the idea of a stag dinner at which we could sort of "put it all together." It would seem to me that that would be an especially good plan -- after you have had a chance to meet with each of us.

APB:elr

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

SUBJECT: Election Year Eve Analysis of Duties
and Responsibilities

There is perhaps less election year eve gearing up to be done in my areas of responsibility than in those of most others -- yet it is obvious, even at first-glance, that some changes can and should be made. I gave thought to the matter assuming, as I felt I must in order to view and write things with at least a modicum of conscience, that my own role would remain essentially the same for the balance of the term. But the thinking exercise, by and large, was preliminary; and for that reason resultant comments, outlined below by functions and offices in which I have either a supervisory or liaison interest, are a bit sketchy. My second assumption, however, is that we will continue to analyze and refine.

1. Daily Activities of the President (Direct supervision over Steve Bull) -- I have no comments which relate to this responsibility. Events in the President's day are considered, reviewed and scheduled by others. Steve and I merely implement, rather mechanically, what is passed on to us -- he in a "traffic cop" sort of way, and I in the manner of a "traffic coordinator".

2. Office of Presidential Papers (Direct supervision over Jack Nesbitt) -- There have been some improvements in the general maintenance of the President's Log over the past 6-month period, but not yet enough to warrant a celebration. The weakest area is that which pertains to Presidential travels, for no one individual in the Presidential (traveling) party is held responsible for compiling the "activity" data and by day's end double-checking its accuracy. We do a good deal better than we used to at Camp David, Key Biscayne and San Clemente -- but on visits to other places (here in the U.S., and overseas especially) a surprising amount of information of

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probable historical value does slip by unrecorded. In view of the fact that the President will be on the road more this coming year than he was during any of the previous three, immediate resolution of this data gathering problem becomes a must. I have made a special note of the requirement and will report back to you before the end of the month on what actions have been taken to satisfy it once and for all. ①

3. Office of the Staff Secretary (Direct supervision over Jon Huntsman) -- Believing that Jon should speak for himself on the major items associated with the Staff Secretariat, I am attaching at TAB A his memorandum to you on the subject of the election year. The memo at TAB B also pertains. It is a copy of Jon's November 4 correspondence to Fred Malek on Secretariat reorganization -- or perhaps, to be accurate, I should say, "abolishment". I will not go into detail here for his statement of the proposals is clearly put and concise. But in a word, he recommends acknowledgement of the four categories into which the current duties and responsibilities of the Staff Secretary fall, and reassignment of those four job areas to the three persons who can assume them most easily and appropriately ... and give attention to them most independently. I am familiar with the plan, endorse it strongly, and hope that you will give favorable consideration to at least a 30-day trial run before the end of the calendar year.

4. Security Clearances for Presidential Appointees and Others (Direct supervision over Trudy Brown) -- The coming year, with its increase in Presidential activities, will bring an increased work load to the Security office. It will come on the heels of a really magnificent effort by Trudy Brown's staff and FBI investigative task forces to provide almost immediate background information on the literally hundreds of candidates for appointments to the Pay Board, Price Commission and other elements associated with the Economic Program's Phase II ... and concurrently with the "3-year updating" investigations about to begin on all those appointed by the President in early 1969. I have no objection to Trudy's people burning the midnight oil, but they have been at it now for quite some time. Suffice it to say here that whereas I do not recommend a personnel augmentation of even one file clerk, there is a correlation between Presidential activities (the numbers of people with whom the President comes in contact) and the Security office function. Consequently, I will be keeping a close watch on developments.

5. Internal Security (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with: Al Wong for identification passes, document security and technical security; and Vince Mroz for EPS matters) -- Although I once favored the institution of a new pass system here at the White House, I believe now that a more worthwhile course of action would be to better educate all concerned about the current system, why it has been devised as it has, and why it must be strictly adhered to. I have met with Al Wong on this matter and will have a report soon on what can be done to give staff members a greater appreciation for the precautions taken and demands made. Meanwhile, we will redouble our efforts to issue passes with discrimination (and discretion), and to retrieve passes from those who departed without surrendering them as asked. Document security and the subject of leaks can and will be given greater attention in the succeeding months. Here again, education is the key, for almost all violations are inadvertently committed. The education process will highlight a number of "danger areas", among them: (1) dating members of the press; (2) failing to escort visitors back to lobbies, waiting rooms and exit points; (3) failing to ensure the destruction of typewriter ribbons; (4) revealing sensitive information on the telephone to persons not thoroughly identified; and (5) assuming that all campaign staff "volunteers" are Nixon loyalists. The election year will generate hundreds upon hundred of infiltration attempts by our political opponents -- far more than we have had to date -- and the staff must be made aware of the pitfalls to complacency. The EPS problems are being attended to, but admittedly without much noticeable improvement. I am working, primarily with Deputy Chief Drescher (who came to us from the MPD and impresses me as a very savvy policeman of the Wilson variety), to instill a "security with courtesy" sort of motto and not only to recognize acts of unusual courtesy, but to start applying strict disciplinary measures when exceptional courtesy is not shown. As for personnel at the top, I am for near future removal of both Quimby, the Chief, and Mroz, the Secret Service Agent in Charge. Both are impediments to progress. I will meet soon with John Dean to work out a plan.

6. Presidential Protective Division, USSS (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Bob Taylor) -- My only thoughts about the PPD, in the context of election year considerations, concern organization. It is my opinion that Bob Taylor should remain as Special Agent in Charge, with Bill Duncan serving as his "operational" deputy, until the end of the campaign period ... but no longer. From mid-November until mid-January ('72 and '73) Bill Duncan and Dick Keiser should transition into the one and two slots respectively.

Meanwhile, I must get together with John Dean and Dwight Chapin to establish more clearly who calls the shots when various Secret Service matters require attention. The most appropriate formula, I believe, is one that puts all PPD (i.e. First Family) issues on my desk and allows me to delegate to Dwight the handling of those which involve trip problems. The remainder of the Secret Service liaison should be from John Dean's office.

7. Office of White House Visitors (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Mike Farrell) -- Mike will continue to think of and recommend special events which may have, to us, an election year appeal. Meanwhile, I do not propose a change in visiting hours or basic operation of the Visitors Office. The matter that does need attention, however, is Mike's liaison with the Colson-Klein staff. He, of course, comes into direct contact with nearly all luminaries who arrive and depart the tour area. More often than we realize, these people -- athletes, entertainers, etc. -- upon their departure from the complex, are caught up in a patriotic and/or Nixon fervor that would put most of us to shame. They want more than anything to participate, to join, to sign up -- in some way to contribute. But because all zeal diminishes in time, it becomes quite important, if we are to capitalize on this phenomenon, for Mike to know precisely who to call upon to take charge ... regardless of the hour. I will be working out a plan this month.

8. Office of the Military Assistant (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Don Hughes) -- I will ensure that Brent Scowcroft receives a good thorough series of briefings on what we do, how we do it, and why. It is important for him, at the outset, to have an understanding of our modus operandi ... so that he will not go immediately on the defensive and deal with us as members of an enemy camp. The only other item I want to mention in this paragraph does not concern anything the Aides can do better or differently. But they are indirectly involved. The subject is travel reimbursement and the accurate statements of the purposes of trips taken by the President and members of his staff. I know that you and some others are aware of the dangers that lurk in this area -- but we must educate everyone.

