

# ROBERT REAGAN'S SURPRISE IN HOMETOWN

**ROBERT REAGAN** was surprised to hear that he was being considered for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1964. The surprise was not only because he had never before been considered for such a high office, but also because he had never before been considered for such a high office.

Whether or not he becomes the Republican nominee it seems clear that neither of them has helped himself in this little industrial town on the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Those who were drawn to the Californian were offended by his willingness to accept a year's unpaid leave from his job in order to run for office. But the town was surprised in fact, as are quite a few people in the town, who are surprised.

Mr. Reagan's surprise was not only because he had never before been considered for such a high office, but also because he had never before been considered for such a high office.

his choice for somebody, he said. I'm not surprised. I'm not surprised.

Some of these people were surprised by the decision two years ago to run for office. It was a surprise because he had never before been considered for such a high office.

The joke is played at the American and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He was surprised because he had never before been considered for such a high office.

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Mr. Boyd said because he "got to the right" of his opponent. "You'd have thought he was Robert Taft," he said. "I liked him, liked him a lot."

Now, as a potential Vice-Presidential candidate, he has decided that he should

## Schweiker Informs GSA Hiring Unit

Sen. Richard M. Schweiker (R-Pa.) was a congressional participant in a Nixon era program set up to help find government jobs for friends of the White House and members of Congress, government documents show.

Schweiker has been named by former Gov. Ronald Reagan as his vice presidential running mate should Reagan win the Republican presidential nomination at the GOP's national convention in Kansas City this week.

The documents, originally made public during congressional investigations and in response to a Freedom of Information Act suit in 1973 and 1974, show that during the Nixon administration a special hiring unit was set up in the General Services Administration, the government's housekeeping agency.

Civil Service Commission investigators found the purpose of the unit was to assure that timely and responsive action would be taken on referrals received from members of Congress and administration officials.

Records of the special unit show that it received 134 referrals of job applicants from Schweiker, more than from any other member of Congress. Only the Nixon White House personnel office had more. It submitted more than 200 names.

Making job referrals for career posts is not in itself illegal. The burden of fairness and resisting political pressure is placed on the federal agencies themselves.

The person with the today responsibility for the special referrals unit during the Nixon era was Don

May was, the records show, was himself referred to the General Services Administration by Schweiker.

Of those Schweiker referred to GSA, investigators found that at least 17 were offered positions, and some of those apparently were given some special treatment in the hiring process. It is not clear from the documents whether the Pennsylvania senator was aware of the special attention his referrals received.

# Schweiker part of Nixon 'job' program

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., was a top congressional participant in a Nixon-era program set up to help find government jobs for friends of the White House and members of Congress, government documents show.

Schweiker has been named by former Gov. Ronald Reagan as his vice presidential running mate should Reagan win the Republican presidential nomination at the GOP's national convention in Kansas City this week.

The documents, originally made public during congressional investigations and in response to a Freedom of Information Act suit in 1973 and 1974, show that during the Richard M. Nixon administration a special hiring unit was set up in the General Services Administration, the government's housekeeping agency.

Civil Service Commission investigators found the purpose of the unit was to assure "that timely and responsive action would be taken on referrals received from members of Congress and administration officials."

Records of the special unit show that it received 134 referrals of job applicants from Schweiker, more than from any other member of Congress. Only the Nixon White House personnel office had more. It submitted more than 300 names.

Making job referrals for career posts is not in itself illegal. The burden of fairness and resisting political pressure is placed on the federal agencies themselves.

The person with day-to-day responsibility for the special referral unit during the Nixon era was Donald J. LeMay who, the records show, was himself referred to the General Services Administration by Schweiker.

The Civil Service Commission sought to fire LeMay for making and directing others to make "exceptional efforts to aid specially referred individuals obtain employment with GSA." A later

settlement resulted in LeMay accepting a 60-day suspension without pay and agreeing to assist the commission in its investigation of the political hiring practices.

Most jobs in the federal bureaucracy are career appointments, and the law requires that they be filled on the basis of merit and not because of a person's

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## Schweiker

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political affiliation or friendship with persons in high places.

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During the Nixon years, the GSA was run by two Pennsylvanians, Robert L. Kunzig, who resigned when Nixon named him a judge in the U.S. Court of Claims, and Arthur F. Sampson, who succeeded Kunzig in 1972.

President Ford replaced Sampson with Jack Eckerd, a Florida Republican.

Eckerd's name showed up last week on a list Jimmy Carter's campaign aides put together to show, they said, that President Ford used presidential appointments as "a dumping ground for unsuccessful candidates."