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Articles from *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Miami Herald* and *Washington Post* not digitized for copyright reasons

3. Architect

C. F. Murphy Associates
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

4. Date of Award of A-E Contract and Cost of A-E Contract

Original contract for \$1,343,200 was signed 11 June 63.

Obligated to date 1 March 74 (including Amendment #20)
for A-E services:.....\$3,901,899.04

5. Name of General Contractor

Phase I - Partial Substructure:

Norair Engineering Corp., Washington, DC
Contract awarded 11-9-67 Amount: \$8,600,000*
Completed: 7-29-70

Phase IA - Completed Substructure:

Blake Construction Co., Inc., Washington, DC
Contract awarded 8-27-70 Amount: \$4,678,000*
Completed: 6-22-71

Phase II - Superstructure:

Blake Construction Co., Inc., Washington, DC
Contract awarded 6-14-71 Amount: \$69,383,000*

* These figures represent actual award amounts of each contract. The final cost of the completed contracts (Phase I and IA) is subject to the outcome of arbitration and/or litigation now in progress. The final cost of the Phase II contract is/will be modified by change orders and supplemental agreements for additional work. Separate contracts and/or change orders for additional work items such as landscape planting, fine arts and special power requirements for Automatic Data Processing requirements have yet to be awarded. These several items for which a final price has not yet been established account for the difference between the above-listed Contract Award Amount and the Estimated Total Construction Cost.

6. Construction Cost

Estimated Total Construction Cost.....\$107,762,000
(exclusive of site, design, management and
inspection)
Estimated Site Cost.....\$ 12,083,000
Estimated Design, Management & Inspection Cost... 6,263,000

Estimated Total Project Cost.....\$126,108,000

7. Brief Description of the Facility

a. Location: The building will occupy the site bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, on the south, 9th and 10th Streets on the east and west and "E" Street on the north.

b. Square footage: The building will provide a net assignable area of 1,849,500 square feet and have a gross area of approximately 2,535,800 square feet.

c. Number of Stories: Although a height of 160 feet is permitted in this part of the city, the design maintained a 107-foot height (7 stories) on the Pennsylvania Avenue footage in order to maintain a height compatibility with the existing Federal Triangle Buildings south of the Avenue and utilized the full 160 feet (11 stories) along "E" Street and the northern half of the site. There are also three basement levels below the Pennsylvania Avenue Street level.

d. Kinds of Material: Exterior materials are primarily concrete, aluminum and glass. A buff colored concrete, using a very uniformly colored limestone aggregate was selected to give warmth to the precast and cast-in-place architectural concrete which is both structure and finish for the building. Glazing is bronze tinted plate glass and all windows, doors and window/wall trim will be bronze anodized aluminum. Brick sidewalk and courtyard pavement with granite curbs trim and accent features such as benches complete the list of exterior materials.

e. Number of Persons to be Housed: Approximately 7,400 Bureau employees plus approximately 100 GSA maintenance and operating personnel.

f. Normal and Special Features:

- 1) 8th floor employee cafeteria (with view)
- 2) employee health unit
- 3) open pedestrian courtyard and decorative fountain
- 4) open 2nd floor pedestrian plaza with benches, planting and view of parade route
- 5) large automatic data processing facility for Bureau operations
- 6) automated mail handling throughout the building
- 7) 500-seat auditorium
- 8) design to accommodate annual tourist volume in excess of 500,000 with maximum daily volume of 4,000 to 5,000
- 9) double corridor system around laboratory area in order to permit public tourist viewing without interruption of Bureau operations
- 10) small-arms demonstration range included in the public tour facility. This also serves a dual function before and after tourist hours for maintaining small-arms proficiency of agents assigned to headquarters.

g. Complete Occupancy: The building is scheduled for complete occupancy by November 1975.

h. Other Significant Information: The designers recognized that by virtue of its prominent location and the requirement for easy accessibility by tourist transportation, the building could not have a "back door" on the public streets. For this reason truck service for shipping and receiving as well as for food services would have to be internal.

These operations, as well as such functions as storage, maintenance shops and related Bureau activities, are accommodated at the 1st basement level via vehicular ramps from 9th and 10th Streets. Employee parking, agency cars, training and support spaces and large mechanical equipment rooms occupy the 2nd and 3rd basements.

