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GSA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN

P.W.B.

On April 14, you sent me an anonymous memo concerning Arthur Sampson, Administrator, General Services Administration.

The substantive allegations all appear to involve matters already publicized in the newspapers (see the attached articles).

In response to the Washington Post article of March 14, Art Sampson wrote a letter to the President with copies to Don, Ron and me and I attach a copy for your review.

After you have reviewed this material, if you feel some action ought to be considered, I suggest we meet to discuss the subject.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: Bill Casselman

Information XXX

Action:

As appropriate _____

See me _____

Please reply _____

Concur and return _____



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GSA Chief's Travel Tab at \$14,452

**By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten**

Arthur F. Sampson, chief of the General Services Administration, likes to travel in style. Unfortunately, the public has to pay for his global wanderings.

As part of our Watch on Waste series, we've inspected the travel vouchers of Sampson and other key federal officials. We've discovered that many of

speaking engagement later in the year. Both trips will be paid for by the public.

Footnote: A GSA spokesman defended Sampson's travel as an essential part of his job. When asked about a trip Sampson and Miss Foster took to Kissimmee, Fla., last month, the spokesman explained that Sampson made a speech there, then hopped up to Atlanta for a "regional inspection." "Miss

exorbitant fuel charges, Onassis sought me out.

He and his wife, Jacqueline, had been wined and dined in Iran. They had close personal ties with the shah's oil ministers. But like all the shah's customers, Onassis had to pay through the nose for Iranian oil. The fuel pinch finally forced him to give up his airline, Olympic Airways, to the Greek gov-

State Dept. Leaked Cables, Bentsen Says

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) charged yesterday that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger or someone in the State Department had leaked cables about a Bentsen Far East trip to Jack Anderson.

Anderson's column Thursday accused Bentsen of attacking

GSA Chief: Tireless and Controversial

Second of two articles —

By Douglas Watson

Washington Post Staff Writer

Arthur F. Sampson, the hard-driving, hotly criticized head of the General Services Administration, has a plaque near his desk and has passed out duplicates to aides. They say, "Excellence."

That has hardly been the word most often used to describe GSA since its creation in 1949 to consolidate a wide variety of the federal government's more mundane but essential activities, which now include everything from operating a 3,594-member force of

building guards to maintaining 77,000 government vehicles.

Though its image has often been low, GSA—like any organization that annually spends more than \$4.5 billion—has had both successes and failures.

One of GSA's more embarrassing projects these days is a 22-story structure nearing completion next to Philadelphia's Independence Hall that is part of an \$37 million federal courthouse and office building project. The new skyscraper is sinking and will cost from \$2 to \$7 million to stabilize, a GSA spokesman said.

The spokesman confirmed that the building's foundation was constructed

10 to 45 feet short of the architects' specifications, despite warnings by a group of GSA employees to Sampson, then head of the agency's Public Buildings Service, that the specifications were being ignored.

Sampson said recently, "In constructing this building, like constructing other buildings, they used a method which is accepted, and sometimes it worked and sometimes it doesn't. There is no way to make a perfect building. So there's a degree of error that exists in every building you construct. And there was a degree of error in this one."

See SAMPSON, A2, Col. 1

Wash. Post, April 7, 1975



*Sampson Praised for Ability.
Criticized on Nixon Funds*

First of two articles

By Douglas Watson
Washington Post Staff Writer

"They want me so bad they can taste it. But they haven't found anything." Arthur F. Sampson, controversial head of the General Services Administration, said recently of the federal prosecutors investigating allegations against the GSA.

In the nearly three years that he has headed the GSA, the federal government's principal business arm, the outspoken Sampson has attracted plenty of attention, both extremely negative and highly complimentary.

Sampson, an appointee of President Nixon, has come under heavy fire for GSA's expenditure of \$3.7 million at Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne home and office compounds and for having urged appropriation of \$350,000 for the former President during his first year out of office.

Sampson, a 48-year-old former General Electric Co. and Pennsylvania state executive, also has been hotly criticized for having agreed that Nixon could retain title to his White House tape recordings and papers and for GSA's trading of \$27 million in property for a now largely empty office building near San Clemente to store the former President's records.

On the other hand, Sampson has been praised as a hard-driving, innovative administrator who has promoted improvements in the design and construction of federal buildings throughout the nation.

William Marshall Jr., president of the American Insti-



ARTHUR F. SAMPSON
"a difficult job"

tute of Architects, has said of Sampson, "His dedication to design quality in federal architecture has given his staff a new pride in being part of a creative agency. And his staff policy of filling key positions with people with strong technical backgrounds has already done much to upgrade the quality of federal buildings around the country."

On the negative side, the Civil Service Commission charged last year that a special GSA personnel referral system operating outside regular channels in the nearly 40,000-employee agency provided preferential treatment for political favorites, contrary to essential merit system principles.

See **SAMPSON**, A17, Col. 1



Arthur F. Sampson resigns

Arthur F. Sampson, GSA's Administrator, submitted his resignation to the President of the United States July 28, to become effective October 15.

Sampson called the Regional Administrators and personally met with the heads of services and staff offices, his own staff, and the staff of the Assistant Administrator to

announce his plans. "Working together we have done a good job," the Administrator said, "and have developed the GSA standard of excellence. Nothing less is acceptable. Together we will continue persisting towards this goal, and after October 15 I expect all of you to keep up this type of work."

The Administrator will be remembered for his innovative leadership and management ability. During his service at GSA, he has been responsible for introducing improved techniques in the fields of firesafety, energy conservation, building systems, and construction methods.

In his letter to President Ford, Sampson said:

"It is with deep regret that I submit my resignation as Administrator of the General Services Administration effective October 15, 1975. I had planned to stay in government until the latter part of 1976 but circumstances are such that I am advancing my schedule by a year.

"I leave with a great deal of sadness. But I also leave with a great deal of pride.

"I have now completed over 12 years of government service. Every year has been a grueling one. But each has also been a very rewarding one. No matter what the circumstances or the time frame, I continue to promote government service to everyone.

"Governor Scranton persuaded me to leave the business world and enter government service in 1963. I served as his state purchasing agent for four years. He was and is a great American.

"I then served as Budget Secretary and Secretary of Administration for Governor Raymond Shafer for two and a half years. He was a courageous and effective Governor and a statesman. I am happy to see that he is now working for you in a significant role.



August 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1975

Dear Art:

I have received your letter of July 28, and it is with sincere gratitude for your many years of dedicated public service that I accept your resignation as Administrator of the General Services Administration, effective October 15, 1975, as you requested.

Throughout your six years at G.S.A. -- and before that as an exceptionally able assistant to two governors of the State of Pennsylvania -- you have fulfilled your challenging leadership responsibilities with skill and distinction. Better than most, you know that your assignments as Administrator have never been anything but demanding and difficult. Yet I have had the utmost confidence in both your ability and your determination to carry on each of your tasks in the best interests of the Nation. You have worked tirelessly to build at G.S.A. an institutional reputation for productivity and effectiveness, and I commend you for the outstanding record of achievement which is the result.

