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State

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEANNE W. DAVIS

FROM: PHILIP W. BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

SUBJECT: Presidential Initiative on Gifts

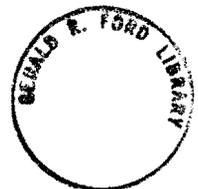
I have reviewed your draft memorandum from Brent Scowcroft to Don Rumsfeld regarding the recommendation of Henry Catto that the President consider abandoning the practice of giving valuable gifts to heads of state and prohibit all government officials from doing the same. My comments are as follows:

1. For your information, the Counsel's office, in cooperation with Don Rumsfeld's office, is currently working to formulate viable alternatives to a series of questions facing us with respect to gifts. This includes the policy of giving and receiving foreign gifts, the acceptance and use of domestic gifts and honoraria.
2. While I am in accord with the idea of giving only token gifts to foreign dignitaries, I believe that our policy covering the receipt of foreign gifts should be parallel.
3. I understand that there is a question as to whether Henry Catto's views are reflective of the Department of State's official views on this question.
4. The basic question in this area is one of timing. Should an announcement be made early on only with respect to foreign gifts or should an announcement await the resolution of all gift issues?
5. My inclination at this time is to support a Presidential statement on policy changes in the gift area because of domestic advantages which might be derived by such a statement.
6. At such time as an announcement is made on foreign gift-giving and receiving, it would probably be wise for State to notify not only



all U. S. diplomatic posts abroad, but also all foreign missions within the U. S.

I hope that these comments are of some utility to you. Hopefully, the matter can be presented to the President sometime shortly after his forthcoming trip to the Far East.



Ken Lazarus:

Please call me about
comments you suggest
I make.

Note the Scowcroft
memo relates only to
giving (not receiving)
gifts. I feel that
both would have to be
restricted as Catto
suggests.

P.



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

4802

November 5, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUCHEN

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*

SUBJECT: Presidential Initiative on Gifts

The Chief of Protocol has suggested that the President abandon the practice of giving valuable gifts to foreign leaders. Before we go forward to Ambassador Rumsfeld, we would appreciate your clearance and/or comments on the attached recommendation.



DRAFT

MEMO FOR AMB. RUMSFELD

FROM: Brent Scowcroft

SUBJECT: Presidential Initiative on Gifts

The NSC concurs in the suggestion by the Chief of Protocol that the President consider discontinuing the current practice of giving valuable gifts to Heads of State and Government on the occasion of Official Visits to the US. We believe, however, that an exception should be made for specific occasions in which the United States might wish to give an appropriate gift to a foreign dignitary for a wedding, birth, or other significant event. As has been past practice, a decision on sending such a gift would be made on a case by case basis.

If the President approves the elimination of the exchange of valuable gifts, the NSC proposes that State immediately instruct all U. S. diplomatic posts of the President's wishes. At the same time, Cabinet members could be advised accordingly so that they will conform to the President's wishes. We do not believe a Presidential statement would be necessary or desirable since it might revive the recent publicity over gifts which have been exchanged in the past. However, we would defer to the domestic side on the advantages which might be derived from such a statement.



THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 9, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DONALD RUMSFELD
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON GIFTS

I believe that President Ford's recent assumption of office, constitutional intent, inflation, and recent controversy concerning gifts may make an initiative on this problem appropriate at this time.

In order to solve the difficulties connected with gift-giving and receiving, President Ford might consider abandoning the practice of giving valuable gifts to heads of state and prohibit all government officials from doing the same. A photograph or collection of photographs should be sufficient to commemorate the visit by a head of state. Similarly, dinners and other events during state visits constitute appropriate marks of our respect for other countries and officials.

Were the President to announce his intention not to give or receive valuable gifts, other governments and heads of state might adopt the same policy; a practice which has caused problems for previous Presidents would be abandoned; and the President's reputation for both thrift and lack of ostentation would be enhanced.

A possible Presidential statement is enclosed.


Henry E. Catto, Jr.