To accommodate the developing program for a "revitalized Pennsylvania Avenue", phased construction of the substructure was begun in late 1967 while design for the superstructure continued. During the 12-year design and construction history of this project the changes in the General Services Administration's design and construction criteria as well as the developing technology in buildings operation and the changes in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's use of mechanical filing and mail handling has required and received an unusually high degree of close coordination between the Bureau and the General Services Administration.

June 3, 1975

While he is best remembered as a leader of the textile industry who provided jobs for thousands and as a philanthropist who befriended individuals, churches, hospitals, educational institutions, and numerous charities. I remember him as a grassroots conservative who hated waste and loved hard work. He gave of himself to both individuals and groups who worked hard and placed thrift high on their list of priorities.

His death marks the fading of an era which was led by men of Mr. Cannon's caliber. America still sorely needs men like him. Long live Charles A. Cannon.

BOYS' CHORUS OF SHANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, FARGO, N. DAK.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today the city of Washington, D.C., is playing host to the Red Coats, the Red Coats in this case being the boys' chorus of Shanley High School in Fargo, N. Dak. This is an outstanding group of young Americans who have worked hard selling candy and doing other things to make enough money to be able to make this tour.

While here they are taking in the historic significance of Washington, D.C., their Nation's Capital. They sang at the Cherry Blossom Festival and they sang on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. They sang at the National Shrine. They met Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle this morning.

They are doing all the things which give them insight to this Nation of theirs and why it is a great nation. But they, after all, Mr. Speaker, are the reason why this is a great American country and why it will continue to be great. It is a privilege to have them here in Washington and to play host to them.

DIRECTOR OF THE FBI J. EDGAR HOOVER SHOULD RESIGN

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I apologize for my voice. I have a cold.

What I am going to say I say in sorrow, because it is always tragic when a great man who has given his life to his country comes to the twilight of his life and fails to understand it is time to leave the service and enjoy retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I am talking about Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The time has come for the Attorney General of the United States to ask for the resignation of Mr. Hoover.

When the FBI taps the telephones of Members of this body and of Members of the Senate, when the FBI stations agents on college campuses to infiltrate college organizations, when the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, then it is time—it is way past time, Mr. Speaker—that the present Director thereof no longer be the Director.

The greatest thing we have in this Nation is the Bill of Rights. We are a great country because we are a free country under the Bill of Rights. The way Mr.

Hoover is running the FBI today it is no longer a free country.

I was astonished to read in the paper this morning where Mr. Mitchell says that he is a law-and-order man; therefore, Mr. Hoover, being a law-and-order man, will stay on. If law and order means the suppression of the Bill of Rights, infiltration of college campuses, the tapping of the telephones of Members of Congress of the United States, then I say "God help us."

I ask again that Mr. Mitchell, the Attorney General of the United States, have enough courage to demand the resignation of Mr. Hoover.

CRITICISM OF FBI SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY FACTS

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I listened with great care to the statements made by the distinguished majority leader. Some of the allegations are a matter of fact; that is, whether certain wiretapping was done or whether it was not done, but there was one statement, if I listened correctly, that I do not think is a fair accusation and I would vigorously protest what I believe the gentleman from Louisiana stated.

If my recollection is accurate, the gentleman said that the FBI is turning its operations into Gestapo-type activities. I categorically deny that the FBI does carry on such activities. I suggest that the gentleman from Louisiana submit proof before he makes such a charge or to buttress such an allegation by facts in the future.

The history of the FBI is a fine one. They may have made mistakes from time to time. They are humans, as we are. But this country is fortunate that we have had the FBI over the years, and we are fortunate that that organization has had Mr. Hoover as its head for such a long period of time.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 2, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's office at 1:20 p.m. on Friday, April 2, 1971, said to contain a Message from the President wherein he transmits to the Congress his report on the operations in 1970 of the International Coffee Agreement of 1968 in accordance with the provisions of Title III, Section 305 of Public Law 90-634, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968, and of Section 3 of Public Law 91-694, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968, as amended and extended, together with a letter from the Secretary of State.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT OF 1968—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith my report on the operations in 1970 of the International Coffee Agreement of 1968.