Now as you prepare to return to private life, I hope you will always look back on this time of public service with the fullest measure of satisfaction and pride. You may be sure you take with you my warmest good wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Gerald R. Ford".



The Honorable Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator of General Services
Washington, D.C. 20405

con't page 2

"In June of 1969, I came to work in GSA for Bob Kunzig, my predecessor as Administrator of GSA. Before becoming Administrator I managed the two largest operations in GSA—the Federal Supply Service and the Public Buildings Service.

"GSA was a moribund, static agency in 1969. Bob Kunzig revitalized GSA and I feel proud that I helped him, and then, as Administrator went on to further improve GSA. Today, GSA is an exciting place to work. Morale is high and productivity excellent.

"It is very unfortunate that some tough issues we have had to handle resulted in negative publicity which has beclouded the significant accomplishments of the last six years. Despite this you will find that our reputation for performance and integrity is excellent. Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle, businessmen, labor leaders, professionals (architects, engineers, etc.), other Federal agencies and GSA employees at all levels will attest to that fact.

"Every assignment I have had in

public service has been a tough one requiring difficult decisions. I accepted all assignments and made the tough decisions. I have no regrets in this regard because I always knew what I was getting into and tough decisions were necessary to get things done.

"My career in public service has been exciting, challenging and rewarding. There have been some rough times and some frustrating moments. But I realize that you cannot really have one without the other.

"I feel very fortunate to have been associated with you as Minority Leader, Vice President, and now as President. I think you are on the "right track" for America and that you will stay there.

"Lastly, I want you to know that after 12 years in public service, I have great confidence in our democratic system of government. There were moments when I had my doubts, but overall, we have the best system known to man."

The President's letter to Sampson is reproduced in this issue of GSA News.

Easier dialing on the way

More than a million telephones will be involved when the General Services Administration converts its nationwide Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) from a 10 to a seven-digit dialing system on December 1, 1975.

Commissioner Theodore D. Puckorius, ADTS, said the conversion is part of a program to modernize the private long distance telephone network provided the federal government.

"The change to seven-digit dialing will provide significant technological improvements over our existing system," said Puckorius. "When fully implemented, the improvements we are planning should result in savings of about a half-million dollars a year."


Under the new system, users will dial the FTS access code (usually 8) and the seven-digit number. Area codes no longer will be used for calls made within the system to other federal telephones.

Many FTS users outside Washington, D.C., will have new FTS numbers with the change. Where the FTS number is different from the commercial number, both numbers will be shown on the phone's center plate. Commercial numbers used by the public will remain unchanged.

An extensive training and information program is planned to acquaint users with new procedures. Instructions will also be contained in the new 1976 FTS User's Guide.

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Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator
August 1975
Issue No. 25

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NARS' exhibit honors women

A combination salute to the Bicentennial and International Women's Year, "Her Infinite Variety: a 200-Year Record of America's Women," is on exhibit at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The exhibit will run until spring of next year.

The documents and photos displayed stress the changing role of women over the centuries in the United States. It features women in marriage, as landowners, at work, fighting for rights, in reform movements, in diplomacy and in wartime.

In one exhibit, Dr. Mary Walker's story is in evidence. A contract sur-

geon in the Union Army during the Civil War, she received the Medal of Honor in 1865 but 50 years later was denied the benefits of her award by the War Department through a reinterpretation of her qualifications.

There are records concerning Harriet Tubman, organizer of the Underground Railroad, the jailing of Confederate spy Belle Boyd, and Amelia Earhart taking off on the Pacific flight from which she did not return. In other sections there are California land claims and Western homestead proofs filed by women, a plea from Moqui Indian villages in Arizona that their matriarchal sys-



"Joan of Arc Saved France", World War I poster prompting women to buy bonds.

tem be left undisturbed. And, there are displays showing women taking in sewing as a home industry, practicing law, serving as doctors, striking in the garment industry, serving in Congress and diplomatic posts.

Adding touches to the exhibit are World War I and II patriotic and recruitment posters featuring women.

When spring comes and the exhibit has ended, it will be replaced by a second Bicentennial display on the major documents kept by NARS.

Appropriately, the National Archives is a major participant in the Bicentennial festivities. It is the keeper of the nation's priceless documents. These valuable records are readily available to researchers, scholars and historians.

Did you know there is a Center for Documentary Study of the American Revolution? This is a one-stop service at NARS where specialists are available to assist researchers on any period of the Revolutionary War.

The papers of the Continental Congress are kept here. Archives is receiving foundation grants to set up a computer-assisted index for the papers—a heaven-sent for scholars.



Present at the opening of NARS' exhibit, "Her Infinite Variety: a 200-Year Record of America's Women," are First Lady Betty Ford (second from left), with Jill Ruckelshaus, presiding officer of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, Dr. James B. Rhoads, archivist of the United States, and Administrator Sampson. Mrs. Ford was presented a replica of the 1919 resolution that proposed giving women right to vote. The exhibit will run until spring 1976.



General Leslie Bray heads GSA's new sub-agency, the Federal Preparedness Agency.

A new name in GSA

By Executive Order of the President, GSA's Office of Preparedness has been elevated in rank and renamed the *Federal Preparedness Agency*.

Since its formation the office has had many names. In 1947 the National Security Act was voted by the Congress and signed by the President. This Act established the National Security Resources Board (NSRB) in the Executive Office of the President. The Act also consolidated the Armed Forces into a Department of Defense, established the CIA, and the National Security Council.

Over the years the NSRB, as the nucleus of national civil readiness planning for emergencies, acquired related responsibilities and was renamed several times and finally in 1973 became part of this agency as the Office of Preparedness.

Concerned with overall national policy and program development, this office provides guidance and coordination to other federal agencies involved in civil emergency preparedness planning and resource management for national security.

Before the office came to GSA the responsibility for implementing its important role was centered around a small staff in the Executive Office. Many emergency planning and support functions were budgeted for and performed elsewhere in the federal government structure but always under the guidance of the small staff. Administration became awkward and in order to provide greater operating efficiencies the Executive Office staff and the Office of Preparedness were brought together to become the Federal Preparedness Agency.

Jan Rus back from China

Jan Rus, a management analyst, OAD, Central Office, has completed a 21,000 mile odyssey to the Peoples' Republic of China.