9. The White House Social Office (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Lucy Winchester) -- I have no comment relative to election year considerations for the Social Office, but I will say that since September we have held both a preliminary and a final planning meeting prior to each major social event ... and the additional preparation, and coordination with interested

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- 5 -

personnel, has proven worthwhile.

10. Ushers Office and the Residence Staff (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Rex Scouten)-- No comment.

11. The Curator's Office (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Clem Conger) -- No comment.

12. The West Reception Room (Policy guidance for, and general liaison with Shelley Buchanan) -- No comment. As you know, Shelley has been given just recently the responsibility for appropriate filling of seats in the Presidential Boxes at the Kennedy Center. Bruce Kehrli has briefed her carefully and any discussions of improvements on the system at this time would seem premature. I know that she understands our objectives.

MEMORANDUM

Determined to be an
Administrative Marking
Not National Security Information
By JLS NARA Date 3/17/2016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

November 4, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

H. R. HALDEMAN

THROUGH:

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

FROM:

JON M. HUNTSMAN

SUBJECT:

Election Year Status Report

We have recently submitted to you our October Quarterly Report concerning White House Support Activities (Staff Mess, OEOB Mess, Office Space, White House Transportation, Health Unit, etc.). Quarterly reports will be submitted in January, April, July and October 1972. It is not anticipated that any significant problems or adjustments will develop in the support operations noted above. We are currently holding a sufficiently large number of offices for potential use in the campaign, available in both the OEOB and the NEOB.

The White House budget appears to be in excellent shape. The President's Travel Account (\$75,000 per year) is being closely guarded. Currently we are on a program to shift expenses to other accounts in order to keep this unaudited account as high as possible for the latter part of FY-72. Our overall expenses and withdrawals from RNC funds have been on the down swing for the past several months. Our Special Projects Account will have a healthy surplus by the end of FY-72, if all reimbursements have been made by that time (the major reimbursement will be made by the Drug Agency when legislation is passed on its behalf).

The White House Staff personnel strength has been reduced from 547 on August 15 to 519 as of this morning. This is a reduction of 4% below our authorized personnel strength of 540. By the end of November, we will reach the 5% reduction requested by the President. The number of people detailed to the White House is currently at a minimum with virtually all of the detailees being assigned to Nesbitt's Office of Presidential Papers, PFIAB, and either Finch's or Rumsfeld's staffs. Most requests for details from other departments have been denied these past several months in order to leave as many openings as possible for the build up during the campaign, if such is required.

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Organization relative to Presidential papers, briefing papers and the other flow of information to and from the President's office appears to be in good order.

Please let me know if the above noted factors should be revised or adjusted in some manner to accommodate greater flexibility during the ensuing months.

Thank you.

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MEMORANDUM
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 Administrative Marking
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 By JUS NARA Date 3/17/2016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

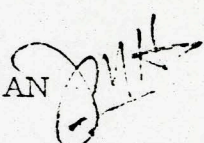
CONFIDENTIAL/SENSITIVE

November 4, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRED MALEK

FROM:

JON M. HUNTSMAN 

SUBJECT:

Reorganization of Staff Secretariat

You requested my thoughts relative to a reorganization of the Staff Secretary's office after my departure the first part of the year. I have given this some serious thought, keeping in mind that a minimum number of changes in both people and responsibilities would be the most effective, particularly during the final leg of this four year term. Based on my familiarity with the functions involved as well as adhering to a sound organizational framework in carrying out these duties, I would recommend the following type of structure:

1. The Staff Secretary's current responsibilities are of a multi-fold nature: (a) Presidential Papers -- includes briefing papers, written materials going to the President, presidential action requests, news summary followup requests, etc. (b) Administrative Support -- includes all functions connected with office space, White House and OEOB mess, cars, health unit, etc. (c) Personnel -- includes the assignment of non-commissioned people, salary administration and authorization for detailees from other departments. (d) Budgets -- includes both White House and RNC funds and the various accounts of each.

I would recommend dividing these functions completely. There is little if any relationship between Presidential papers and administrative support. The administrative support functions take more time and effort simply because of the sensitive personal aspects involving one's status. Nevertheless, the presidential papers flow is much more critical and essential in the operating of the President's office. Similarly personnel and budget are not directly related to presidential papers.

2. Presidential papers would be best handled by the Butterfield/Hoopes office. David Hoopes is very familiar with all phases of my office. He is particularly alert and knowledgeable in

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the areas of presidential papers and requested followup. This is a natural tie-in to Alex Butterfield's responsibilities and, between the two of them, there could be a very efficient and smooth operation. It has always been apparent to me that Alex's title should be something considerably different than Deputy Assistant to the President (which is also the same title as Henry Cashen, Dwight Chapin, Gene Cowan, Dick Cook, etc). A more fitting title for Alex would be Personal Assistant or Confidential Assistant to the President. He is the one man on the staff who has the entrée to the President's office and who does, in fact, handle all of the personal papers and confidential matters pertaining to the President's office. Hoopes should have the title of Deputy Special Assistant to the President which is what Alex and I committed to him when he was hired last April. This would provide Dave with the necessary clout to followup on briefing papers, handle requests by the President, etc. Dave would, of course, report directly to Alex and be on Alex's staff.

3. The administrative support functions can best be handled by Bruce Kehrli since most of the final authorizations for these gratuities are approved through Mr. Haldeman, who in the final analysis, must determine the recipient of the fringe benefits. It is always difficult to have anyone less than the Chief of Staff, (or in the case of a corporation -- the President) pass out the gratuities.

4. The personnel responsibilities can best be handled as an adjunct to the Malek/Kingsley operation. Your office is well equipped and has the expertise to administer salaries, arrange for detailees, etc.

5. Budgets can best be handled by the Butterfield/Hoopes office. Dave Hoopes is currently very familiar with all phases of this operation and has done a superb job of working with both Wilbur Jenkins and RNC.

I would suggest that the title of Staff Secretary either be left vacant or be given as an additional title to Alex Butterfield. It would only be confusing to the staff to divide the current duties of the Staff Secretary, and then utilize the title for only one man. I remember well when John Brown left this same office, he recommended a division of responsibilities similar to what I have outlined.

Please know, Fred, that I will support and work with any organizational

page three

setup that you, Alex and Bob deem best. The important thing is that we move in a direction that will create the most efficient and smoothest operation and at the same time cause the least amount of alteration as far as the staff is concerned.

Thank you.

CC: H. R. Haldeman
Alexander P. Butterfield✓

CONFIDENTIAL/SENSITIVE

November 23, 1971

TO ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD
FROM JACK NESBITT

Did you see Jim Perry's piece on the recent trip to New York and Chicago for the dinners?

As I read it, I thought about the three young women who write and edit the President's Daily Diary. They have never seen the President except for outdoor welcoming ceremonies on the south lawn, etc.

Would it be possible for them to get an invitation to a worship service or, perhaps, to be whisked in and out during one of those Open Door Hours when several groups come in for a hand-shake and a quick photo?

