MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1995 updated January 4, 1996

To: David Marwell, Jeremy Gunn, Phil Golrick

From: Joan Zimmerman

Subject: USSS Information In the Public Domain

The following represents evidence in open documents or in documents under consideration by the Board [the portions quoted are not redacted] as well as other sources where information proposed for postponement is already open. The USSS indicated concern about certain areas of their protective functions, which are, in fact, already in the public domain.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM

- --Head of the Protective Research Section Robert I. Bouck described the USSS photograph album on page 310, vol. 4 of Warren Commission hearings: "We had at the time a very small device that we call an album which has a few, perhaps 12 or 15 people that we consider very dangerous or at least dangerous and so mobile that we can't be sure where they might be. This is a constant thing. Copies of these are kept before the protective personnel at the White House all the time. This resides in their office."
- --Bouck again referred to the distribution of photographs (316), vol. 4 WC. Referring to people who had attacked Adlai Steveson in Dallas, Bouck said, "They did not fit our criteria as being a direct indication that the President might be harmed, but then when the President went to that area, then a more serious connotation was put on those people and they were investigated and were indentified and pictures were made of them and given to the agents."
- --SA Winston Lawson referred to photographs taken from films of the attack on Adlai Stevenson (322) vol. 4 WC. "Agent Howlett did view these [films of people attacking Adlai Stevenson] and had some still shots made of these individuals, although we still did not know they were against President Kennedy or might harm him in any way."
- --1801008010084(Agency File No. 008581) Open document: Sherman Skolnick, second page of photocopy (p. 4 of teletype): "All Secret Service Agents in Chicago were shown four photos of the men allegedly involved in the plot or plots." Page 3 of teletype: "Said file on Vallee has disappeared and re-appeared from time to time, and the photo attached thereto of Vallee is gone."
- -Archives I: 1801008010111 (Agency File No. 008581) USSS report 11-8-66 (Mampel, p. 4): "...and 11-8-66 photograph of subject are also attached for Intelligence Division."
 - -Archives I: 1801008010098 (Agency File No. 008581) USSS report 9-20-68 (Mampel):

- "Photograph of subject was furnished to agents and detectives working the visit of Vice President Humphrey."
- --Archives I: 1801008010105 (Agency File No. 008581) USSS report 4-10-67 (Mampel-Boggs): "Attached are five copies of the subject's photograph which were inadvertently left out of the file folder when it was forwarded to your district...."
- --1801009710495 agency file no. 014122 interview with Glynn Young, page 2: "When shown the photo album, he was able to identify 57 as Lee Harvey Oswald; 5 as Clay Shaw...." This is OPEN IN FULL at Archives II.
- --180-10070-10273 agency file no. 004825 interview with Abraham Bolden, page 5: "He said the SS agents took their pictures with a Polaroid camera." This portion not redacted.
- --180-10087-10302 agency file no. 0006852 Dinneen page three: "Check ups were conducted on [] and photos sent to PRS on 10/2/63." (Tabled doc.)
- --180-10087-10302 agency file no. 0006852 Dinneen, page Los Angeles Secret Service Report Form: "Photos of [] and other PRS subjects distributed." (Tabled doc.)
- --180-10087-10302 agency file no. 0006852 Dinneen, page Cheyenne, Wyoming Secret Service Report Form: "CO 2-2944 pictures dispersed." (Tabled doc.)
- --180-10090-10134 agency file no. 006256 Briefing Paper PRS (OPEN AT ARCHIVES II): "[Several agents assigned in PRS] prepare photographic albums of the high risks in particular areas and also on a national basis. These photographic albums are furnished to the White House Detail agents and to the local field offices, and they are systematically reviewed and updated."
- --Report of the U.S. Secret Service on the Assassination of President Kennedy Appendix A, page 8 (OPEN): "The informant then returned to Dallas with Howlett, and together with Criminal Investigation Division personnel of the Dallas police, on November 20, went to Station KRLD to view films of these events. As the informant identified certain of the ringleaders, by name, it was arranged to make still photographs of these persons and a number of others whose identities were unknown, which were subsequently distributed to the Secret Service agents and Dallas police in charge of access to Love Field and the Trade Mart."
- --Ibid., Part 2, SAIC Bouck to Chief, December 3, 1963: "In cases where the dangers appear serious or the subject may be able to get to the place where the people we protect are located, an immediate 'look out' warning is transmitted to all protective offices and details. When practical this alert is provided in writing along with pictures." Continued on page 2: "The Protective Research Section maintains an up-to-date picture album of photographs and identifying information in the squad room office of the presidential protection (White House) detail."
- --180-10087-10045 agency file no. 000636 Ernest Aragon (Miami), page 6:"Enclosed for PRS is photograph of Pedro Duis Diaz-Lanz, as well as lists of hotel employees of the Americana Hotel."
- --180-10110-10280 agency file no. JFK Exhibit #75, Winston Lawson Final Survey Report (Dallas): "Still photographs were obtained of persons involved in this [Adlai Stevenson] incident. SA Howlett was on duty at check point entrance at Trade Mart with copies of these pictures. Detectives in the lobby and luncheon area were also furnished copies of these photographs and were screening for

these individuals. A number of individuals who resembled those in these photographs were placed under surveillance at the Trade Mart."

- --180-10110-10281 agency file no. JFK Exhibit #76, Jamison Report (Miami): "SAIC Bouck also requested that photographs be obtained of these individuals and furnished his office immediately as well as the Miami office for use of the men on the advance protective survey being conducted in connection with the visit of the President to this area." (See also additional references to photographs in this document.)
- --1801007210368 agency file no. 008219, page 2: "On 3-28-61, copies of the above-mentioned photographs of Graciela and Fermin Cuza were forwarded to the protective detail at West Palm Beach, Fla. Also on 3-28-61, SA Aragon personally exhibited the photograph of Graciela Parmenia Cuza to Carmen Morales who identified her as the individual she referred to as Palma....Attached for the Chief's Office is a photograph of Graciela Parmenia and Fermin Cuza."
- --180-1007210374 agency file no. 008219, (12/03/63), Edward Zucker: page 2: "It is also requested that if possible Miami obtain photographs of the Francisco Blanco mentioned in CO-2-30,156 and forward same to Chicago."
- --180-10072-10365 agency file no. 008218 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH REFERRAL MEMORANDUM 9/20/63: Denver on Ernest Timothy McGee. "Photoes[sic] of subject are attached (12 copies) per your request made on 9/19/63."
- --USSS report by SA Gary R. Seale, December 7, 1963, on John Edward Joyner (American Nazi Party) in USSS Official File open at College Park: "ATTACHMENTS... Photograph of John Edward Joyner."
- --1801009410400 (Warren Commission) Memorandum of Interview with Robert Bouck March 20, 1964 Box 21 HSCA Legis. Arch: "Album. This contains the photographs and identification of from ten to twenty individuals who are regarded as clear risks to the President and who do not have a fixed place of residence. Both characteristics are usually involved in the album subjects, although a serious enough risk would be included even if his place of residence were fixed."
- --180-10078-10493 agency file no. 009442 HSCA Investigative Interview-Samuel Kinney: "Kinney...recalled that [White House Detail Advance Agent] Winston Lawson...was working with photographs of possible threat subjects."

The examples given above are typical of the frequent references to a protective technique that is not very secret and that does not merit protection in the documents where it is redacted.