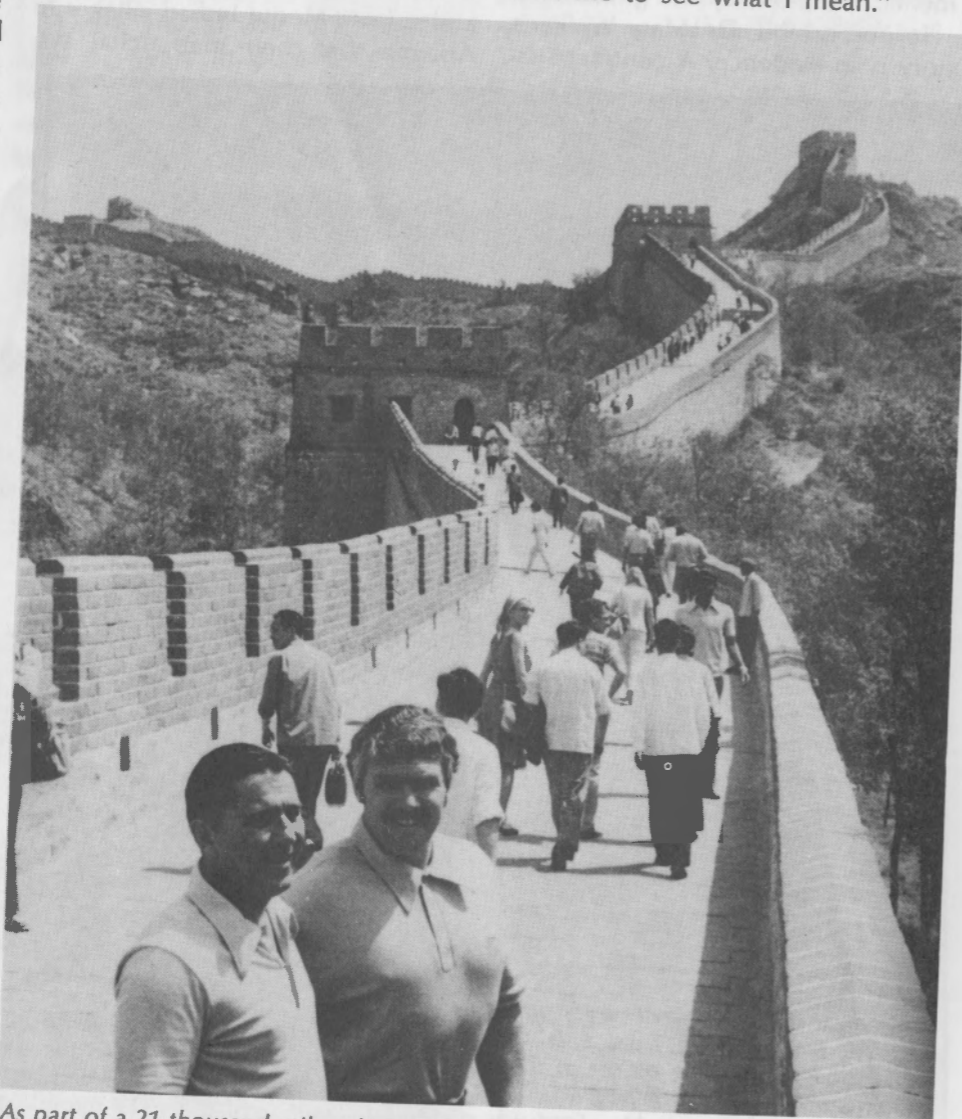
As an official with the U.S. Track and Field Team, Rus attended a series of friendly competitions with the Chinese in Kwangchow (Canton), Shanghai, and Peking spanning 17 days.

The 65-member team was the largest group of athletes to visit China since the American ping pong players made their historic trip four years ago.

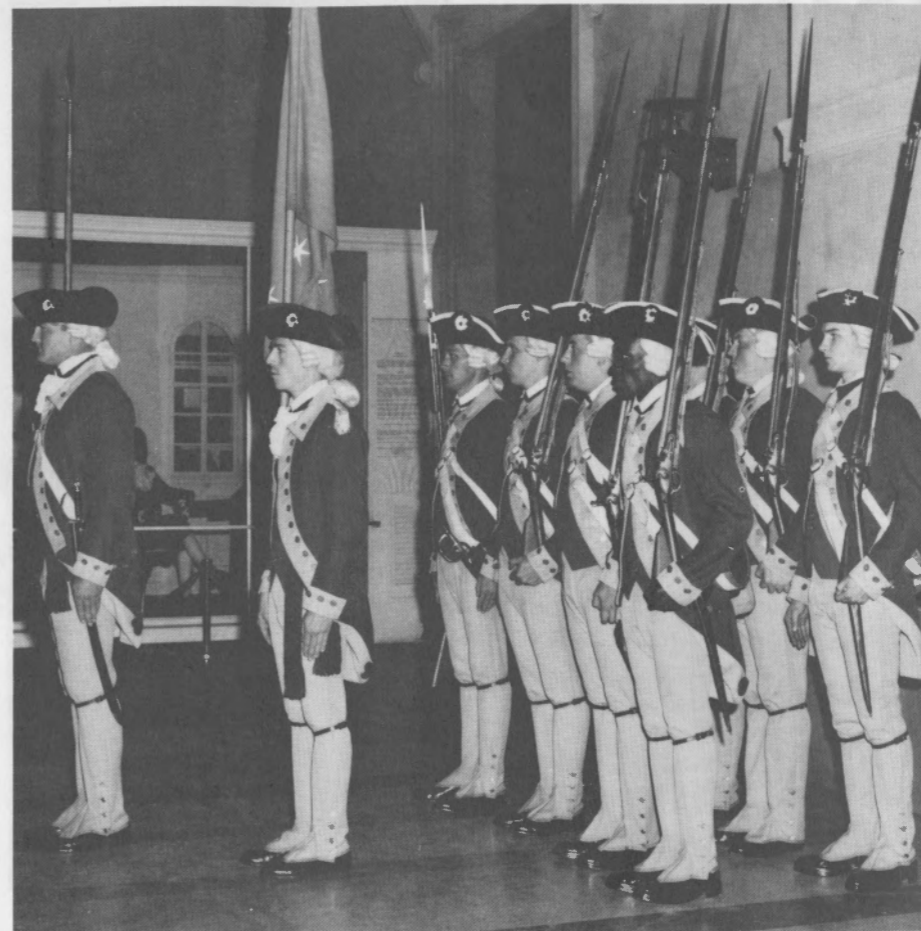
The Chinese were gracious hosts. The team was shown many accomplishments instituted "since the revolution." Planned activities were

arranged around the clock including tours to communes, hospitals, deaf schools, universities, ceramic factories, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Great Wall, a boat ride to the Yangtze River, revolutionary opera, ballet and a movie to acquaint all the Americans with the Chinese post-revolutionary culture.

Near the end of the journey a Chinese official approached Rus for his impressions of China. He replied, "Obviously you have wrought many changes. I've seen nothing but happy children, industrious people, and clean cities, but I have things in my country that I would be unwilling to trade. You must come visit me to see what I mean."



As part of a 21 thousand mile odyssey, Jan Rus (left) and U.S. Track and Field Team Captain Al Hall visited the Great Wall as guests of the Peoples' Republic of China.



To mark the Army's 200th Birthday, members of the Commander-in-Chief's guard are about to perform drills in the Rotunda of the National Archives.