Events during 1970 once again demonstrated the capacity of the Agreement to protect the interests of both its consumer and producer members. The International Coffee Council acted decisively in August to curb a precipitous increase in world coffee prices caused by damage to the Brazilian coffee crop in mid-1969. At the same time the judicious measures adopted by the Council enabled producing countries to maintain their foreign exchange earnings from coffee exports at a level consistent with the objectives of the Agreement.

I am also pleased to inform the Congress that we have reached an agreement with Brazil relating to our trade with that country in soluble coffee, which settles the U.S. complaint against Brazil under Article 44 of the International Coffee Agreement. This Agreement improves the competitive conditions of access to Brazilian green coffee by U.S. soluble-coffee processors in a manner which safeguards the interests of consumers.

In terms of the bilateral accord, which will be valid as long as the United States continues to implement the International Coffee Agreement, Brazil will make available for sale to American soluble coffee manufacturers an appropriate quantity of green coffee free of Brazilian contribution quota. American firms will qualify to purchase this coffee, which will be of suitable quality, in proportion to their historical production of soluble coffee. The enclosed letter from the Secretary of State provides a more detailed account of the settlement and the negotiations which led up to it.

In the light of the Agreement's benefits to American consumers in 1970, its undoubted value to the developing coffee producing countries, and the resolution of our problem with Brazil, I urge timely Congressional action to extend the necessary implementing legislation until September 30, 1973, when the 1968 International Coffee Agreement terminates. Prompt passage will reaffirm to the Agreement's 41 exporting member the strength of our commitment to their economic development. Expedient approval will, moreover, remove any uncertainty on the part of our own industry as well as foreign countries concerning the future of international coffee cooperation.

RICHARD NIXON.

conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-287)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am transmitting the second annual report on Government services to rural America, as required by the Agricultural Act of 1970.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 2, 1972.

THE LATE HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the Nation is saddened today upon learning of the passing last evening of a great American, J. Edgar Hoover, for over half a century the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Speaker, last year I directed some criticism at some of the policies of the Bureau with which I was in disagreement, but at no time was that criticism directed at the Director. I said it then and I say it now.

Mr. Speaker, there is no man who has served this country with greater dedication, with greater love, and with greater productivity. Mr. Hoover served eight Presidents of the United States, if my memory is correct: Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.

He built a great law enforcement agency which became a model of law enforcement agencies throughout the world. He started it, literally, from scratch.

Not only did he establish the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but he coordinated the activities of that Bureau with every police and every sheriff's office in the United States. It became the epitome of success for a police officer to be summoned to Washington to train in the Bureau's school here.

He was eminently fair. He was considerate. But, most of all, I think that he loved his country.

The only job of any consequence Mr. Hoover held was in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hoover and the FBI were almost synonymous.

But, now, as all of us must, he has gone to his reward. He has left this earth.

He leaves a great name, he leaves a

country which respects and admires the magnificent contribution that he has made to it and to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to fully comprehend the passing of great men. They are with us so much in spirit and in being that we think about them as always being with us.

I remember the day that Franklin Roosevelt died. It was difficult to comprehend his passing, as it was for so many other people of similar stature. It is equally difficult to comprehend the passing of Mr. Hoover.

In behalf of all the Members I extend to all who were associated with him, and to his family, the sympathy which we all feel at this sad moment.

Mr. GERALD P. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me.

America today grieves over the passing of J. Edgar Hoover.

He served not only eight Presidents, as the gentleman from Louisiana indicated, but literally hundreds of millions of Americans in the most outstanding fashion. J. Edgar Hoover was one of the most capable public officials ever to serve the American people in a position of trust. His death is a great loss to a grieving Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hoover was a veritable rock of strength, a man looked to with a feeling that here was an individual with the greatest integrity. He was incorruptible. He was unswerving in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American, certainly in my lifetime who served his Nation more faithfully or more steadfastly.

Mr. Speaker, America's debt to J. Edgar Hoover is great.

He took over the direction of the FBI in 1924 when it was a scandal-ridden and ineffective bureaucracy.

Since Mr. Hoover's tenure as FBI Director began, not one FBI agent has been charged with wrongdoing. Himself, an "honest cop," Mr. Hoover set for the FBI the highest standards and those standards have never been lowered. Under J. Edgar Hoover the FBI achieved a worldwide reputation for excellence. He was a leader of an organization whose crime-fighting record is unsurpassed. Mr. Hoover almost singlehandedly transformed the FBI into the superlative law enforcement agency it became in the thirties and forties and is today.