Enclosure:
As stated

Determined to be Administrative Marking

Date 7/17/82 By ADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have only recently become aware of the extent and character of the exchange of gifts on the occasion of state visits and between governments generally. It will be the practice of my Administration to discourage the exchange of gifts of significant value on any and all occasions.

I believe firmly that the Framers of our Constitution included in Section 9 of Article I, a clear and valid prohibition against the exchange of valuable gifts. Congress in 1966 codified this provision in the Presidential Gifts and Decorations Act and I intend to abide by the spirit and intent of our Constitution and our laws.

I am today issuing instructions to the Cabinet on this matter so that this policy can be carried out throughout the Government. I will also ask our Ambassadors to convey to foreign governments my feelings in this matter.



~~Confidential~~

November 3, 1974

Determined to be Administrative Marking
Date 7/1/88 WAD By _____

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol

FROM: Donald Rumsfeld
Assistant to the President

Your recommendation of October 9, 1974, that the President re-evaluate the present policy for exchange of gifts between heads of state remains under consideration. I would appreciate your thoughts on the ~~possible~~^{potential} timing^{and announcement} of such a policy change following the President's forthcoming trip to the Far East.

In addition, I assume your October 9, 1974 recommendation represents the Department of State's official view on this question.

While I cannot indicate to you the President's final decision at this time, I look forward to receiving your thoughts on this matter at your earliest convenience.

cc: Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1974

*Catto,
Henry E., Jr.*

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol
Department of State

Mr. E. G. Richer of Monterrey, Mexico, has written to the President (letter attached) regarding his desire to present a gift to President Ford "on behalf of our President and People of Mexico." Will you please arrange to have the U.S. Embassy in Mexico express the President's appreciation for his thoughtfulness and on behalf of the President decline acceptance of the gift.

Your assistance is appreciated.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Enclosure



January 23, 1975

State
Dept

(see
WH
Curator &
Ken Rush)

Dear Ken:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter. We had no difficulty in arriving at the legal conclusion that the Cezannes could be sent to you in Paris, once I had overcome my conflicting desire to find somehow that they could only hang in the Counsel's office at the West Wing.

Obviously, the prospect of seeing them in place at the U. S. Embassy in Paris, by accepting some day your kind invitation to visit you, helped overcome my conflict of interest.

I am still enjoying your former office, but will soon be leaving it for the former suite of the OMB Director.

I appreciated your hopeful report on how you see improvements in our relations with France. I am sure you will continue to make significant contributions in that regard.

Very warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Kenneth Rush
American Ambassador
Embassy of the United States of America
Paris, France

PWBuchen:ed



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

January 15, 1975

Dear Phil:

I have just heard the very welcome news that the legal opinion from the White House with regard to the Cezannes has been given and is favorable. Jane and I are overjoyed, and I am sure that they will serve our country well in their new location. We are deeply grateful to you that you expedited delivery of the opinion once the matter was brought to your attention and that the opinion permits the pictures to come here. Thanks very much.

You and Beatrice have a very cordial invitation to be our guests at the residence any time you are in Paris. We would be delighted to show you the Cezannes in place.

It was good to talk with you, as I stopped off in Washington on my way to Martinique. The talks there, as you know, were quite successful, and President Ford did a superb job. I feel that a new spirit has been created within which to conduct our relations with France. The very favorable impression that President Ford made in Martinique has done much to advance the view here that, far from wanting to dominate France, we want to be a true friend.

Warm regards and many thanks again.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Rush
Ambassador

The Honorable
Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House



*State
Dept.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Philip W. Buchen

FROM:

Jay T. French *JTF*

This memo is in response to the attached letter from Edward J. Frey which you referred to me for inquiry.

Normally, commercial attaches in our embassies collect information on foreign corporations which is channeled to the Office of Export Development at the Department of Commerce. American businessmen may obtain this information by contacting that office and requesting a World Traders Data Report on a particular foreign company. In Puerto Rico, however, there are no State Department facilities. Therefore, data reports are not available on Puerto Rican companies.

