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- (10) In Public Law 92 these protective authorities contained from year to year in Secret Service appropriation acts were changed to permanent legislation.

2. Personnel Protection Measures

- a. In March, 1894, information was being received of a plot to assassinate President Cleveland by a group of gamblers in Lyons, Colorado. The Chief of the Secret Service was requested to investigate the matter and accordingly ordered Operative Walker, who was stationed in the vicinity, to discontinue his other duties and investigate the reports. Walker hired an informer named Glen and sent him to Lyons. Glen reported that danger did exist from this group. Thereupon, the Chief ordered Walker and his informer to report to Washington, where they were both commissioned as special policemen and assigned to the White House. They were instructed to stay in the vicinity of the White House during the daytime and watch for suspicious persons who might be Western gamblers, Anarchists, or cranks; and in the evenings they were to attend meetings of Coxe's Army, which was then in town. This Detail continued until early summer when the Cleveland family departed Washington for their summer home at Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts.
- b. A new Detail of three men went with the family for the summer. Each summer thereafter, a Detail guarded President Cleveland at his summer home, and special Details were provided for the President at Washington, for trips, or social functions at the White House. During the Spanish-American War a Detail was kept continually at the White House.
- c. A Special Detail was provided for McKinley on his trips to Buffalo. Three agents were present at the time of the assassination but they merely acted as guards and were not allowed control of the crowd in such a manner that the attack could have been prevented.

- d. After McKinley's death, a regular Presidential Detail was provided for President Roosevelt and it has continued to fully guard the safety of every President since.

3. The White House Police Force

- a. Prior to 1864 the protection for the White House and grounds was included as part of the general responsibility of the District of Columbia police in protecting private and public property and persons within the city of Washington. There were no police assigned to the White House or grounds for this purpose.
- b. In 1864 a Detail of four Metropolitan policemen was assigned to the White House, both for protection of the President and the White House property.
- c. After the Civil War the number of officers was reduced to three and assigned entirely to protection at the White House.
- d. During President Cleveland's second administration, he began receiving so many threatening letters that Mrs. Cleveland became alarmed and persuaded the President to increase the number of White House Policemen from three to twenty-seven.
- e. Over the years the number of officers assigned to White House protection continued to increase until 1922 the force totaled 54 men.
- f. On September 14, 1922, Congress enacted legislation creating the White House Police Force as a separate organization.
- (1) Supervision of the Force was delegated to the President of the United States.
- (2) The President placed control of the Force under his military aide.
- g. On May 14, 1930, Congress placed supervision of the White House Police Force under the Chief of the United States Secret Service.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2550—Continued

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