They are doing a good job and I feel lucky to have them working on the project. Each is single and 23 years of age. They are:

Susan Davis	She edits it	Alexandria, VA
Cherie DeMers	She writes it	Richland, WA
Mary Filippini	She writes it	Elkhart, IN

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

Politics by Perry

A Trip With the President (I Th

By James M. Perry

♦ A reporter travels with the President of the United States to watch him, listen to him, talk to people around him—to "cover" him, live. Then the reporter refines all he has seen and heard and tells his readers how things are going. I think I traveled with the President last week, but I can't really be sure: I never saw a walking, talking, breathing Richard Nixon. I went to New York and Chicago, but if anyone put me under oath I couldn't swear he went there too. This is how it happened—the diary of a trip with a man I never saw but who, I was assured, was never very far away.

3:45 p.m. Tuesday: Board chartered Greyhound bus at the southwest gate of the White House for the ride to Andrews Air Force Base, where we will board a chartered TWA jet. The jet will take us to New York, where we will hear the President address a Republican fund-raising dinner. Then we will fly to Chicago, where we will hear the President address another fund-raising dinner. These two dinners are among 20 being held all over the country to raise \$5,000,000 for the Republicans. This, in a sense, is the opening of Nixon's re-election campaign.

Hot Pants

4:10 p.m.: Arrive Andrews, board TWA jet. I can see, 100 yards away, Air Force One, recently renamed Spirit of 76. It is the President's plane. I can say that for sure. Stewardesses pass down the aisle, taking orders for drinks. One of them is a smashing redhead in hot pants. He is very much alive and breathing.

4:30 p.m.: Liftoff. Stewardesses now serve us appetizers—barbecued spare ribs and what seems to be a very small shish ebab.

5:30 p.m.: Arrive LaGuardia, say good-bye to redheaded stewardess, board a bus for trip downtown to the Americana Hotel. Lots of traffic and jokes about the corruption of the New York policemen who are trying to help us. My schedule shows that the President, at about this very moment, is departing the south lawn of the White House by helicopter, en route to Andrews and his jet.

6:15 p.m.: Arrive Americana Hotel, ordered to press room, Royal Blue A, mezzanine level. Diligent reporting reveals that ballroom is just across the hall. It's filled with prosperous Republicans in suits and dinner jackets. But guards at doors won't let me in. One guard stops me. Nelson Rockefeller, who is wearing a dinner jacket but who doesn't seem to have a ticket. I tell the guard, helpfully, at Rockefeller is Rockefeller. His wife, appy, smiles in appreciative recognition of my perception. The Rockefellers are allowed to enter. I return to press room, where TV consoles have been installed so we can watch the proceedings across the hall. This, after all, is the age of television, and the program is being carried to Republicans in all 20 cities by TNT Productions.

Inspecting the Toilets

7:05 p.m.: The press room doors are closed by Secret Service agents; the President is about to arrive. I decide to go to men's room, which is guarded by five policemen. Inside, a Secret Service agent is looking for bombs in the toilet bowls. I turn to the press room and settle down in front of one of the TV sets.

7:10 p.m.: There's Bob Hope on the screen in full, smiling, and he has his

home; we need to get the economy moving to compete with Western Europe and Japan, and the cities and the states are in big trouble, and he has programs—revolutionary programs—to cure those problems, but the Congress won't act.

He's reaching his peroration now. Great civilizations have fallen because their leaders lost their will and their drive. We must not let that happen to us. Let us have the courage to meet the challenge by not turning away from greatness.

7:47 p.m.: The President finishes his speech, and we rush for the buses, which take us to the Wall Street helipad. We board Marine helicopters and noisily whirl off to the airport, where the redheaded stewardess greets us again.

8:35 p.m.: Our jet takes off for Chicago, for the next dinner. More drinks are offered and we get our dinner—steak with red wine or champagne.

The Bar Is Open

9:45 p.m. (Chicago time): Arrive O'Hare, take helicopters to Meigs Field, in downtown Chicago. Take bus to Conrad Hilton Hotel. Enter hotel through the basement. Arrive in another press room. This press room has a bar and, one senses, it has been open for some time.

10:05 p.m.: Look for ballroom, can't find it. Someone says it's upstairs but guards are stationed at the escalators. Settle down in front of TV console.

10:10 p.m.: Gov. Ronald Reagan is talking, apparently from a dinner in California. He is quoting Pope Pius XII. Now Art Linkletter is talking. He is putting the blast on former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the "chief dove in the war on crime." Now Attorney General John Mitchell is talking. Linkletter must have been introducing him.

10:13 p.m.: Now Linkletter and Bob Hope are both talking. Where's Hope? In Chicago, I'm told. Well, where's Linkletter? In Los Angeles. Split-screen technique. And Hope, I gather, has somehow been spirited from New York to Chicago to warm up this second audience. John Wayne is in Cleveland. Jackie Gleason is in Miami. Julie Eisenhower is back in Washington, where we could have watched the whole thing. Pat Buttram is in San Francisco.

The Ultimate TV

10:17 p.m.: Hope introduces Spiro Agnew. The golf swing that's launched a thousand ambulances, Hope says. Agnew has a better line. Hope, he says, is getting ready to take his troupe overseas—to entertain Henry Kissinger. Agnew gets serious, rains praise on Nixon. Camera cuts to Nixon. He appears humble.

10:19 p.m.: Two television film crews come rocking past me. They stagger up to my console—and begin taking television pictures of the television picture on the screen. Nobody seems to think it's curious. But I find it hard to grapple with:

TV taking pictures of TV? Where will it lead us? I decide not to think about it.

10:21 p.m.: A drunk in a dirty blue shirt, baggy pants, and muddy boots walks up to me. "What the hell's going on here?" he asks. I have no adequate reply. Hope is still talking. Vice Presidents are told to get a knife and a piece of wood and go whittle for four years, he says. Before they could get the knife away from Agnew, he'd cut up three television networks and two newspapers.

10:54 p.m.: Finally, Nixon. But here in the press room in Chicago, hardly anyone seems to be watching. The bar is still open. My friend the drunk has engaged someone else in conversation about school busing. Nixon gives pretty much the same speech. But he has one provocative new line. "You are leaders," he says. "You would not be able to afford this dinner unless you were leaders."

11:15 p.m. (Chicago time); 12:15 p.m. (my time): The President finishes. We get in the buses and head for the Drake Hotel; the President, the schedule says, will spend the night at the Continental Plaza Hotel.

Wednesday morning, the buses depart the hotel for the airport at 8:45. We get back aboard the TWA jet. The redheaded

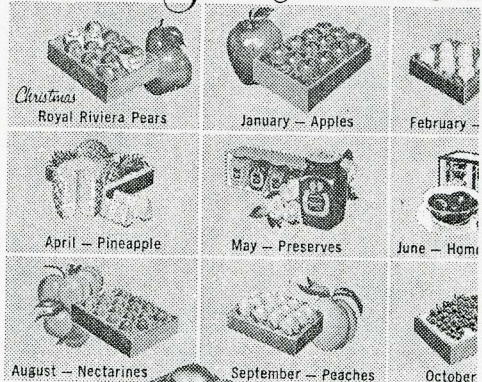
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PRESERVATION

have a drink. I can see him, smiling, that Rockefeller is Rockefeller. His wife, Happy, smiles in appreciative recognition of my perception. The Rockefellers are allowed to enter. I return to press room, where TV consoles have been installed so we can watch the proceedings across the hall. This, after all, is the age of television, and the program is being carried to Republicans in all 20 cities by TNT Productions.