The Department of Commerce has a field office in Puerto Rico which collects some information on businesses, and I suggest that Mr. Frey make direct contact with that office.

There is no legal reason why we could not request such information from the Department of Commerce in behalf of Mr. Frey. However, I am concerned that a White House inquiry might appear to be favoritism. Also, Mr. Frey could undoubtedly obtain and evaluate this information more quickly than if we assist him.

If you agree, attached is a suggested response.

*Called Frey
5/12/75*



DRAFT

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of April 29, 1975.

Normally, commercial attaches in our embassies overseas collect information on foreign businesses, and this information is made available to American businessmen through the Department of Commerce. However, because Puerto Rico is a commonwealth, the State Department does not maintain facilities there.

The Department of Commerce does have a field office in San Juan, and the information you are seeking, if it has been collected, would be available at that office. It would be quicker for you to directly contact that office. For your convenience I have set forth below the address and telephone number of the director of that office.

Enrique Vilella, Director
District Office
United States Department of Commerce
Room 100
Post Office Building
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902
809-723-4640

With warmest regards,



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAY FRENCH

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN

P.W.B.

Here is a request from a close friend of the President and mine for information from the State Department. Is this a matter we can refer to the State Department? If so, to whom should it be referred?

Attachment



UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
200 OTTAWA N.W.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN 49502

EDWARD J. FREY
Chairman

April 29, 1975

Mr. Philip W. Buchen
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Phil:

Centennial Corporation and/or Foremost Insurance Company are negotiating for the sale of mobile home trailers with Jose Benitez, Benitez & Associates, Inc., San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Following is a quotation from a letter outlining his background:

"The Benitez family is one of the most well known and highly regarded families on the island of Puerto Rico. Jose himself has been heavily involved in politics most of his life and knows a number of influential people in Washington, South America, the Caribbean islands and Central America. Below is a list of several of the political positions he has held:

Executive Secretary to the Floor leader of the
Majority of the Puerto Rican Senate,

Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Justice
of Puerto Rico,

Executive Secretary of the Democratic Party of
Puerto Rico,

A Chairman of the Puerto Rican delegation to the
National Democratic Convention,



Mr. Philip W. Buchen
April 29, 1975
Page Two

President of the Democratic Party of Puerto Rico,

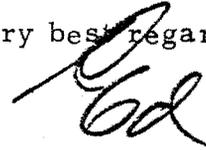
A member of the Mayors Committee on Puerto Rican
Affairs of the City of New York,

Co-Chairman of the Democratic Convention of the
State of New York,

Undoubtedly, the most important position he has held was
Deputy High Commissioner of the U.S.A. in the Pacific
Islands during the Kennedy Administration."

Would it be possible to have the State Department give me
a report on the integrity of this Company?

Very best regards,



EJF:jc



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*State
Pys.*

May 28, 1975

Dear Mr. Hemenway:

Your letter of April 15 requested a review on the merits of your complaint against the Department of State. I believe that a further administrative review of a matter which has already been reviewed by the Deputy Secretary of State and, so far as your legal fees are concerned, by the General Accounting Office, would serve no useful purpose.

The President's signature of the private bill for the relief of Charles W. Thomas is not a basis for extending an administrative remedy to your case. However, you of course are free to seek such legislation for your own benefit or seek redress in the courts.

I regret that I am unable to be of direct assistance to you, and I wish to make clear that my decision does not reflect any opinion on the merits of your case, merely a judgment that it should be closed as an administrative matter.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. John D. Hemenway
4816 Rodman Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016



State Dept.

Chandor

Friday 6/6/75

Emily Rohan

10:05 Countess Chandor called and asked for a phone
number for William Kelly.

632-2632



June 5, 1975

5:25 Bob Gates reports that the Countess Chandor matter is basically a consular matter. The Count and Countess left Portugal because of the political developments there. As they were leaving, they were fined \$10,000 and their things were confiscated. As a result, the Count died. 5646

They are trying to find out what can be done to get their personal things back. She has brought the Count back.