NARS' exhibit marks Army's 200th Birthday

On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress passed an order directing the recruitment of soldiers. The United States Army came into being.

Baron Friedrich von Steuben, the former Prussian general, was chosen to train the Army. And, it was von Steuben's regulations which served as the Army's official manual until the War of 1812.

Now at NARS

On display at the National Archives is an exhibit featuring these von Steuben regulations. Part of the Army's observance of its 200th birthday, the exhibit was opened by members of the Commander-in-Chief's guards stepping through drills based on 18th century practice—view of the past, helped by the present.

"Operation new life" begun by FSS

A special commodity. Top priority, special handling, and it came by emergency air and sea shipment. It came in many sizes and shapes—it was life—human life!

When the emergency evacuation of Vietnamese refugees began in April, FSS was quick to respond by providing immediate support to "Operation New Life-Vietnamese Refugee Safe Haven." Working hand-in-hand with the Departments of State and Defense, FSS determined the supply support required to promptly care for the evacuees.

The immediate establishment of Logistics Control Centers (LCCs) was the key action taken by FSS. LCCs are set up when a rapidly increasing demand for supplies is needed beyond normal stock levels. The overwhelming flow of refugees that fled

South Vietnam caused a sudden impact on U.S. logistic support capability.

Time was the critical factor. Support was needed for 130,000 refugees immediately. This meant the normal computer system used to requisition supplies and keep up stock levels wasn't fast enough to handle the emergency. It required man to take over so the job could be done faster. Why? The computers lacked the 'random access' capability to find and handle irregular and ever-increasing demands placed upon them. Only FSS experts volunteering their services beyond normal duty hours could solve the problem. They did this by manually operating LCCs at every key refugee holding center from the Far East to the eastern United States. When the supply

demands of the refugee populations became stable then the automated computers took over again to supply needed items.

Manned 24 hours a day by FSS specialists, the LCCs disbursed normal supply items such as bedding, cooking and eating utensils, paper products, and construction materials. And, when the items were not available, satisfactory substitutes were found—air mattresses replaced cots. But, how do you fill a sudden request for thousands of chopsticks? Why, by contacting the local Chinese restaurants in the area, of course!

FSS's response to Operation New Life has become a personal commitment and will continue until the new residents are settled in permanent homes.

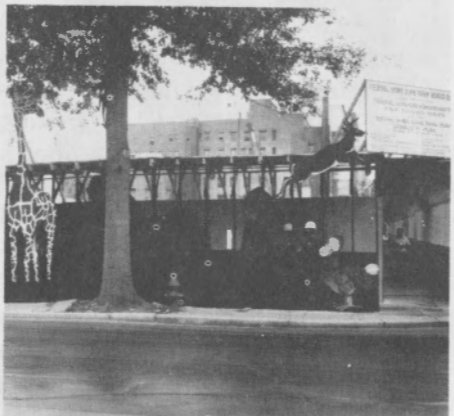
Come see GSA's zoo

"Wow, the heat's finally getting to me," or, "PBS is at it again." These are the first thoughts of passers-by as they look at the GSA construction site for Washington, D.C.'s new Federal Home Loan Bank Board building. And, they're right on both counts.

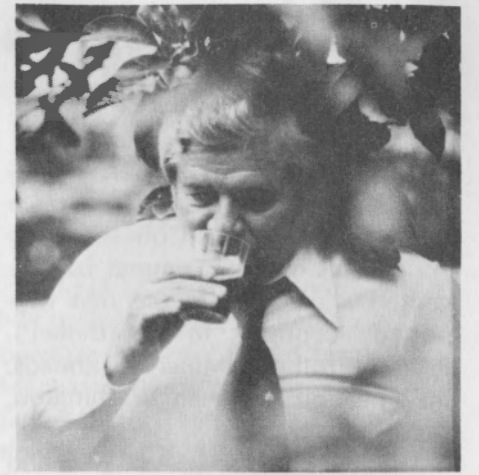
An unusual zoo in the shape of a panoramic mural made out of plywood is taking shape on the fence around the site. A contented panda, a reclining kangaroo, fish, elephants, monkeys, and a boa constrictor are only part of the menagerie created by the students of the Corcoran School of Art for this mural.

The zoo idea originated with William Newman of the Corcoran faculty. Students will receive academic credits for their work, while GSA provides all the materials.

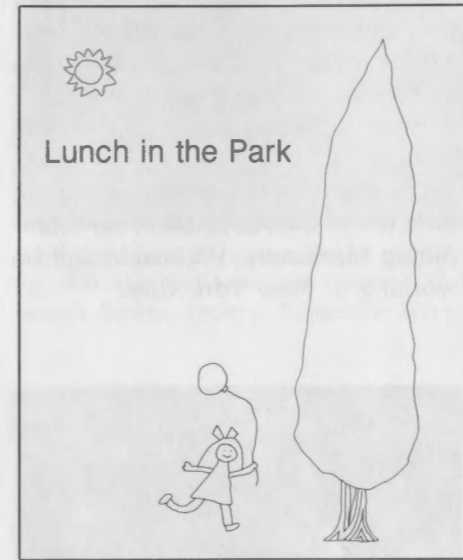
An extension of PBS' fine arts program, this is a first for a new effort to use murals to make construction sites more attractive to workers and those passing by. When the fence comes down, the murals can still live. The paintings were executed in the Corcoran basement, taken to the site and bolted to the fence. They may be used later for other construction sites in the D.C. area.



GSA employees rekindle friendships during the "Lunch in the Park" program in Rawlins Park across from Central Office. A lot brown bagged it—and others took advantage of the refreshment stands set up just for them.



Taking refuge from the sun and advantage of a spare moment to himself, Administrator Sampson enjoys a cool drink at Lunch in the Park.



"Theatre West", a performing group for the National Park Service's "Summer-in-the Parks" program, did a great job entertaining over 300 Central Office and Region 3 employees during the first Lunch in the Park event this summer.



Hot dogs, soft drinks, potato chips, cracker jacks, popcorn, candy and even roaming ice cream carts! And, these Central Office and Region 3 employees got to see Theatre West, a dance, drama and vocal group from Ohio.

Lunch in the Park

Trimmer resigns

Harold S. (Ted) Trimmer, Jr. has announced his plans to resign as the agency's General Counsel at the end of this month. Trimmer has accepted a position as the first corporate counsel for Garfinkel's, Brooks Brothers, Miller & Rhoads, Inc., headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Trimmer came to GSA in 1969 and has served in such top level positions as director of congressional affairs, commissioner of ADTS and associate administrator. An assistant administrator, he was the youngest appointee to such a high post in the agency's history and was the instrumental force in developing the Federal Information and Consumer Product Information Centers.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate and trustee of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, Trimmer is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar of California and the District of Columbia Bar. He has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Saunders retires

George W. Saunders, deputy commissioner, FSS, has retired.

Saunders' federal service began in 1940 at the State Department and included assignments in the Civil Aeronautic Administration and the procurement division of the Treasury Department.