Inspecting the Toilets

7:05 p.m.: The press room doors are closed by Secret Service agents; the President is about to arrive. I decide to go to men's room, which is guarded by five policemen. Inside, a Secret Service agent is looking for bombs in the toilet bowls. I return to the press room and settle down in front of one of the TV sets.

7:10 p.m.: There's Bob Hope on the screen, in full, living color. He begins his routine. Says John Lindsay would have been here, but he's attending his *bar mitzvah*. Says Governor Rockefeller was so surprised by Lindsay's defection to the Democrats that he dropped his glass of champagne. Now it's Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The President, he says, is going to give America a "generation of peace." GOP, he says; that means "generation of peace." A reporter next to me mumbles: "Most tasteless acronym of the year."

Now it's Nelson Rockefeller who, once upon a time, didn't think much more of Richard Nixon than he thinks now of John Lindsay. "In times of crisis," he is saying, "a leader emerges" and America is again fortunate to have a great leader in a time of great crisis. Richard Nixon. Vision. Boldness. Imagination. Realism. And so, says Rockefeller, I give you the President of the United States and the *next* President of the United States.

7:28 p.m.: And here he is! Here's Nixon! I can see him on the TV screen and some of the applause from across the hall filters into the press room. We all start taking notes. Sssh, Nixon is talking.

Give Event an Asterisk

This is a great event, he says. "What you have done is to have made this event, these dinners across the nation, the biggest events of their kind in a nonelection year in America's history in either party." An asterisk record, I note, like Maris' 61 home runs.

But it's not an occasion for partisanship, he says. It's time to talk about the nation's agenda for the future. Such a *great event* deserves a great cause—and we have that cause. Peace is in sight now, while, three years ago, we were at war. And now it's time to build a full generation of peace "and beyond that."

"This, in truth," the President says, "is a great goal."

He is going to Moscow and Peking, he says, because negotiation offers us a chance for peace. And that's what we owe to the future. He is doing his part.

Oh, he says, it's so easy for members of Congress to vote against maintaining military strength and to vote against mutual assistance for "countries abroad." He was once in the House, and he remembers how easy it was. But this is not the time to take the easy way. That just means the world will become more unstable. We must face up to the challenges of peace, he says.

And then there are the problems at

screen. Nobody seems to think it's curious. But I find it hard to grapple with:

Easy to Order: Send list of names plus check or money order. (No stamps or Tell us how to sign greetings. Everything's beautifully packaged.

When you've really arrived you don't have to shout



ABOUT \$10 A FIFTH. PRICES MAY VARY ACCORDING TO STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. 12 YEAR OLD BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY, 86.8 PROOF, BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Washington, D.C. 20220

12/23/71

Alex,

The minutes of the meeting are now being revised. There is disagreement amongst the members on the question of providing protection to non-publicly declared candidates. Once that is clarified, I will transmit the approved minutes to you.

In the meantime, I thought the attached material would be helpful to you for background purposes.

I'll keep you advised of all significant movements in this area.

Martin R. Pollner
Director, Office of Law
Enforcement
Room 3449 Ext. 5054

Marty

Magafin
Guth

meet say & adv
see files

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Albert

Fns

from Senator Kennedy

Candid?

I talk Dennis off Adv Cante

Cante has respon
to protect

4% cutoff

take 6%

good

1) protection ~~can~~ FBI at
earliest

2) publicly announced presid candid
& rec in at least 6%
in Gallup or Harris poll

William
prevailed
up on them

Magafin now wants protection for Kennedy whether
he declares or not (after FBI) bec of
family history.

We say begin hist work first

McGowan 6 G
4 Hain

Jackson 6 G
2 H

Lindsey 4 G
7 H

THE WHITE HOUSE
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McGuire 5 G
5 H in order to prepare for SS picture

McGuire
withdraw
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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

OCT 19 1971

Dear Senator Mansfield:

As you know, H. J. Res. 1292, which became P. L. 90-331, places upon the Secretary of the Treasury responsibility for determining from time to time those major Presidential (or Vice Presidential) candidates who should receive Secret Service protection, unless declined, after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and one additional member selected by the members of such committee. Public Law 90-331, 82 Stat. 170, also authorizes the Secret Service to furnish this protection.

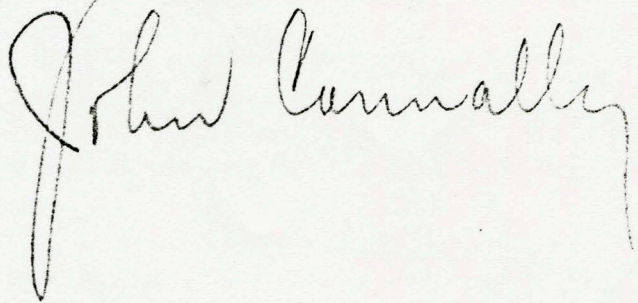
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I wish to provide you, as a member of this committee, with certain background information and recommendations for our procedure in moving ahead in this matter. I am sending similar letters to the other members.

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It would be appreciated if a member of your staff would contact Martin Pollner, Director, Office of Law Enforcement (WO 4-5054), to arrange a suitable date for our first meeting.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Connally". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable
Michael J. Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Enclosure



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

OCT 19 1971

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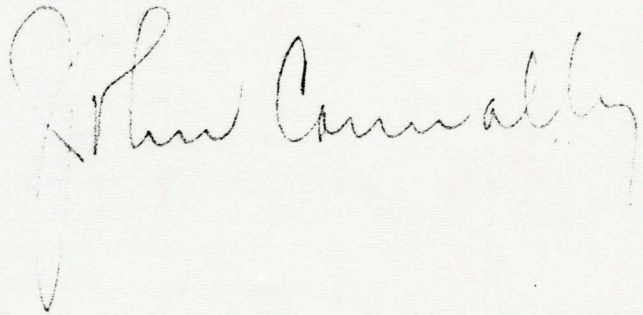
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Hugh Scott
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

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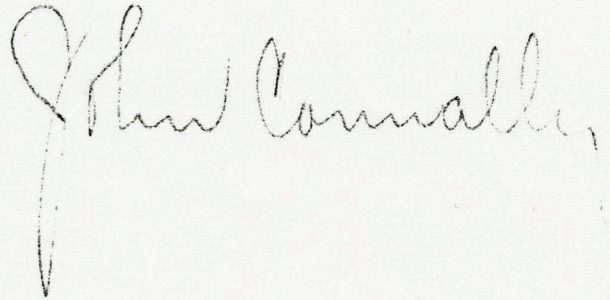
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The Honorable
Carl Albert
Speaker of the House
of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Enclosure



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

OCT 19 1971

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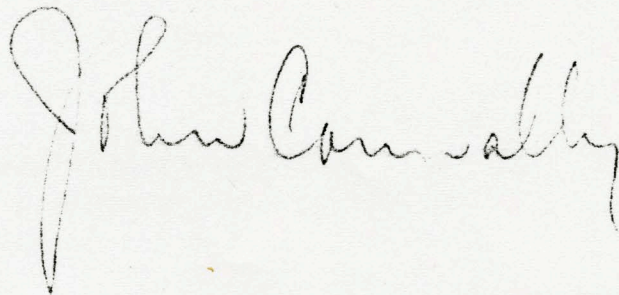
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The Honorable
Gerald R. Ford
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Enclosure

October, 1971

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR STATUTORY MEMBERS
OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF CANDIDATES

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P. L. 90-331

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That (a) the United States Secret Service, in addition to other duties now provided by law, is authorized to furnish protection to persons who are determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the advisory committee, as being major presidential or vice presidential candidates who should receive such protection (unless the candidate has declined such protection).