The Bureau of Consular and Secretary Affairs? at the Consulate has been informed the Countess has been given a name and number and so they are doing all they can to help her with her problem.

As it turned out, it was strictly a matter that needed to be referred to State.



Thursday 6/5/75

I was advised by Bob Gates that William Kelly at the State Dept. had tried Countess Chandor every hour on the hour from 9 till 12 and again from 12 till 2 every half hour.



Wed
~~Tuesday~~ 6/4/75

9:10 Bud McFarlane called to say he felt that someone from the State Department should call Countess Emily Roham-Shandor back. (They have checked into the various aspects and the previous information from Donald Gillies.) Mr. McFarlane said William Kelly (Country Officer for Portugal) would be calling her. I checked this morning and find he and Edward Rowell are in the same office at State.

Rowell's phone number is
William Kelly's number is

632-0751
632-2632

You had indicated you would like to talk with
Edward Rowell ----- do you still want to call?



Tuesday 6/3/75

11:55 Emily Roham-Shandor called again.

Said she is a friend of Donald Gillies and he told
her to call you. Asked if you could call
her back on Wednesday morning

(212)

Plaza 8-1386, Op. 6



Monday 6/2/75

Called Bob Gates to advise of the call from Countess Chander and give him the background (Denis Clift would ordinarily handle this area but he is with the President). He will check into it and let us know who will be calling.

5646



Monday 6/2/75

3:30 Countess Chandor would like to talk with you concerning a matter in Portugal.

(212) 758-1386

I could get no more information -- she insists she wants to speak with you.

I can have someone from NSC return her call -- if you don't know her.

3:50 I checked with Bunny and she doesn't know the Countess.

Shall I ask someone in NSC to return the call?
Or shall I have Jayh do it?

I have asked someone in NSC to return the call.



Gillies, Donald

Monday 3/31/75

4:35 Edward Rowell, Deputy Director of Iberian Affairs,
State Dept., called to ask if you were the person
who referred Donald Gillies to Mr. Hartman.

632-0751

I told him there had been a call from Mr. Hartman's
office saying Secretary Kissinger had asked him to
call Mr. Buchen; they talked. Also said there had
been a message for Mr. Gillies to call Secretary Kissinger.

Mr. Rowell asked the spelling of your name and title.

I mentioned this to Shirley, who said you didn't want
anyone to know about the meeting. I hope it was O.K.
to give him your name and that you had talked with
Mr. Gillies -- it seemed legitimate.

*Yes, I called Rowell
on 4/2*



Gillies
Donald

Saturday 3/29/75

Meeting
3/31/75
9:30 a. m.

11:00 We have scheduled the meeting for Donald Gillies
for 9:30 a. m. on Monday 3/31.

Richmond, Va. (804) 288-2632

Will be hopefully staying at the Madison Sunday
evening if we need to reach him.



*Gillies
Donald*

Saturday 3/29/75

9:45 Mr. Buchen talked with George Shields;
advised that Donald Gillies (from Richmond) would
be calling before Monday to make appointment.

It's O. K. to schedule a meeting for him.





Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Cy sent
to Jay

June 9, 1975

The Honorable Philip Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Re: Parole of Chilean Refugees

Dear Mr. Buchen:

As Mark Wolf of my staff discussed with you last week, the United States has received requests from two international organizations to provide resettlement opportunities for Chilean refugees currently in Peru and detainees in Chile who will be released contingent upon their permanent departure from Chile.

Prior to approaching the Department of Justice, the Department of State discussed the possibility of parole of 400 Chilean refugees and detainees and their families with the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. The House Judiciary Committee favored consideration of the detainees on a case-by-case basis, but did not support parole of refugees in Peru. Senator Kennedy, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees supported parole for both groups. Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Congressman Hutchinson, the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, appeared to oppose parole for both the refugees and detainees.