With GSA since the start in 1949, Saunders' performance has been recognized by the Commendable Service Award and two Civilian Outstanding Service Awards. He has served with distinction on many committees dealing with transportation, traffic management and supply systems.

The Saunders will remain in the Washington area.



Mary Ellen Huffman has been appointed chief, administrative supplies and equipment branch, Region 7, FSS. She is the first FSS female in that region to be promoted to chief and GS-13. Congratulating her are Ed Zacha, regional director, procurement division (left), and Fred Melhem, acting regional commissioner.

PBS toasts Shenkler

A Roast and Toast dinner, given by the Central Office project management office, PBS, had as its target **Marvin Shenkler**.

Roasting him in fun, but toasting him in earnest, the PBS staffers attending the event honored Shenkler for the successful completion of the National Air and Space Museum for the Smithsonian Institution. Shenkler was project manager.

PBS officials **Wally Meisen**, acting commissioner; **Tom Peyton**, acting deputy commissioner; **George Jorgensen**, acting associate commissioner; **Frank Matzke**, acting assistant commissioner for construction management; **Bertrand Berube**, deputy associate commissioner; **Joe Pfeifer**, deputy project manager, project management office; and Regional Administrator **John Galuardi**, were on hand to congratulate Shenkler for his outstanding contribution to the PBS building objectives.

Wally Meisen and **Ms. Eddie Gardella**, project management's administrative assistant, presented a plaque to Shenkler and a letter of

Weinstein retires

After 34 years of distinguished government service, **Sidney Weinstein**, ADTS assistant commissioner, agency assistance, planning and policy, has retired.

Weinstein came to GSA in 1958, as a specialist in procurement and contracting for FSS. After learning about the agency in various positions, he was appointed as assistant commissioner in GSA's newest service, ADTS, created July 1972.

Administrator Sampson has announced that Weinstein is to receive the Administrator's Exceptional Service Award for . . . "outstanding contributions to the mission of GSA, innovative approaches to management. . ."

Leaving GSA to become executive director of the Association for Computing Machinery, Weinstein will be working in New York City.



Michael Collins, former astronaut and director, National Air & Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution (far right) and GSA'ers Wally Meisen, Eddi Gardella and George Jorgensen (left to right) celebrate with Marvin Shenkler on the completion of his Smithsonian project.

congratulations from Administrator Sampson. A special gift to the honoree was a pen set made from the marble used in the building.



During graduation ceremonies at the 101st Session of the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., FBI Deputy Associate Director Thomas Jenkins presents a diploma to John Joseph Buono, Federal Protective Service (right). Middle man unidentified.

Buono Academy graduate

John Buono, an investigator with the Federal Protective Service, graduated from the FBI's National Academy at Quantico, Va. in June after completing an 11-week enforcement training course.

"Training at the FBI Academy", Buono said, "is something every law enforcement officer looks forward to in his career. The academy is the most prestigious law enforcement training center in the United States."

Buono attended the 101st session of the course along with 250 officers representing the Philippines, Italy, Thailand, Jordan, Lebanon, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Covering management criminology, problem solving and decision making, law, firearms, statistics and communications, courses at the academy are taught by FBI agents holding masters degrees. The program is accredited through the University of Virginia and graduates earn 16 college credits.

A veteran with 17 years experi-

ence in law enforcement, Buono has been with GSA since 1971. As a member of the White House police force in 1963, he won the National Police Championship for Combat Shooting. At the academy, Buono earned 296.4 points out of a possible 300 points on the pistol range. And, he holds an instructor's blackbelt in karate from the U.S. Karate Association.

Beaming parents

Diane Brozek, daughter of **Henry Brozek**, acting chief, project operations branch, PBS, Region 5, received a High Honors Award at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy 23rd Annual Honors Convocation.

This fall Diane will be a sophomore at the University of Illinois. She completed her pre-pharmacy courses at Purdue University in Indiana with straight A's.

"Flying Tiger" receives decoration

Robert L. Pierce, property rehabilitation branch, FSS, Region 8, has been awarded the China War Memorial Medal by His Excellency James C. H. Shen, Ambassador from the Republic of China to the United States. The decoration was presented at the annual convention of the Flying Tigers of the 14th Air Force Association in New Orleans, La. this month.

The China War Memorial Medal, known as the "Lost" decoration of World War II, commemorates service in China in defeat of the Empire of Japan. The decoration was authorized by the Chinese government at the end of that war. But with the hasty demobilization of our armed forces and the confusion then existing in China, the document was lost. A few people heard of the award and it was noted on some discharge documents, but no one ever saw the decoration.

Due to one persistent individual, **Graham Kidd** from Florida, who served with the 14th, the circular that provided for the issuance of the award was located 29 years after the Japanese surrender. Kidd sent the information to Myron Levy of St. Louis, president of the 14th Air Force Association. Minister S. K. Hu of the Chinese Embassy, through **Anna Chennault**, widow of Flying Tiger General **Claire Lee Chennault**, was contacted. The Chinese government authenticated the award and announced that members of the 14th Air Force Association would receive the K'ang Chan-Nien Chang, the Chinese title for the decoration.

PLEASE NOTE

Page 9, July issue
Cutlines on Albert Armstrong and
Dick Farris were reversed.

Outstanding employees

Margaret Bayless has been honored with a Special Service Award from the National Association of Black Manufacturers.

As manager of Region 9's Business Service Center, she designs and directs programs tailored to the needs of small business in Southern California, Arizona and Clark County, Nev. She heads a special mandate for assisting minority-owned businesses.

Since becoming manager of the center in Los Angeles in 1960, Margaret has been a dedicated advocate of service to all members of the community and she has received many commendations and awards attesting her eagerness.

And, if Margaret isn't already kept busy with the tremendously large geographical area of commercial activity she is responsible for, there is always the FIC program. She is supervisor of the installations in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Phoenix.

Austin Burns was named Citizen of the Year at the annual Pelham, Mass., Lion's Club installation banquet. Burns serves as a plumber in the Region 1 Andover, Mass., PBS field office.

Serena Powell, Region 3 motorpool employee, thanks all of the Region 3 and Central Office employees who sent condolences on the death of her mother.

Alabama Historical Commission commends GSA preservation

The Alabama Historical Commission has honored GSA with its distinguished service award in the governmental preservation category. GSA is the first federal agency to receive this award.

In the July ceremony at the capitol in Montgomery, Henry Steagall, executive secretary to Gov. George C. Wallace, presented the award to **Warren C. Moody**, director of the



"My Grandfather" taken by Bill Kreykenbohm is one of 32 photographs on exhibit at the Inter-American Bank in Washington, D.C.

A GSA employee's color photographs were displayed last month in Washington D.C.'s Inter-American Bank.

Bill Kreykenbohm is the photographer. He works as a staff attorney on the Presidential Clemency Board, a detail from his regular position as a management analyst at NARS.