Mr. Hoover professionalized the FBI. He made crime detection a science. He brought law enforcement out of the dark ages into a new era presided over by technicians and experts. He made the FBI a proud organization and made the American people proud along with it.

America now mourns the death of a great citizen. J. Edgar Hoover's passing leaves a large void.

Mr. BOGGS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it was with grievous shock that I learned an hour ago that the eminent Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had

passed away. J. Edgar Hoover served the FBI since 1917. He gave 55 years, most of his adult life, to serving his country in the manner which he deemed responsive to his conscience and the interests of his country. I do not think there is any doubt in anyone's mind that he was totally dedicated to preserving a law-abiding, orderly way of life in this country. He was first, last, and always a great patriot. He was determined to protect it from its enemies from within and without. Not only in his dedication but in his ability he must be considered one of the greatest officials in the history of our Government.

No man can give more than sum total of his talent and ability, and that, J. Edgar Hoover did for more than half a century. The FBI was a small agency in rather low esteem with limited capabilities when Mr. Hoover joined it many years ago. He built up a force of high quality employees and agents. He saw to it that the FBI employed the most advanced scientific techniques in the prevention and detection of crime. He policed the fronts of crime with courage and he suffered the often unfair onslaughts of those who took a permissive view of his obligation to deter crime and apprehend criminals.

No public servant has had longer tenure, none has given more completely of his energy and ability. Mr. Hoover's prestige was monumental and his standards of personal conduct and professional devotion exceeded by none. He was my friend. I feel a great personal loss in his passing. The country has suffered a grievous blow in the departure of this most eminent protector of justice, law, and order. The Nation will long miss this giant of public servants.

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DENHOLM).

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I join in the statement of our distinguished majority leader, Mr. Boggs and the remarks of our distinguished minority leader, Mr. Ford, and in addition to that, may I say to you and to the Members of the House of the people that I was privileged to be associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a special agent for several years, and I knew J. Edgar Hoover as a man. He has been properly described by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan today. No American has served his country for so many continuous years. No one has equaled his tenure of office with an equal awesome responsibility of public service. No one has served with greater dedication. Mr. Hoover was a man of compassion, decency, dignity, and destiny. He completed that service last night in his sleep—in the same quiet way that he nobly served a lifetime of duty to America. This is a sad day in May. J. Edgar Hoover is dead.

There are no words to express the gratitude of many Americans for the service of J. Edgar Hoover—a lifetime of devotion to the land he loved. There are no songs to be sung—and I am sure he asked for none. There are some that

Today, I take great pride in joining the great bulk of law-abiding citizens in this great land of ours in commending and thanking J. Edgar Hoover and the dedicated men and women of the FBI for their many outstanding contributions to our great Nation. It is my sincere hope that he will continue at the stewardship of the Bureau for many years to come, and that successes, which have become the trademark of the FBI, will increase manyfold in the future.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, since the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GRAY) who is now in the chair presiding wanted to associate himself with the remarks made in the special order previously paying tribute to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, I want the Record to so indicate because the bill which I mentioned will go before the gentleman's committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAY). Without objection, the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GRAY) will appear immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COLLIER).

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I would be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in commending the gentleman from Illinois for taking this time to pay a well-deserved tribute to J. Edgar Hoover. Few men have served the country longer, and none with greater distinction over such a span of years than Mr. Hoover. May he continue this service.

Mr. GERALD P. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in honoring J. Edgar Hoover, a great American, as he begins his 43th year as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Today we honor the tremendously capable man who at the age of 29 took over a scandal-ridden Government bureau and turned it into a criminal investigation agency renowned the world over. We all know J. Edgar Hoover as the individual who almost singlehandedly revolutionized and professionalized law enforcement in America.

There are those who attack J. Edgar Hoover for his zeal in guarding the internal security of America, his fervor in tracking down Communist subversion. They would have you believe that Mr. Hoover is the destroyer of individual rights, an anticivil libertarian. Yet the truth is that Mr. Hoover was one of the few Americans to vigorously oppose the rounding up and internment of a million Japanese-Americans during World War II. That should be sufficient to establish him as a man concerned about the individual rights of others.