The Department of State has now requested that the Attorney General authorize parole on "an individual case-by-case basis" for up to 400 refugees and detainees and their dependents; a copy of Deputy Secretary Ingersoll's letter making this request, with attachments, is enclosed. In essence, the Department of State has requested that parole be authorized for a class of Chileans. As you know, in considering the parole of a class, the Department of Justice typically seeks policy guidance from the President and consults with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.



Page 2
Hon. Philip Buchen
June 9, 1975

In this case the Department of Justice has suggested to the Department of State that the question of parole for both Chilean refugees and detainees be handled on a case-by-case rather than class basis without any representation as to the numbers who might be admitted. The Department of State has indicated that this is acceptable and I understand that you also agreed last week that this was the proper approach.

It is now apparent, however, that despite the determination to apply standard parole policies to Chilean nationals on a case-by-case basis this matter will be widely perceived by some members of Congress and the press as a parole program for a class of refugees. This perception is reflected in the Washington Post article of June 8, 1975, a copy of which is enclosed, which states that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has requested and the Department of State has approved entry of 400 Chilean families. It is also reflected in the position of the staff of the House Judiciary Committee which requested formal consultation by the Department of Justice when informed of our intention to consider Chilean refugees and detainees on a case-by-case basis.

I understand that you indicated last week that it did not appear necessary to bring this matter to the President's attention. However, in view of the likely public perception of any action as an extraordinary program for parole of a class of refugees, we wonder if it would not be better and more consistent with the position we have taken to be sure that this program of individual paroles -- which may be viewed by some as parole of a class -- fits with the President's program.

In view of the urgency the Department of State attaches to this matter, an early response would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,


Edward H. Levi
Attorney General



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1975

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The Department of State has received a request from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide resettlement opportunities in the United States for Chilean refugees currently in transit status in Peru. Additionally, we have received requests from both the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide resettlement opportunities in the United States for Chilean detainees who are to be released contingent upon their permanent departure from Chile. We request that you utilize your authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to parole into the United States a limited number of these people on an individual case basis.

We have carefully considered those requests and have decided that it is in the United States national and foreign policy interests to admit a limited number of such refugees/detainees for resettlement in the United States. The best estimates available to us indicate that there are up to some 4,000 ex-Chile refugees in Peru who must depart that country and up to 6,000 detainees in Chile who might be released contingent upon their departure for other countries. Of this, we propose to accept up to four hundred principals plus dependents for resettlement in the United States, at this time.

The Honorable
Edward H. Levi,
Attorney General.

CONFIDENTIAL
GDS

WHM 5/10/00



RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
APR 23 1975

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Those refugees in Peru are currently living under uncertain circumstances, frequently without employment and thus forced to live off the charity of the UNHCR and voluntary agencies. As to the detainees in Chile, they face indefinite confinement under less than satisfactory conditions for what are essentially political reasons. Their only hope of reestablishing a normal life is to obtain resettlement outside Chile.

We are not proposing to accept either communists or terrorists under this program. Any refugee/detainee accepted for resettlement in the United States would have to establish eligibility under the security provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Additionally, support under Section 212(a)(15) of the INA would be provided by voluntary agencies. Individual cases would be referred to us for consideration -- on the basis of their desire to resettle in the United States -- by UNHCR, ICEM, ICRC, and national refugee committees.

In order to implement the program, we would propose sending to Peru and Chile -- the latter if feasible, dependent upon the pace of the release program -- an officer from our Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs to assure that the refugees/detainees are refugees bonafide. We would hope that you would be able to send an Immigration and Naturalization Service Officer at the same time in order to establish eligibility under the INA and to carry out parole. Our consular officers in Santiago and Lima would assist in obtaining the security clearances for the refugees/detainees and in preparing the necessary documentation.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

We have consulted with both the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law and the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. Considerable time has been spent in these consultations -- a period of several months -- and thus it is imperative that we act expeditiously to implement this program. The conditions under which the refugees/detainees are living continue to deteriorate.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Chairman Eilberg of the House Subcommittee agreeing to a parole program and setting forth the conditions under which the program should function. The House Subcommittee has indicated support for parole of refugees physically in Chile, but declined to indicate support for those in Peru. Chairman Kennedy of the Senate Subcommittee enthusiastically supports a program of parole for both groups. Chairman Eastland in the Senate and the Honorable Edward Hutchinson, the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee appear to be opposed to a parole program for those refugees in Chile or those in Peru.