Bill has had paintings exhibited at

real property division, Region 4.

The citation accompanying the award read, in part: "This preservation-conscious federal department has gone to considerable expense to preserve the finer architectural features of federal buildings in Montgomery, Dothan, Selma and Anniston. It helped the city of Tuscaloosa to acquire the old federal post office and courthouse building."

Denison University in Ohio and at the Washington County Park Arts Festival, Hagerstown, Md. In February he won first prize in the color print category at the Cumberland Valley Photographic Salon. And, in March and April, his "Rosa, Kitty et al in Mexico" was selected for exhibition at the Fort Worth Art Museum.

Thirty-two of Bill's favorite color photos, taken in the past year and a half during his travels throughout Canada, Mexico and the United States, were exhibited.

Mike Nimnicht, son of FTS switchboard operator **Rosemarie Nimnicht**, Region 10, Boise, Idaho, is on his way to Germany. Winning a contest sponsored by the American Association of German Teachers, he will be one of 75 to spend four weeks living with German families in East and West Germany. The purpose of the contest is to improve interest in the study of the land and its people.

We will miss Bob Breon

Robert H. Breon, Jr. died in Centre Community Hospital in State College, Pa. on June 23. By personal request, his body has been donated to medical research to aid others in the battle against cancer.

Breon joined GSA in Washington early in 1974 as a graphics designer. At the time of his death, he was serving as production manager for GSA's new nationwide identity program and was the major force in the development of that program including the new symbol appearing on the masthead of the *GSA News*.

After completing his military tour of duty, he went into business with his father. They owned and operated the Penn State Photo Shop in State College. Much of his work contributed to *LaVie*, the yearbook at Penn State.

In 1957 he was elected to the State House of Representatives and

was instrumental in passing 10 bills and one amendment to the Constitution. Most noteworthy was Act 330—"clean streams"—the Act providing for the increase of public fishing facilities in the state as well as their ecological maintenance. He was also instrumental in passing an amendment providing that a Pennsylvanian need not lose his voting privilege due to moving from the area in which he was registered.

Breon was active in civic affairs, in community theatre, and raised, raced and judged horse shows throughout central Pennsylvania.

While at GSA Breon received several commendations for his work—among them a citation for exemplary service.

To the many people who needed items printed, he was a man who never said no.

All of us will dearly miss Bob.



Colby Carter, a mechanic in Alaska, received a citation and cash award from Bill Greer (left) and Alan James for quick thinking during a flood in Nome.

During a storm and flood at Nome, Alaska, **Colby Carter** connected the sewage ejection pump to the emergency generator. When the city power failed, the ejection pumps were able to keep running. By pumping the flood waters out of the building as fast as they came in, the building's electrical and heating system was saved.

Carter a general mechanic in the Anchorage field office, received a citation and a cash award from **Bill Geer**, area manager, and **Alan James**, chief, repair & improvement branch, PBS, Region 10, for a one-time outstanding performance.



Henry G. Anderson, an estimator at Region 3's office of operating programs, alteration branch of the space management division, was presented a certificate and cash award by James Steele, PBS regional commissioner (center), and Harry N. Breeden, chairman, value management board, office of operating programs. Under the value management program, Anderson was awarded \$950 for proposing a change to specifications allowing on-site sales of salvable materials at demolition projects. Due to his suggestion it is now possible for the materials to be recycled.



When a devastating tornado struck Omaha, Nebraska, three Region 6 employees were among the scores of persons who suffered property damage. Immediately fund-raising drives began in Regions 6, 3 and Central Office to assist victims. PBS Area Manager Harold Lowe presents checks totaling \$780 to (left to right) Ron Stover, FSS, Dorothy Foral, PBS, and Ernest Mahan, FSS.

The summer intern story

Fifty-eight college students, GSA's 1975 Central Office summer interns, offer convincing proof that the agency's youthful image is more than a myth.

The Central Office intern program, part of the federal summer intern program, provides interested college students with first-hand knowledge of the processes and functions of the government, as well as employment experience at the professional level. The program is designed to bring students into positions related to their educational fields, giving them practical experience to compare with classroom theory.

In exchange, the students furnish GSA the opportunity to "sample the thinking of college students." Donald Young, acting assistant administrator, in his address to the interns June 17, 1975, drew attention to the contribution the interns are making to GSA. Young sees these summer employees as impartial and objective observers who, because they are independent of the system, can often provide highly innovative approaches to traditional problems. In addition, their independence from GSA makes them ideal barometers of conditions within the agency.

The 58 interns were chosen from over 1,000 applicants. Selections were made on the basis of education, experience, and academic achievement. The program, geared primarily toward graduate students, attracts mostly those pursuing curricula in the law and business administration. Twenty-two interns are currently working toward degrees in the law, and another six toward graduate degrees in business. Undergraduate majors are concentrated in the social sciences, with almost one-third of the interns majoring in political science. Undergraduates, for whom application also involves nomination by their college, number nine out of the 58.

Students participating in the intern program represent many different colleges and graduate schools

throughout the country. The University of Virginia and George Washington University, because they are both in fairly close proximity to Central Office, have the largest representation, though so varied a group as Wake Forest, Harvard, Fisk, Princeton, and Augustana are also represented.

Fully as diverse as the institutions being attended is the geographical distribution of the interns who attend them. Most are East Coast residents, from New England to Virginia. But interns also came from as far west as California and Michigan to work for GSA.

The summer interns enjoy a pro-

gram of activities tailored to their needs and interests by Summer Intern Coordinator Mary K. Mathews. Frequent meetings, featuring presentations by each of the different services of the agency, bring the interns into contact with all of GSA's top management, familiarizing them with the agency through the men and women who direct it. But the point of view presented in these meetings is not so homogeneous as might be expected: Les Whitten, who co-authors *Washington Merry-Go-Round* with Jack Anderson, also addressed the GSA interns.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The summer intern story was written by intern Vincent Salvatore, an English/history major at Dartmouth.



"Good idea", remarks Harold Ronen, deputy project manager, Social Security Administration program centers, to Stephanie Lewis. Stephanie is an intern in PBS and attends Catholic University.



Working for the program coordination staff, building management, PBS, Barbara Savage, Georgetown Law School and David Cannady, Howard University, finish up an assignment before heading back to school.

Rhoads GSA
(see Nsc)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEANNE DAVIS
FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P*

Much to my chagrin, I find that I neglected to submit to you previously the draft of letter which Dr. Rhoads would like me to send that deals with the release by the Archives of exchanges of correspondence between heads of state where the correspondence has been deposited in the Presidential Library.

My understanding is that you have had instances where correspondence of this type has not been classified and therefore it is not subject to the provisions of Section 11 of E. O. 11652.

The attached draft of letter proposes to apply a single rule to both classified and unclassified exchanges of correspondence and requires prior consultation with you in both instances unless the exchange of correspondence is more than ten years old or, if older, involves a head of state who still holds office. Please let me have your comments on the attached draft.