I personally have no fears about electronic surveillance by the FBI. I believe Mr. Hoover when he says the FBI has never "tapped" or "bugged" anyone without the expressed authorization of the Attorney General.

America is lucky to have had the services of J. Edgar Hoover. Under J. Edgar

Hoover, the FBI has become an American version of Scotland Yard—and no greater compliment could be paid to its Director.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, 47 years ago today J. Edgar Hoover became Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For myself, and in behalf of the people I am privileged to represent, I extend to him our hearty congratulations, our very best wishes and a "thank you" beyond measure.

I am glad for this opportunity to acknowledge to him our debt of gratitude and express our admiration of him and continued confidence in him. Under his guidance the FBI has become the most efficient and most respected law enforcement agency in the world. It has been the guardian of our national security and the protector of our free society founded on ordered liberty under law.

No one is more qualified to evaluate the quality of leadership furnished by J. Edgar Hoover, his devotion to country and dedication to public service, than those who served under him. I should like to read a letter which I received from a fellow Illinoisan who had served with the FBI for 23 years. His name is Harvey G. Foster, and he now resides in Park Ridge, Ill.

He wrote me as follows:

PARK RIDGE, ILL.,
April 16, 1971.

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ARENDS: I have become increasingly concerned with the spate of comments from columnists, Congressmen and others asking for J. Edgar Hoover's removal or retirement from the F.B.I. I spent 23 years in the F.B.I., the last 15 years in charge of various offices around the country. I chose to retire and am very happy with a very challenging second career.

I cite my career in the F.B.I. only because I want to comment, I hope authoritatively, about Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I.

I found Mr. Hoover the most dedicated public official I ever met. He lives for the F.B.I. and for the United States—these are his constant unflinching interests. I found him a superb administrator, a tough disciplinarian and something seldom mentioned, even quicker to recognize and reward outstanding service on the part of the F.B.I. employees.

He bent over backwards to assure that the F.B.I. investigations were impartial and objective and that everyone's personal and constitutional rights were to be considered inviolate. I think he personally is very responsible for leading law enforcement to an early recognition of the necessity for this. He is an able and an exceptional man who has chosen to devote all his energies to a governmental agency and who has made it an agency looked up to and respected by the public and by law enforcement around the world.

I see him criticized as being a publicity seeker for himself and his agency. Certainly he has sought to keep the F.B.I. before the American public, but this is because he was long ago astute enough to recognize that the F.B.I. would rise or fall as an investigative body depending on the confidence the public had in it.

A Law Enforcement agency is dependent on the public for the information it needs to pursue an investigation. If it were un-

known or in discredit, its investigations would quickly reflect this.

I read that he should retire because of age. I think this should be interpreted in the light of the man. I have seen no lessening of his mental powers and I personally think that if there were he would be the first to retire. I am interested in efficiency in government as well as economy in government. Mr. Hoover could have retired at full pay six years ago, so actually we are getting his services for nothing. I can't imagine a great bargain.

I read that he and his organization are suspected of tapping the telephones of some Congressmen. I know from experience that this is absolutely impossible. The F.B.I. scrupulously follows the U.S. Department of Justice regulations on this and there is none made without the express authority, not of Mr. Hoover, but of the Department of Justice for whom the F.B.I. is an investigational arm.

I read that he is not adjusting to the times. How can this be said when both he and his agency have steadily and most successfully adjusted with the times since 1924?

I read that he should have been groomed a successor. Who says he hasn't? But his successor, when that time comes, will be appointed by the President, the Attorney General, and by Congress. Does any one think they would necessarily select a person who had been publicly groomed as a successor? I doubt it.

In summation, I feel that I can attest that Mr. Hoover is an able executive, and administrator with few peers in Government, and would like to suggest that he is one of the greatest bargains in Government. I would hope that he would be permitted to continue to serve his country with his obvious dedication until such time as he steps down—so that he be supported in this endeavor partially as a reward for long and dedicated service, but more importantly, because in the day of permissiveness that in him we have a dedicated person of integrity in a most responsible position of trust, where permissiveness would be disastrous.

Most sincerely,

H. G. FOSTER.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker 47 years ago today, a young Justice Department attorney was called to the Office of the then Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. Stone spoke abruptly, saying: "Young man, I want you to be the Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation."