(b) The advisory committee referred to in subsection (a) shall consist of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee.

SEC. 2. Hereafter, when requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service, Federal Departments and agencies, unless such authority is revoked by the President, shall assist the Secret Service in the performance of its protective duties under section 3056 of title 18 of the United States Code and the first section of this joint resolution.

SEC. 3. For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, the sum of \$400,000.

(Approved June 6, 1968.)

Guidelines Appearing in the Legislative History to
Assist the Committee in Recommending to the Secretary
Persons Who Qualify As A "Major" Candidate

The determination of who are major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates to be recommended to the Secretary for Secret Service protection is left to the judgment and wisdom of the members of the Advisory Committee.

The report of the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee and the floor debates on H. J. Res. 1292 (90th Cong.), which became P. L. 90-331, offer some guidance to the intent of Congress.

There is a clear intent that protection should be offered both before and after the major conventions. And it is envisioned that a fluctuating number of persons should be protected. Among the criteria suggested in the floor debates and Committee reports as appropriate for considering whether an individual is a major candidate are the results of nationally recognized opinion polls, the announced intentions of the individual, and the extent of his campaigning.

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which had drafted the measure stated at page 11 of its report of June 9, 1968, accompanying H. R. 16489 (90th Cong.), the Treasury appropriation bill:

"The additional funds * * * are based on the expectation that in the immediate period following its enactment six or seven candidates will require such protection. However, during the period immediately preceding the major conventions and during the conventions themselves, the number requiring protection may increase and the persons to be protected may change. After the major conventions the expectation would be that no more than six nominees would require such protection. * * *"

On the point of guidelines for determining who the major candidates are, the Subcommittee's report continues:

"The Committee suggests that, in recommending to the Secretary of the Treasury persons to whom protection is to be authorized, the Advisory Committee provided for by this bill consider among other factors the report of results of nationally recognized opinion polls, and the extent to which any particular candidate is conducting his campaign through the nation. * * *"

In the floor debate on the House side, in response to a question of Mr. Gross of Iowa, Representative Gerald R. Ford stated that the practical way to identify major candidates was to rely on the Advisory Committee rather than attempt to spell out standards in the legislation (90th Cong. Rec. H. 4627, June 6, 1968).

In the Senate floor debate on H. J. Res. 1292, a frank effort was made to create a legislative history. As events had overtaken the Congress and the resolution was considered in an atmosphere of crisis and tragedy, no public hearings were held nor were detailed Committee reports submitted. The colloquies on the floor are therefore a principal source of guidance to standards for identification of major candidates. See particularly the remarks of Senators Monroney and Javits at Cong. Rec., 90th Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. 114, Part 12, beginning at page 16169 (Attachment A).

To summarize the above-cited floor colloquy, the following guidelines were considered to be of significance in determining "major" candidates:

- (1) He should be an announced candidate;
- (2) He should have some degree of national prominence as shown by opinion polls or some other means;
- (3) He should be "seriously interested and actively campaigning for that particular office".

1968 EXPERIENCE

STATUTORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP - 1968

The statutory members of the Advisory Committee in 1968 were:

Senators Mike Mansfield and Everett Dirksen

Congressmen John McCormack and Gerald Ford

SELECTION OF FIFTH MEMBER - 1968

The first order of business for the 1968 Advisory Committee was the selection of the fifth member. There are no guidelines in the statute, nor any suggested in the legislative history for selection of the additional statutory member, except that Treasury papers drawn in 1968, when the law was enacted, referred to the fifth member as the "public member." In 1968 the Advisory Committee selected former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark. This selection was left to the discretion of the members of the Advisory Committee.

PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED - 1968

The legislation was enacted in June, 1968, in the midst of the campaign. Procedures were developed following a meeting in the Speaker's Office less than one week after the President signed P. L. 90-331.

(1) As previously indicated, the first order of business was selection of the fifth member, Hon. Tom C. Clark.

(2) A Secretary of the Committee was next designated: Charles C. Humpstone, Deputy Special Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement.

(3) Each Committee member designated a member of his staff to serve as a contact-point for the Secretary of the Committee.

(4) Flexible procedures were established for future actions of the Advisory Committee, i.e.

(a) Withdrawal of Announced Candidates: Approval of dropping protection was arranged through a telephone poll of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Announcement of New Candidates: Consideration was given to the necessity for convening the Committee to determine whether an announced candidate was sufficiently "major" to warrant protection. In practice, this was accomplished by a telephone poll of the Committee.

(c) "Favorite Son" and Convention Candidates: The Secretary of the Committee attended the two major conventions for the purpose of telephonically polling members of the Committee in the event "favorite son" or additional candidates emerged during the convention period.

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR FIRST MEETING

1. Selection of a Fifth Member.
2. Discussion of selection process and related matters.
3. Selection of Secretary to Committee: Martin R. Pollner, Director, Office of Law Enforcement, is suggested for this assignment.
4. Designation of staff contact-point.
5. Time and place for first meeting of the full committee.
6. Presentation of Senator George McGovern's letter of October 1, 1971, requesting Secret Service protection (Tab B).

A

June 6, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

However, in the light of the tragic events of the past week, we should realize that this is of greatest and utmost urgency, because it threatens the very keystone of our governmental structure, and that is the proper selection, by democratic means—and that means exposure to all the citizens of the United States, if possible—of the person of the candidate. These tragic events have shown that this is a hazardous undertaking today, and we must not ignore our responsibilities for the men who offer themselves for these major positions.

The committee recommends that the Secret Service be specifically authorized, in addition to its other duties now provided by law, to protect major presidential or vice-presidential candidates. No words can express our shock at the tragic death of our colleague, Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. This senseless act of violence makes it clear to the committee—and to every American—that it is in the public interest to provide protection to major candidates who are daily exposed to the hazards and risks of national political campaigns.

May I say, as I read the newspapers carefully with respect to this tragedy, that it might not have been prevented, but there would have been a great chance that his security would be enormously increased had the provisions of the bill we are now considering provided Senator KENNEDY with the services not only of the Secret Service but also, as the bill provides, the helping hand to the Secret Service of the narcotics agents, the FBI, the immigration inspectors, and other law-enforcement branches.

As I read the accounts, the tragedy occurred in the exit going through the hallway to the kitchen. I know the Secret Service and the FBI well enough that if that was the planned exit for the Senator, there would have been surveillance of that particular point. In many instances, with mob scenes, there is no way in which that safety can be assured, but danger can be materially lessened by the presence on duty of these men and, if necessary, the presence on duty of military detachments; because this lessens to a great degree—it will not prevent, but will lessen—the exposure to abnormal dangers that this week has shown that the men who campaign for high office may be subject to.