We feel that in undertaking this parole program the United States will only be doing its fair share in the international effort to resettle Chilean refugees/detainees. To date, our performance has been poor. We have accepted only nineteen foreign refugees from Chile. Hundreds have been accepted by many other countries. In addition, the program will also greatly contribute to our foreign policy. It will demonstrate that United States concern for refugees extends to all persons in need, irrespective of the nature of the

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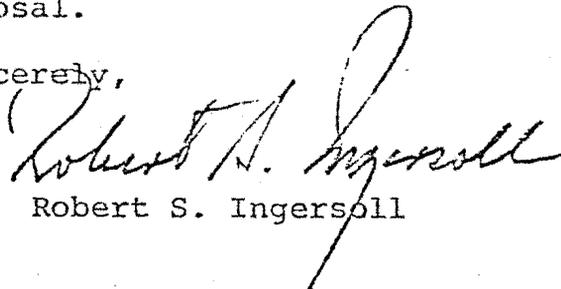
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

government from which they are fleeing, and it will assist in reducing tensions in the area. Additionally, it will help to improve the United States image with respect to the Chilean situation.

I hope that you will give early and favorable consideration to this proposal.

Sincerely,


Robert S. Ingersoll

Enclosure:

As stated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JOSHUA AILBING, PA., CHAIRMAN
 PAUL W. SARBANES, MD.
 FREDERICK HOLTZMAN, N.Y.
 CHRISTOPHER J. COOGE, CONN.
 MARTIN A. RUSSO, ILL.

Committee on the Judiciary
 U.S. House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

GARNER J. CLINE, COUNSEL
 ARTHUR P. ENOCH, JR., COUNSEL
 ALEXANDER D. COOK, ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
 FRANCIS P. CHRISTY, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

March 25, 1975

37

S

ACTION

is assigned to

S/R

Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
 Secretary
 Department of State
 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with your request, I have consulted with the Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary as well as the Ranking Minority Members of both the Full Committee and the Subcommittee and I submit our views on the proposal to parole into the United States certain refugees from Chile in Peru and certain detainees in Chile.

It is the majority opinion, recognizing the humanitarian considerations and in view of the allegations of violations of human rights in Chile, that no objection would be imposed to the exercise of parole for 400 persons presently incarcerated in Chile for alleged political offenses and their spouses and dependents in Chile.

It is expected that parole will be utilized on a case-by-case basis under the following conditions:

1. Only natives and citizens of Chile will be considered for parole;
2. Potential parolees will be inspected in Chile by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service;
3. All provisions under Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, with the exception of 212(a)(14), will be applicable;
4. Voluntary agencies will provide assurances that the potential parolees will not become public charges;
5. All costs pertaining to the parolees will be borne by the voluntary agencies without cost to the federal government; and
6. The Committee will be supplied with interim status reports as well as a detailed and complete final report on the exercise of parole in this matter.



hale

March 25, 1975

I certainly appreciate the fact that you have consulted with this Committee in accordance with our understanding regarding the use of parole for groups or classes of refugees.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,


JOSHUA EILBERG
Chairman

JE:cs



10 Months After U.N. Request

U.S. Lags on Chilean Refugees

By Lewis H. Diuguid
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ten months after the U.N. high commissioner for refugees urgently requested admission of Chilean exiles, the

acceptance of the 400 families, as proposed by the State Department, would influence other nations to receive Chileans as well.

leaders say the number would top 2,000.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), quizzing Immigration Service Commissioner Le-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1975

State
(see
Arthur Green)

Dear Dr. Green:

Mr. Max Friedersdorf has brought to my attention your letter of May 8, 1975, in which you sought the President's assistance in your efforts to regain custody of your foster child, Marc.