This man was John Edgar Hoover, and he has directed the FBI ever since. But young Hoover's answer to Stone was qualified. He said he would accept the job under certain conditions—that the Bureau must be divorced from politics and not be a catch-all for political hacks; that appointments be based on merit and promotions based on ability; and that the Bureau would be responsible only to the Attorney General of the United States. Stone agreed.

So 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover took over a floundering, ineffectual, politically controlled organization and built it into the most respected, most effective, most efficient investigative agency in the world.

Writing to the dean of Columbia Law School a few months after appointing Mr. Hoover, Stone said:

I took the responsibility of appointing Mr. Hoover as head of the Bureau of Investigation, although many people thought he was

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20405



September 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO AGNES WALDRON, Director of Research
Executive Office of the President

FROM: *Sally Michael*
Michael SALLY MICHAEL
Acting Director of Information

SUBJECT: Talking Points for FBI Headquarters Dedication

I have enclosed a revised fact sheet--the changes involve award of landscaping, fine art contracts, etc. (previously in the asterisked paragraph mid-page 2), the number of GSA employees to be housed in the building (305 vice 100), and semantics relative to completion (top of page 4 now states building "completion" by November 1975, vice "complete occupancy").

Points to consider for the proposed speech:

- Avoid discussion of building cost. Much criticism has come the government's way for the increase in project cost, due primarily to major design changes which evolved early in the project's history (mid-'60s) and escalation of construction costs. See paragraph 2 of the fact sheet for dollar amounts.

-While the FBI may already have offered some thoughts on this, I would avoid too much discussion of Director Hoover. In the past, the construction cost criticism usually has been accompanied by allegations that Mr. Hoover was building a monument to himself. Also, from time to time we hear and refute charges that changes of questionable necessity initiated by Mr. Hoover were a large factor in the price increase.

- The concept of a national law enforcement headquarters which will benefit every police department, large or small, is a good one. By centralizing personnel with the most modern and efficient operational capacity, the Bureau's service can only be bettered.

- Intergovernmental cooperation is an obvious factor in the completion of this building. Without superior dialogue between the FBI and GSA, this structure would not have been possible.

- The addition to Pennsylvania Avenue, the "Avenue of the Presidents," is another point worth noting. As the fact sheet states in item 1, such revitalization received considerable emphasis in the design phase of the building.

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I do hope that these will provide some ideas for your staff. If we can do anything at all, please do not hesitate to contact me. Again, my office phone is 343-4511. And I can be reached evenings at 548-3256.

Enclosure

3. Architect

C. F. Murphy Associates
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

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- a. Location: The building will occupy the site bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, on the south, 9th and 10th Streets on the east and west and "E" Street on the north.
- b. Square footage: The building will provide a net assignable area of 1,849,500 square feet and have a gross area of approximately 2,535,800 square feet.
- c. Number of Stories: Although a height of 160 feet is permitted in this part of the city, the design maintained a 107-foot height (7 stories) on the Pennsylvania Avenue footage in order to maintain a height compatibility with the existing Federal Triangle Buildings south of the Avenue and utilized the full 160 feet (11 stories) along "E" Street and the northern half of the site. There are also three basement levels below the Pennsylvania Avenue Street level.
- d. Kinds of Material: Exterior materials are primarily concrete, aluminum and glass. A buff colored concrete, using a very uniformly colored limestone aggregate was selected to give warmth to the precast and cast-in-place architectural concrete which is both structure and finish for the building. Glazing is bronze tinted plate glass and all windows, doors and window/wall trim will be bronze anodized aluminum. Brick sidewalk and courtyard pavement with granite curbs trim and accent features such as benches complete the list of exterior materials.
- e. Number of Persons to be Housed: Approximately 7,400 Bureau employees plus approximately 305 GSA maintenance and operating personnel.
- f. Normal and Special Features:
- 1) 8th floor employee cafeteria (with view)
 - 2) employee health unit
 - 3) open pedestrian courtyard and decorative fountain
 - 4) open 2nd floor pedestrian plaza with benches, planting and view of parade route
 - 5) large automatic data processing facility for Bureau operations
 - 6) automated mail handling throughout the building
 - 7) 500-seat auditorium
 - 8) design to accommodate annual tourist volume in excess of 500,000 with maximum daily volume of 4,000 to 5,000
 - 9) double corridor system around laboratory area in order to permit public tourist viewing without interruption of Bureau operations
 - 10) small-arms demonstration range included in the public tour facility. This also serves a dual function before and after tourist hours for maintaining small-arms proficiency of agents assigned to headquarters.



g. Complete Occupancy: The building is scheduled for **total completion by November 1975.**

h. Other Significant Information: The designers recognized that by virtue of its prominent location and the requirement for easy accessibility by tourist transportation, the building could not have a "back door" on the public streets. For this reason truck service for shipping and receiving as well as for food services would have to be internal.