Attachment



Archives

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1976

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Attachment



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of General Counsel
Washington, DC 20405



AUG 09 1976

copy to Ken
and Barry 8/17

- Phillip Buchen, Esquire
Special Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Buchen:

On Wednesday, August 2, 1976, the summer interns of the Office of General Counsel, General Services Administration, were very graciously invited by Mr. Barry Roth, Assistant Counselor to the President, to tour the White House and visit the Offices of the Associate and Assistant Counselors to the President. Not only did Mr. Roth schedule a tour of the White House, but he also arranged for Mr. Ken Lazarus to speak with the interns. We realize how very busy Mr. Roth is, and appreciate all of his efforts in scheduling this impressive tour of portions of the executive branch of the Government.

We also appreciate the valuable time Mr. Lazarus spent in very patiently and knowledgeably explaining the function of the Counselors to the President. The interns were very impressed by the hospitality extended to them by Mr. Lazarus.

On behalf of the summer interns and the Office of General Counsel, I wish to thank these two men and your office for allowing our interns to learn more about your operations and about the executive branch of the Government.

Sincerely,

DONALD P. YOUNG
General Counsel



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dr. James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States

SUBJECT: Disposition of Gerald R. Ford
papers and other materials of
historical value

Attached is a draft of letter agreement and
three annexes dealing with the above subject.

This draft was prepared for discussion purposes
only and is subject to changes based upon
discussions with the interested parties,
including you, the University of Michigan, and
the Ford Commemorative Committee at Grand
Rapids, Michigan.

I am having this material hand delivered to you
this morning so that we can meet this afternoon
for such a discussion, starting at 4:30 in my
office.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1976

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Counsel to the President



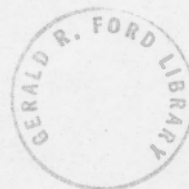
[Dec. 1976?]

It is the opinion of this agency that foreign gifts with a value in excess of \$50.00 may be sold to the recipient of the gift without a change in either the existing law or existing State Department regulations.

Those regulations already provide that such gifts shall be forwarded to GSA by the Chief of Protocol for transfer, donation or other disposition in accordance with such instructions as may be furnished by the Chief of Protocol. By letter dated July 31, 1974 (enclosure (1)), the Chief of Protocol furnished to GSA detailed instructions concerning the disposition of foreign gifts. These instructions, however, do not provide for sale to the recipient.

By letter dated October 10, 1975 (enclosure (2)), GSA forwarded to the State Department recommended instructions which, if issued by the Chief of Protocol, would provide for the sale of such gifts to the recipient. These recommended instructions have never been issued by the State Department.

Attached (enclosure (3)) is a set of instructions (identical to those recommended to the State Department in 1975) which, if adopted by the State Department, would provide ample authority for GSA to conduct negotiated sales of foreign gifts to the recipient thereof.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DR. JAMES RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Attached is the most recent draft of the proposed agreement covering the Ford papers and memorabilia. The President reviewed the draft just before this one and proposed certain changes that are now included in the current draft. I would appreciate your comments as soon as possible.

At the same time, I am sending a copy of this latest version to Nino Scalia.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

cc: Nino Scalia
Steve Garfinkel



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE MONROE LEIGH

SUBJECT: GSA Policy Regarding Foreign Gifts

Attached is a set of documents provided to me for discussion purposes by General Wallace Robinson, Acting Administrator and Don Young, General Counsel of the General Services Administration.

I would suggest that you review this document and then give Don Young a call at (566-1200) with your comments and suggestions. I would then be happy to meet with concerned parties to see if the proposed policy can be put into effect promptly.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Foreign
Gifts*

December 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE MONROE LEIGH

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I would suggest that you review this document and then give Don Young a call at (566-1200) with your comments and suggestions. I would then be happy to meet with concerned parties to see if the proposed policy can be put into effect promptly.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Attachment



GSA PROPOSED NATIONAL POLICY

That foreign gifts accepted on behalf of the United States by an employee as defined in the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966; P.L. 89-673; 80 Stat. 952, of more than minimal value (as determined by State Department Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order 11520), be immediately turned in to the Chief of Protocol by the employee.

That the gifts may be retained by the agency employing the recipient for official purposes, with the permission of the Chief of Protocol.

That gifts not so retained be transferred from the agency to the General Services Administration by the Chief of Protocol for transfer, donation, or sale.

That the first priority go to use by a federal agency.

That the second priority go to donation of the gifts to a public museum under regulations prescribed by the Department of State.

That the third priority go to sale of the gift, and in the case of sale the employee who accepted a gift the value of which is less than \$1,000, will be offered an opportunity to purchase the item for the fair market value of the item at the time of sale plus the cost of an independent appraiser who shall be retained by GSA contract. In cases



where the gift has an appraised value of more than \$1,000, the Chief of Protocol shall be so notified by the GSA, and he shall approve or disapprove the sale on a case-by-case basis; considering the effect on the foreign policy of the United States that sale would have.

That in any case, the Chief of Protocol may direct GSA to dispose of a gift either by sale or donation in the event he determines it to be in the best interest of the United States.

That in the event a gift is not disposed of by transfer, donation or sale to the employee who accepted it, the gift shall be disposed of by GSA in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.





THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

July 31, 1974

Mr. M. J. Timbers, Commissioner
Federal Supply Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20406

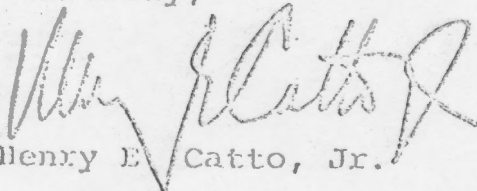
Dear Mr. Timbers:

As you are aware, in accordance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 this office has been forwarding those gifts and decorations which have been deposited with us to GSA for proper disposition. In order to insure that this office and GSA fully carry out our responsibilities under the Act, we have developed a set of instructions pertaining to the disposition of such gifts and decorations. In the future these instructions, copy enclosed, will be attached to each Standard Form 120 - Report of Excess Personal Property submitted by Protocol to GSA.

It would be appreciated if you would so inform the proper personnel in GSA of this new procedure. Also they should be informed that these instructions are equally applicable to previous reports numbered S/CPR 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. For further identification the GSA control numbers for these previously submitted reports are CO-73-126; CO-74-90; CO-74-100; CO-74-103; CO-74-102; and CO-74-110.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,


Henry E. Catto, Jr.