I have examined the statute which you cite as authorizing the President to intervene on your behalf in the divorce proceedings pending in Switzerland. Questions of domestic relations, however, are outside the scope of this statute and the President lacks the authority to intervene in a matter of this nature.

The Department of State is continuing to seek additional information with respect to this matter and has advised my office that they will remain in contact with you in this regard.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Dr. Arthur Green
182 Linwood Avenue
Emerson, New Jersey 07630

cc - Max Friedersdorf



FOR

YOU WERE CALLED BY — YOU WERE VISITED BY —

7/25/75

OF (OPTIONAL)

PLEASE CALL —

WILL CALL AGAIN

RETURNED YOUR CALL

MESSAGE

Mr. Buchan

talked to
Mike Rozak

since Monroe Leigh
was on the Hill.

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

TRANSMITTED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

RECEIVED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Operations Center

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LDX MESSAGE RECEIPT

1975 JUL 25 07 PM 1 07 S/S #

75 JUL 25 PM 1:24
S/S #

LDX MESSAGE NO: 866, CLASSIFICATION Unclassified, NO. SITUATION ROOM

DESCRIPTION OF MSG. Opinion re constitutionality of Snyder Amendment

FROM: Monroe Leigh, L, 29598, 6425
Officer Office Symbol Extension Room Number

LDX TO: White House, DELIVER TO: Mr. Philip Buchen, EXTENSION: 456-2632, ROOM NUMBER: 2nd Floor West Wing

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS:

VALIDATED FOR TRANSMISSION BY: JLH
Executive Secretariat Officer



SNYDER AMENDMENT

Precluding Use of Appropriated Funds to Negotiate an Agreement on the Panama Canal

During consideration in the House of Representatives of the Department of State Appropriations Bill (H.R. 8121), Congressman Snyder introduced an amendment to prevent appropriated funds from being used to negotiate a new treaty that would relinquish any U.S. rights in the Panama Canal Zone. The amendment, as adopted by the House, states:

None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used for purposes of negotiating the surrender or relinquishment of any U.S. rights in the Panama Canal Zone. [H.R. 8121, § 104.]

This amendment, or one similar to it, will soon be considered in the Senate.

The purpose of this memorandum is to discuss the constitutionality of the Snyder Amendment, in particular whether Congress, by restricting the use of appropriations or otherwise, can constitutionally prevent or inhibit the President from "negotiating" particular treaty terms.

Statutory restrictions on what treaty terms the President can negotiate are inconsistent with the treaty-making process set forth in the Constitution. Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution assigns very specific functions to the President and to the Senate:

He [the President] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls,



Thus, in the exercise of treaty-making powers, there are prerogatives and roles for the executive and legislative branches of government. This allocation and separation of powers is fundamental to our constitutional system.

In practice, the effective conduct of the foreign relations of the United States requires close coordination between the legislative and executive branches of our government in carrying out their respective constitutional responsibilities with regard to the making of treaties. However, as the Supreme Court has stated, the limits of those responsibilities are clear:

[The President] makes treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate; but he alone negotiates. Into the field of negotiation the Senate cannot intrude; and Congress itself is powerless to invade it. [U.S. v. Curtis-Wright Corp., 299 U.S. 304, 319 (1936).]

Accordingly, legislation purporting to preclude the President from negotiating treaty terms which he considers to be in the national interest would not be a proper subject for congressional action under the Constitution. Similarly, in exercising a proper legislative function, such as the appropriation of funds for the conduct of executive branch activities, the Congress may not properly impose conditions which would otherwise be unconstitutional. See Henkin, Foreign Affairs and the Constitution, p. 113. Just as Congress cannot limit who the President nominates for an ambassadorship, so it cannot restrict the subject matter of treaties to be negotiated and submitted to the Senate.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Department of State that inasmuch as Section 104 of H.R. 8121 purports to restrict the President in the exercise of a power exclusively reserved to him by the Constitution, it cannot be considered a constitutionally valid exercise of the legislative authority of the Congress.