These operations, as well as such functions as storage, maintenance shops and related Bureau activities, are accommodated at the 1st basement level via vehicular ramps from 9th and 10th Streets. Employee parking, agency cars, training and support spaces and large mechanical equipment rooms occupy the 2nd and 3rd basements.

To accommodate the developing program for a "revitalized Pennsylvania Avenue", phased construction of the substructure was begun in late 1967 while design for the superstructure continued. During the 12-year design and construction history of this project the changes in the General Services Administration's design and construction criteria as well as the developing technology in buildings operation and the changes in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's use of mechanical filing and mail handling has required and received an unusually high degree of close coordination between the Bureau and the General Services Administration.

June 3, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has received and carefully considered the report of the Attorney General concerning the allegations affecting Clarence Kelley, Director of the FBI. The President has concluded that no adequate justification exists for terminating the services of Clarence Kelley.

The President is satisfied with the conclusion of the Department of Justice that the gifts received by Mr. Kelley from subordinates were allowable by existing Civil Service and Department of Justice regulations on matters of this kind.

With respect to certain services and articles furnished to the Director of the Bureau, the President notes these were either for official work at home during the terminal illness of Mrs. Kelley or were items which the Director initially did not know or understand were coming from government sources. The President accepts the view of the Department of Justice that Mr. Kelley, who has offered to do so, be permitted to make reimbursement as to any items about which there is the slightest question.

The President reaffirms his support for Director Kelley in the latter's efforts to lead and strengthen the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "I believe Clarence Kelley has had and will continue to have the capacity to meet the essential high standards of the FBI," the President said.

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DRAFT STATEMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

On Monday, August 30, the Attorney General received a report from the Office of Professional Responsibility concerning Director Clarence Kelley's receipt of gifts from subordinates and his receipt of goods and services from the FBI. The report was developed as part of an ongoing investigation into allegations that FBI officials: (1) received kickbacks by FBI officials for the purchase of equipment for the FBI; (2) misappropriated funds established for confidential expenditures and for the FBI recreation association; (3) engaged in systematic theft of government goods and services. The report contained no evidence that Director Kelley was implicated in any of these matters. It did show that Mr. Kelley received various items as Director of the FBI. It contained a recommendation by the attorney assigned to the case and a recommendation by the Counsel on Professional Responsibility.

A copy of this report had previously (August 27th) been given to Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr. for his recommendation and Mr. Tyler in turn also asked two Assistant Attorneys General and the head of a different bureau in the Department to examine the report and the recommendations it included and to give to him their individual conclusions as to what action they thought was appropriate.



The three consultants and the Deputy Attorney General concluded that no disciplinary action against Director Kelley was warranted, and that Director Kelley in accordance with his own desire in the matter, should be instructed to reimburse the Bureau for any items that could possibly raise a question. This recommendation was made by the Deputy Attorney General to the Attorney General.

After reviewing the report and the investigation, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General reached the following conclusions concerning the nature of the items received by Director Kelley:

I. Gifts from Subordinates

The Justice Department's Standard of Conduct, 28 C.F.R. § 45.735-14(e) (1967), which is drawn from Civil Service Regulations that govern Federal employee responsibilities and conduct, permits voluntary gifts of nominal amounts given on special occasions. The history of the regulation clearly shows that it permits associates or friends to join together to aggregate these nominal amounts. The gifts which Director Kelley received from subordinates clearly fall within what the Department's Standard of Conduct allows.



Director Kelley and his wife found housewarming types of gifts in their apartment when they arrived in Washington after Mr. Kelley's appointment as Director.

During the past three years, Mr. Kelley also received gifts from the FBI Executive Conference on occasions such as his anniversary in the Bureau and Christmas. Mr. Kelley was told that these gifts were paid for by pooled voluntary donations from the members of the Executive Conference. The most expensive item purchased was a chair, which was purchased for \$105 by the 16 members at a cost of \$6.56 apiece.