In accordance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, as amended (Act), and section 3.6 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, the items listed on the attached Standard Form 120 which are gifts received from foreign governments subject to the Act are forwarded to the General Services Administration (GSA) for disposal. The following instructions are furnished concerning the disposition of these items:

- (a) GSA shall determine whether there is any need within the Federal government for the items and shall transfer any or all of the items to any Federal agency having a need therefor. It is expected that GSA will contact National Archives and Records Service, Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, the White House, the official residence of the Vice President, and any other Federal agency which, in its discretion, GSA determines might reasonably have a need for the item. No restrictions shall be placed on transfers to Federal agencies.
- (b) To the extent that any of the items remain after compliance with paragraph (a), GSA may donate without cost (except for costs of care and handling) to any public museum any or all of the remaining items. A copy of each executed donation instrument shall be sent by GSA to the State Department after the donation has been made. All donations shall be subject to the following restrictions:
 1. The museum must agree to exhibit the item(s) in a manner satisfactory to GSA.
 2. That no disposal can be made of the item(s) by the museum and at such time as the museum no longer desires to exhibit the item that it shall revert to the Government, and in the absence of instructions from the State Department, shall be sold by GSA pursuant to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.
 3. The recipient must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 4. Any other terms and conditions considered necessary and appropriate by GSA.
 5. Public museum is defined as a museum that serves free or with nominal charge all residents of a community, district, state



or region and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds.

- (c) Items not required for Federal use or for donation, as provided in paragraph (a) and (b), in the absence of instructions from the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, shall be sold by GSA pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.
- (d) With respect to medals and decorations (including plaques and scrolls) not transferred to Federal agencies or donated to public museums, GSA shall destroy or cause to be destroyed all such items, and in conjunction with the destruction or independently thereof, shall dispose of them as scrap or for material content, by negotiation or otherwise.



OCT 10 1975

Mr. Hampton Davis
Assistant Chief of Protocol
for Special Protocol Services
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Davis:

In accordance with our meeting of September 18, we are forwarding a proposed instruction which would permit negotiated sales to recipients. Please note that this instruction permits a sale to a recipient only if the item is neither transferred nor donated and the selling price does not exceed \$1,000. In addition, we are requiring an appraisal so that an objective price will be available to support the selling price.

We have noted that the Comptroller General report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, entitled "Proposals to Strengthen the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966," recommends that no gift be sold except through a negotiated sale approved by the Secretary of State or his delegate after determining that the sale will not adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States.

We also believe that it is highly significant that on page 63 of that report the Comptroller General recognized the GSA and State Department interpretation concerning the independent disposal authority contained in the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act and did not disagree with it. Accordingly, since authority exists to sell to recipients and since GSA will obtain the fair market value of the property, we recommend that your office consider issuing the additional instruction as set forth herein. If additional safeguards concerning the negotiated sale are deemed desirable or appropriate by you, we will be happy to review any proposals you may have.

Sincerely,

(signed) George I. Perryman
GEORGE I. PERRYMAN
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Personal Property Disposal

Enclosure



Disposal of Foreign Gifts

In accordance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966, as amended (Act), and section 3.6 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, the items listed on the attached Standard Form 120 which are gifts received from foreign governments subject to the Act are forwarded to the General Services Administration (GSA) for disposal. The Chief of Protocol, Department of State, has determined that the donation or sale of these items in accordance with paragraphs 2 or 3 will not adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. The following instructions are furnished concerning the disposition of these items:

1. GSA shall determine whether there is any need within the Federal Government for the items and shall transfer any or all of the items to any Federal agency having a need therefor. It is expected that GSA will contact National Archives and Records Service, Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, the White House, the official residence of the Vice President, and any other Federal agency which, in its discretion, GSA determines might reasonably have a need for the item. No restrictions shall be placed on transfers to Federal agencies.

2. To the extent that any of the items remain after compliance with paragraph 1, GSA may donate without cost (except for costs of care and handling) to any museum any or all of the remaining items. A copy of each executed donation instrument shall be sent by GSA to the State Department after the donation has been made. All donations shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The public museum* must agree to exhibit the item(s) in a manner satisfactory to GSA.

(b) That no disposal can be made of the item(s) by the museum and at such time as the museum no longer continues to exhibit the item according to usual museum practices for display of similar items, the item shall revert to the Government, and in the absence of instructions from the State Department, shall be sold by GSA pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

* Public Museum is defined as a museum that serves free or with nominal charge all residents of a community, district, State or region and is either tax-supported or a nonprofit institution exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.



(c) The recipient must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

(d) Any other terms and conditions considered necessary and appropriate by GSA.

3. If this item is not required for Federal use or for donation as provided in paragraphs 1 and 2, the item may be sold to the recipient of the gift under the following conditions:

(a) GSA shall obtain an appraisal of the item.

(b) The appraised value of the item does not exceed \$1,000. Amounts in excess of \$1,000 require the written approval ^{of the} Chief of Protocol.

(c) The recipient pays to GSA the estimated fair market value of the item, plus the cost of the appraisal.

4. With respect to medals and decorations (including plaques and scrolls) not disposed of as provided under paragraphs 1, 2, or 3, GSA shall destroy or cause to be destroyed all such items, and in conjunction with the destruction or independently thereof, shall dispose of them as scrap or for material content, by negotiation or otherwise.

5. Items not otherwise disposed of pursuant to paragraphs 1 through 4, in the absence of instructions from the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, may be sold by GSA pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.



December 16, 1976

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your verbal proposal that gifts received by you from foreign governments and officials be made available for your personal negotiated purchase at fair appraised value has received our most careful consideration.

Our interpretation of the intent of the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 has resulted in instructions by me that any such gift over \$50.00 value must be deposited with this office as quickly as possible after receipt; and that unless I stipulate a gift for public display or other official use, each gift is to be forwarded to the General Services Administration for disposal as public property in accordance with other pertinent laws and regulations. If this practice in fact results in an unintended constraint on the rights of U.S. Government officials with respect to foreign gifts, I would hope that Congress would change the law accordingly.

I regret I cannot issue regulations to comply with your suggestion without being inconsistent with what I consider to be the intent and spirit of the law.

Sincerely,

Shirley Temple Black
Ambassador

The Honorable
William E. Simon
Secretary of the Treasury

S/CPR:STBlack:cph

Concurrence: L - Mr. Leigh



Friday 12/17/76

12:35 Monroe Leigh said he was talking with you about Shirley Temple Black's proposed letter to Bill Simon.

And he has now learned -- to his surprise -- that she has already sent the letter.

They are now proceeding to try to explore the matter with GSA.

He would like you to still hold the time open this afternoon -- and he will be in touch after he talks with GSA.





THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

December 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Subject: Phone call from Hobart Rowen, Washington Post
re: Foreign Gifts to U.S. Government Officials

At 2:30 pm today Mr. Rowen called again to ask if I had answered Secretary Simon's verbal proposal that he be allowed to purchase gifts from foreign officials or Governments.

I replied that I had today sent a letter to Secretary Simon. He asked me the contents of the letter. I suggested that he could ask Secretary Simon.

Mr. Rowen then asked if I was going to accept the Secretary's proposal. I replied that I regretted that I could not issue regulations to comply with his suggestion without being inconsistent with what I consider to be the intent and spirit of the law.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shirley Temple Black".

Shirley Temple Black
Ambassador

S/CPR:STBlack:cph

cc: L -Mr. Leigh