Mr. President, I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. First, Mr. President, let me say that I join with the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] in his views, as he has expressed them, as he expressed them in the committee. I believe this is a most salutary provision, and it is just heart-breaking that we should not have thought of it sooner. I thoroughly agree with the Senator because I, too, have some experience with these security procedures, having been attorney general of my own State.

I thoroughly agree with the Senator that it is inconceivable that Senator KENNEDY would even have been led through such a procedure with the

ence routing which the Secret Service always works out. So I thoroughly agree.

Now, we had two problems in committee. I believe we have dealt with them both decently, and I would not dream of interrupting the Senator—

Mr. MONRONEY. I am happy to yield, because I desire to clear up this matter. I believe it is an important point in the discussion. I believe we have achieved an end and guarantee the methods sought to achieve that end by the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Two points arose that have troubled us, Mr. President. The first point was already incorporated in the provision which Senator MONRONEY had presented, and that was the question of who is a major candidate and is he a candidate before he is a nominee—that is, designated by a convention.

The understanding of the legislative history should be clear that by the use of the words "major presidential candidate" we mean one who has not yet been nominated by his party convention, and we mean one who the decider—in this particular instance, as carried in the provision—in consultation—and the consultation is extremely important—with the leadership in the House and Senate, will have decided that so-and-so is a major presidential candidate. He might even be a sectional candidate.

We spoke of former Governor Wallace in that regard. He, too, could be within that definition of a major presidential candidate.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator is correct. And there may be other major candidates before we move forward with the final election, if they have some degree of interstate prominence as shown by opinion polls or in some other way. I would feel certain they could have this protection.

I do not think we dare reach down to people who run for publicity only, as in the cases of some of those who have appeared before various committees demanding equal time on network programs because major candidates were so provided.

This is not an unworkable problem nor is it an unsolvable problem. We have protected the selection by guaranteeing that there will be a nonpartisan commission of the highest level that could make the final decision after the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the titular head of the Secret Service.

(At this point, Mr. McGOVERN assumed the chair.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. It is very important that this matter be made clear, because the language which is contained at page 6, line 15, and thereafter indicates rather general language which would seem to give the complete determination of the question to the Secretary of the Treasury. However, I am satisfied, having looked the matter in with the legislative history which the Senator from Oklahoma and I are now making, and considering the sensitivity and seriousness of the matter, that it will be administered in that way.

I notice the Senator used the word "commission." That is what we have in mind, although the legislation at page 6 on line 19 uses the term "advisory committee."

I am satisfied, considering the sensitivity and solemnity of what is being done, and with this legislative history, that it will be administered as the Senator and I and the committee have in mind.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am sure the Senator is correct. I am sure the language on page 6, line 15 to line 19 where it provides, "the protection of persons who are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time as being major presidential or vice presidential candidates who should receive such protection—unless the candidate has declined such protection—after consultation with an advisory committee" will be applicable after consultation with an advisory committee, and this shows the intent of the law that they are to have a great part in designating the persons who will have protection.

Certainly, I feel they will lean on the side of security. Certainly, in the case which the Senator mentioned, the former Governor of Alabama would be entitled to such protection. The other area was by polls, or publicity, or by general judgment of people who have lived in the field of presidential elections for a long time.

I believe we have done about as well as we could do. Time is fleeting. We felt this matter had to be underway, and tomorrow is too late. Last week would have been most helpful but we did have time to work out, after we had executive hearings, the settlement of committee jurisdiction which the distinguished Senator, who is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, knows is a tremendous hurdle. After time in consultation we cleared this matter with the chairmen of the Committee on the Judiciary of both Houses and their members.

We cleared the matter in many other ways and we carefully considered the testimony.

I hope it will be understood that we did have executive sessions because the publicity on lack of protection for these men who are not guarded by the Secret Service caused in itself a tragedy. We have been working quietly and both the minority and the majority side cooperated in presenting this bill today.

We have stricken out some things we would have liked to have in the measure, because the House of Representatives might have held it up and made it necessary to go to conference. We recognize the emergency and we feel, in striking the amendment which the committee added, we will have acceptance by the House, thereby making it unnecessary to go through another period of delay.

I would like to see this bill passed by the Senate today, agreed to by the House, and signed by the President this evening. I know the President wants to get that done, too.

Mr. JAVITS. There was one other consideration in our minds which has not been fully expressed. When a candidate is a Governor, generally, he has the protection of his State police organization.

When he is not a Governor he does not have even that but depends on his private resources and his own organization.

So many of us thought that Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, who suffered so tragically, allowed himself to be exposed too much, but this is now tragic history and we are trying to prevent for the future what the tragic history of the past has taught us.

However, the candidate who is not a Governor will have a form of safeguard which is not only in his interest but also in the national interest.

I wish to ask the Senator if he would not agree with me, and it should be a part of the legislative history, that we do not look with favor on the "daring do" of declining this protection, and we also fervently hope that every candidate will accept it as being in the national interest if he aspires to be President of the United States.

Mr. MONRONEY. I could not agree more. I would say, indeed so. The Senator is absolutely right.

In my judgment, having participated in many presidential campaigns by presidential candidates, those who would not accept protection, or vice-presidential candidates who would not accept protection would be questioned on their judgment to occupy the highest office in the world.

For that reason, I think it would be a matter that would be accepted by his party; and if he were an independent, by those men who advise him, and perhaps some men who might want this "daring-do" spirit which the Senator has suggested, might be unduly exposing themselves when they do not have to.

Mr. JAVITS. I thought essential that we at least indicate our feeling on the subject.

The final question which concerned me, and which proved to be of concern to other Members also, is the rather broad grant of authority to the Director of the Secret Service.

It will be noted at page 7, lines 1 through 6, that the Director of the Secret Service has the authority, and the word used is "shall" to require other Federal departments and agencies, which would naturally include the national defense forces of the United States, to "assist the Secret Service in the performance of its protective duties."

While we recognize the protective duties are limited to protect major presidential candidates chosen by a combined form of authority which the Senator from Oklahoma has described, we did realize, when dealing with such a sensitive matter—and this is a vast grant of power—the Director of the Secret Service could technically justify an enormous control over the Armed Forces and other sensitive agencies and departments of the United States.

On the other hand, we wanted to be very careful that there was the assistance which these other agencies and departments could bring.

The Senator from Oklahoma has properly described that, so that, as a result, we are including the words "unless such authority be revoked by the President of the United States"—that is in lines 2 and

3. I suggested—and the committee adopted—language relating to assistance by other agencies to the Secret Service which provides that the Director of the Secret Service should have the power to obtain this assistance, "unless such authority be revoked by the President of the United States." It seems to me altogether proper that the President should possess residual power to modify or revoke authority granted to the Director of the Secret Service, if there is good and sufficient cause to do so.

However, I did not, and I do not intend the language to have the effect of involving the President of the United States in the daily operating decisions of the Secret Service in carrying out this particular authority. I realize that the assistance of other Federal departments and agencies should be on a continuous basis. I know that emergency situations—such as the terrible tragedy we have just had—require prompt action at the operating level. Under any circumstances, the Director of the Secret Service should not feel obligated to obtain advance clearance from the President before requesting assistance. He should protect those persons for whom the Secret Service has protective responsibility with the full cooperation of other agencies of the Government.