II. Goods and Services

As to goods and services provided by the Bureau, some were requested and provided to assist the Director to work at home, particularly during the period of his wife's terminal illness. Others were provided by the Bureau because of concerns relevant to the security of a top law enforcement and security official. Still other services and items were provided to the Director for his own use but without initial understanding on his part that they would come from other than private commercial outlets to be compensated by him. He is in the process of reimbursing the government for these items, as he had tried to do in the past.



It has been widely reported that two valances constructed of plywood were constructed for and placed in Director Kelley's apartment by the Bureau's Exhibits Section. The Director did not ask the Bureau to make these valances and when he discovered that it had done so immediately offered to pay for them. The Bureau was particularly interested in the installation of these valances for understandable reasons involving the possibility that the security of the apartment could be penetrated during installation.

The Exhibits Section repaired a hinge on a damaged cabinet Mr. Kelley purchased at a furniture store and provided a plywood bedboard.

Work was also done by FBI garage employees on Director Kelley's personal automobile. When he learned of this, the Director instructed that thereafter the automobile should be serviced at a private garage at his expense. Again, Bureau officials were concerned about a security breach.


During Mrs. Kelley's illness, the Director tried to spend as much of the evenings as possible at home. He asked that he be loaned a small cabinet to hold Bureau



materials he worked with at home. The Bureau without Mr. Kelley's request also loaned the Director two television sets during this period -- which have been returned -- because it was felt that he should have immediate access to a range of broadcast news. He considered these items at all times as Bureau property on loan which would be returned.

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Mr. Kelley's attempts to reimburse the Bureau which were turned down, his efforts to avoid repetition of the incidents, and his repeated refusal to accept other benefits which we have not described are evidence of an effort to be honest and careful which are persuasive of Mr. Kelley's integrity. The circumstances which surrounded these incidents -- the concern in the Bureau that security not be breached, the Director's preoccupation at the time with bringing that agency through a difficult period of inquiry and change, and the profound sadness of the terminal illness of Mr. Kelley's wife -- are additional factors to be taken into account.

It has been suggested that unless Mr. Kelley is forced to resign there will be an aura of special treatment because of his high position. But Mr. Kelley's



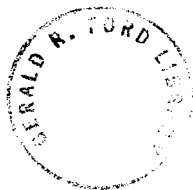
conduct was different in kind from the conduct of others which has led to disciplinary action and criminal prosecution.

OUT In our view, the caliber of government service is not improved in situations such as this, where there is every evidence of an intention to be honest, by a reading of human conduct in its worst possible light. The attempt to consider all gifts in the same way one considers those which are given for base or illegal purposes and to equate actions done with honest intent with those which are mendacious and mean can only in the end protect the venal by disparaging the decent.

It is our view that Mr. Kelley should remain as Director of the FBI and that he should reimburse the Bureau as he has sought to do, for goods and services as to which there may be even the slightest question. The Office of Deputy Attorney General has been designated to work with Mr. Kelley on this matter.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



According to
O'Leary of the
Star, ~~we are~~
~~and~~ Justice
said we would
be putting out a
statement at 4 pm!

FOR RELEASE 3:30 P.M.
Saturday, September 4, 1976

The Department of Justice today issued the following statement with regard to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley:

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The three consultants and the Deputy Attorney General concluded that no disciplinary action against Director Kelley was warranted, and that Director Kelley in accordance with his own desire in the matter, should be instructed to reimburse the Bureau for any items that could possibly raise a question. This recommendation was made by the Deputy Attorney General to the Attorney General.

After reviewing the report and the investigation, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General reached the following conclusions concerning the nature of the items received by Director Kelley:

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Mr. Kelley's attempts to reimburse the Bureau which were turned down, his efforts to avoid repetition of the incidents, and his repeated refusal to accept other benefits which we have not described are evidence of an effort to be honest and careful which are persuasive of Mr. Kelley's integrity. The circumstances which surrounded these incidents -- the concern in the Bureau that security not be breached, the Director's preoccupation at the time with bringing that agency through a difficult period of inquiry and change, and the profound sadness of the terminal illness of Mr. Kelley's wife -- are additional factors to be taken into account.

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