The purpose of my language which is incorporated in the bill—with full cooperation and the desire of the Senator from Oklahoma, because there is no adversary attitude here at all—is to provide a means for periodic review by the President of the manner in which this authority has been exercised to guard against any abuse or usurpation of responsibility. The decisions themselves should be made by the career official having this responsibility—that is, the Secret Service Director. It is much more preferable that this authority—in which all Americans of all parties have a stake—be exercised at the operating level rather than by the President or by a presidentially appointed official.

On this basis, I feel my language will in no way inhibit the Secret Service and other Federal agencies from the effective performance of these critical duties.

I would most respectfully ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether he concurs with this understanding and interpretation.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I am happy to concur with the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and with the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], who participated in helping to make this paragraph effective yet safe in its purposes.

The reason the original draft of the bill turned over to the Director of the Secret Service the right to invoke aid from other Government law-enforcement agencies, including the military, was to relieve the President of any responsibility or liability for too much, too little, or no protection at all of presidential or vice-presidential candidates of other parties. We all know the scurrilous attacks which have been made in the past, oftentimes on events that were inevitable, which sought to blame the President of the United States. We are

ed this under a career civil service officer, to manage the protection of Presidents, Vice Presidents, and other persons entitled to protection and the candidates for President and Vice President, so that no one could charge that one political faith or another was receiving better protection.

The Senator now comes in with an amendment that gives us, shall we say, the best of both worlds. We have civil service protection and we have operation on a day-by-day scheduling, and the men needed, at times, when needed. But we provide against any excess abuse of power or, in that matter, an excessive negligence of security, by permitting the Chief Officer of the United States to reclaim or restrain or advise when the overall picture is unsatisfactory.

It would be unthinkable for us to put the President in the position of chief of the FBI or chief of the Secret Service. I think we get the best of both worlds in this. I think it would be most effective. I am grateful to the Senator from New York and the Senator from Colorado for their great contribution in this matter.

*Mr. JAVITS. Let me say in that regard that when I broached the idea to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], he immediately saw the point and worked out the language which is here contained. He found the same receptivity from the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON], my colleague on the committee, and from the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] himself, who went to great pains to help us. We knew this could brook no delay and we had to work it out. I thank my colleague from Colorado very deeply for his graciousness in every way in working out the language, and even in yielding to me to propose the basic language which he had himself been instrumental in working out.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. May I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if my understanding is correct that a vice-presidential candidate, as used in this legislation, means one who has been nominated for the position of Vice President?

Mr. MONRONEY. This protects both the candidate who has been nominated, and before the nomination. If he is an announced vice-presidential candidate of stature of more than local interest, he would be entitled to request it. If found to be a major candidate by the Secretary of the Treasury and this committee, he would be entitled to have the same degree of protection. If he is not campaigning, I would say he would have little chance of getting it because who knows, we might have 100 vice-presidential candidates in this Chamber and one never knows when the lightning might strike, but this would not be a burden at all unless they were accepted the same as a presidential candidate seriously interested and actively campaigning for that particular office—there are only two offices, of course, President and Vice President.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. If an individual is an active candidate for the position of Vice President, he would then

come under the terms of this legislation; is that not correct?

Mr. MONRONEY. If he were a major candidate, yes. The committee would try to rule out the insignificant. He does not have to be active but he would have to be an announced candidate and he would have to be recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury and the bipartisan committee which we have set up as being a major vice-presidential candidate.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. The Senator's reply clarifies the point I was interested in. As I see it, then, a major candidate for Vice President, seeking the nomination, would be covered under this legislation the same as a major candidate seeking the presidential nomination?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, in this connection, I commend the President of the United States for his prompt action early Wednesday morning in directing that a protective U.S. Secret Service detail be placed with each presidential candidate and his family and that the FBI assist with supplying manpower if necessary to supplement the Secret Service details. While there was no specific authorization for this action, this was no time to ponder legalities. It is, however, exceedingly important that the Congress support the President's action by providing a legal foundation for this continuing protection.

The bill provides authority for protection of persons who are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as being major presidential and vice-presidential candidates after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives and one additional member selected by the members of such committees. It is contemplated that protection will be provided for all major candidates for President until after the selection of nominees at the major political conventions. The major nominees for President and Vice President will then be protected until election of the successful candidates for the office of President and Vice President.

This bill also gives us the opportunity to remedy a serious deficiency in existing law. It provides that, when requested by the Director of the Secret Service, other Federal departments and agencies shall assist the Secret Service in the performance of its statutory protective duties and those additional duties established by this bill.

The protection of the President of the United States and the other persons entitled to protection is a governmentwide responsibility. While primary responsibility rests with the U.S. Secret Service, the personnel and facilities of every agency must be available.

The Government became painfully aware of the need for improving this coordination after the assassination of President Kennedy. The Warren Commission stressed the absolute necessity of continuous assistance to the Secret

Service in the exercise of its protective duties.

The personnel and facilities of Federal departments and agencies are made available as requested by the Secret Service. However, no legislative basis exists for the provision of this assistance. This lack of specific statutory authority has been an impediment to the making of more formal arrangements with various departments for continuing and permanent assistance.

This omission has become of such concern to me that I asked my staff to study this problem and give me background information on the need for better governmentwide coordination. Let me give you the results of that study.

Protective functions for our Presidents have grown increasingly difficult through the years so that many agencies must provide assistance to the Secret Service.

We live in a shrinking globe of rapidly expanding travel by those who serve and have served us as Presidents of our country. The job of protecting them has become far more difficult.

The Warren Commission summarized the problem in this language:

Whatever their purpose, Presidential journeys have greatly enlarged and complicated the task of protecting the President. The Secret Service and Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies which cooperate with it, have been confronted in recent years with increasingly difficult problems, created by the greater exposure of the President during his travels and the greater diversity of the audiences he must face in a world torn by conflicting ideologies. (p. 427) (Emphasis added.)

Clearly, the frequency of presidential travel will not abate. And turmoil—both abroad and at home—will place maximum demands on protective and security forces.

Moreover, the number of persons to be protected has also increased.

Congress has provided specific statutory authority to the Secret Service to protect the President and his family, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request.

Congress has extended protection to others next in line of succession to the Presidency, the Vice-President-elect, and a former President for a reasonable period after he leaves office.

Congress has extended the protection to include a former President and his wife during his lifetime, and the widow and minor children of a former President for a period of 4 years after he leaves or dies in office.

Congress has extended the period of protection for Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children through 1969.

Now this bill extends needed protection to major presidential and vice-presidential candidates during the presidential campaign.

Of course, we want to provide adequate protection to our Presidents and those other persons whose contribution to this Nation has been so substantial. But it has become increasingly clear that the increasing complexities of providing this protection requires the resources of many

The Warren Commission concluded that there had been inadequate liaison between the Secret Service and other Government agencies in the performance of protective duties.

The Warren Commission conducted the most exhaustive investigation in our history on the problems of presidential protection. One of its primary missions was to determine any means by which the quality of that protection could be improved.

The Commission left no doubt as to its views. At page 459 of its report, we find this conclusion:

The protection of the President is in a real sense a Government-wide responsibility which must necessarily be assumed by the Department of State, the FBI, the CIA, and the military intelligence agencies as well as the Secret Service . . .

The Commission is convinced of the necessity of better coordination and direction of the activities of all existing agencies of government which are in a position to, and do, furnish information and services related to the security of the President . . .

The Warren Commission felt so strongly about the Government-wide nature of protective duties that it proposed a more formal coordinating mechanism. Thus, the Commission's recommendations included the following:

1. A committee of Cabinet members including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, or the National Security Council, should be assigned the responsibility of reviewing and overseeing the protective activities of the Secret Service and the other Federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President. Once given this responsibility, such a committee would insure that the maximum resources of the Federal Government are fully engaged in the task for protecting the President, and would provide guidance in defining the general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to Presidential security.

8. Even with an increase in Secret Service personnel, the protection of the President will continue to require the resources and cooperation of many Federal agencies. The Commission recommends that these agencies, specifically the FBI, continue the practice as it has developed, particularly since the assassination, of assisting the Secret Service upon request by providing personnel or other aid, and that there be a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies.

III

The President's Committee on the Warren Report determined that there must be continuing assistance to the Secret Service in its performance of protective duties.

On September 27, 1964, President Johnson designated the Secretary of the Treasury, Douglas Dillon, the Attorney General, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, the Director of the CIA, John McCone, and the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, McGeorge Bundy, to act as a committee to study the Warren Commission Report and make recommendations concerning Presidential protective functions.

When the Committee reported, it expressed this view:

Because our country is so large and complex, no one organization can, by itself, hope

B

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 1, 1971

03204

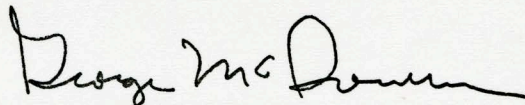
Dear Mr. Secretary:

As a formally announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for President I request that you authorize protection as outlined in P.L. 90-331.

I would be grateful if the appropriate Treasury Department official would be in touch with either Mr. Gordon Weil or Mr. Ted Van Dyk of my office in this connection.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,



George McGovern

Honorable John B. Connally, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Department of the Treasury
Fifteenth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 28, 1971

MEMORANDUM TO

ALEX BUTTERFIELD

SUBJECT

Temporary Assignment of
E. Laurence Povich

I checked with Carl Wallace regarding Raymond Waldmann's request to have Mr. Povich temporarily assigned to the Committee on the Health Services Industry and Mr. Schedler does object to this. In fact, should this assignment take place, Defense has no replacement to provide Mr. Schedler.



GENERAL JAMES D. HUGHES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1971

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRIG. GENERAL J. D. HUGHES
Military Assistant to the President

FROM: ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

SUBJECT: Temporary Assignment for E. Laurence
Povich of the Department of the Air
Force.

I am returning, herewith, the December 1 memorandum which Raymond J. Waldmann wrote to Carl Wallace concerning the temporary assignment to Waldmann's staff of E. Laurence Povich. Whereas I am generally opposed to such transfers as this, even for short time periods, I will not offer any resistance if the move has Assistant Secretary Schedler's approval. On the other hand, if Schedler objects, I too would object and suggest that Mr. Waldmann look elsewhere for his systems analyst.

Please check this matter carefully, and confidentially, with Mr. Schedler.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR

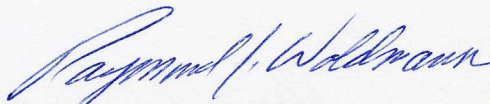
Carl S. Wallace
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT

Temporary Assignment for E. Laurence Povich

E. Laurence Povich is now an economist systems analyst working under Spencer Schedler, Assistant Secretary for Financial Management. His resume has come to my attention in my role as interim Staff Director for the Committee on the Health Services Industry established under the President's Economic Stabilization Program. I have talked with Mr. Povich and would appreciate his transfer to the staff of the Committee for an indefinite period, but probably not to exceed six months, to assist in the massive job of determining the effect of price and wage controls on the health industry.

I have discussed this matter with Secretary Schedler, and he suggested that I contact you with this request. Secretary Schedler is also concerned about the effect the transfer of this man and his slot may have on his own ability to handle his workload. Anything that can be suggested to ease his difficulties would be appreciated.



Raymond J. Waldmann
Staff Assistant to the President, and
Interim Staff Director, Committee on
the Health Services Industry

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

The attached should be of interest
to you.

Herbert G. Klein

"1971 WILL BE A GOOD YEAR"

----Highlights of the First Quarter

1. The rise in prices has been cut in half.

For the first quarter of 1971, the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index dropped to a seasonally adjusted 2.7% -- down from the rate of 5.5% for the year 1970, down from the rate of 6.1% in 1969. It was the lowest quarterly increase in four years -- strong evidence that the runaway inflation of the late Sixties is well past its peak.

Wholesale prices of industrial commodities are a particularly good indicator of future prices; here, too, the figures augur well for the downward trend of inflation. In the first quarter of 1971, the rate of increase in this segment of wholesale price index dropped to an annual rate of 2.9% -- down from a 3.8% average for the first six months of 1970.

2. The cost of borrowing money has dropped sharply.

At the end of the first quarter of 1971, the prime interest rate had dropped to 5 1/2% from 8% in the first quarter of 1970 and from a high of 8 1/2% in January of 1969.

The Federal Reserve Board has lowered the re-discount rate to 4 3/4% at the end of this year's first quarter, down from a high of 6%.

Conventional mortgage interest rates are now at 7.75% at the end of the first quarter of 1971 in contrast to 8.4% in late 1970. The FHA and VA mortgage rates have also dropped -- from 8 1/2% to 7%.

A year ago, short-term interest rates (for prime commercial paper) stood at 8.33%; they have dropped to 4.4% at the end of 1971's first quarter.

3. The Nation is producing more than ever before.

The Gross National Product (the output of all the Nation's goods and services) increased by \$28.5 billion in the first quarter of 1971 -- the largest single absolute increase in history. Final sales (which ignore short-term fluctuations in inventories) had an even larger \$29.7 billion increase.

The "real GNP" (in 1958 dollars) rose to a new record high of \$731.6 billion (seasonally adjusted), up from \$723.8 billion in the first quarter of 1970. This was a 6.5% increase over the fourth quarter of 1970 and the highest quarterly increase since early 1968.

4. A housing boom is underway.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for housing starts in the first quarter of 1971 was 1.789 million compared to the first quarter 1970 figure of 1.252 million, and well above the total 1970 figure of 1.43 million. Toward the end of the quarter, the annual rate of starts had gone above 1.9 million.

5. Consumer confidence is growing.

Retail sales in the first quarter of 1971 have increased 3.3% over those in the fourth quarter of 1970. This quickening pace reflects a pervasive buying demand throughout most retail sectors. The dollar volume of automotive retail sales in the first quarter of 1971 increased 9% over those in the first quarter of 1970.

6. Productivity is on the rise.

After two years of virtually no growth, productivity increased 3.3% during 1970. In the first quarter of 1971, the rate increased 5.3%. Although this reflects a pickup after last year's auto strike, it indicates that productivity is likely to rise even more this year than last -- which means a higher standard of living with less inflationary pressure.

7. People now have more money to spend.

Personal income in the first quarter rose 6.3% over the same quarter last year. Seasonally adjusted, the annual rate of change in the first quarter of 1971 -- \$18 billion -- was triple the comparable rate of change in personal income in each of the previous two quarters. This strong resurgence of the growth of personal income provides the basis for more personal consumption, more homebuying and more investment in coming months.