Monroe Leigh
Monroe Leigh
Legal Adviser
Department of State





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~State Dept~~
~~Radock~~
Michael J.

August 26, 1977

Mr. Philip Buchen
Presidential Legal Counsel
White House - West Wing
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Buchen:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 29 recommending Michael Radock for an appointment to the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

I have received several excellent endorsements on behalf of Dr. Radock and appreciate knowing of your own high regard for him. I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the appropriate office at State and can assure you that we and the White House Personnel Office will give Dr. Radock every consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McCloskey

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations



State Dept.

Monday 9/22/75

- 9:20 Mrs. Buchen said you promised to bring home the name of the man best in the executive branch to contact about international air controls and the admission into the U.S. of foreign airlines for landing.)
- 11:30 At Mr. Buchen's request, called Dudley and told him that the Swiss Ambassador wants his people to meet with whoever deals with landing rights of the Swiss airlines coming into Washington -- everybody who has any jurisdiction.
- 11:45 Dudley said the man to contact in the State Department is Mike Styles, Director of the Office of Aviation. 632-9470



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/18

K
Eva:

Ken said he didn't feel there was need for Mr. B to read through this one. I sent package to you as I didn't know whether you would want to make a copy of it or not.

I kept what I needed of it.

dm

Date: November 13, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Douglas P. Bennett

Phil Buchen

Jim Cannon

Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Tuesday, November 18

Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Henry Kissinger's memo 11/12/75 re
Request to You by Fifteen AID Officers
for Continued Employment with the USG

ACTION REQUESTED:

 For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply For Your Comments Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

No objection. -- Ken Lazarus for Phil Buchen 11/18/75

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONACTION

November 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER *AK*

SUBJECT: Request to You by Fifteen AID Officers
for Continued Employment with the USG

Fifteen American officers, who are about to be separated from the Agency for International Development (AID), have written to you (Tab D) to ask your assistance in allowing them to continue working for the USG. These officers were all employees of U. S. missions in Indochina, and are now working in the refugee resettlement program at Camp Pendleton.

AID hired them with the understanding that they did not have career status, their appointments as Foreign Service Reserve Officers were time limited, and their duration of service was at the pleasure of AID. The USG, therefore, has no legal obligation to continue their employment. AID plans to terminate them as the resettlement program phases down and the refugee camps close (Tab E).

It would be a shame if we lost the services of the dedicated and bright officers at Pendleton, as well as those at other refugee camps. They are intelligent, well-trained, and highly experienced after their years in Southeast Asia (See resumes at Tab F). Many of them are fluent in a foreign language. In short, they are a valuable asset which our government could profitably use elsewhere.

A case can also be made that we have a moral obligation to try to help these people. They spent years working closely with rural people, under adverse conditions and with considerable personal risk, in developmental programs in the countryside. During the final evacuation of Saigon, many of them took steps to insure that endangered Vietnamese made it aboard rescue craft. They are now doing yeoman service in the refugee camps. Their sacrifices have been many, but they have received little recognition for their efforts. I believe we should try to help this particular group of officers, the number of which should not exceed 50.



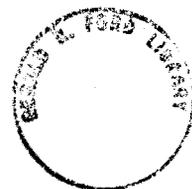
I, therefore, recommend that you sign the memoranda at Tabs B and C to the Director of USAID and to the heads of all executive branch agencies requesting them to make a genuine and concerted effort to find positions for these officers at a level commensurate with their present rank. My office can provide the names of these officers to agency heads and to Cabinet officers and effect the necessary coordination.

At Tab A is a suggested reply from you to be sent to each of the 15 officers who signed the original letter. Your letter thanks them for their past service to the country, indicates that an attempt will be made to find positions for them in the executive branch, but cautions them that no guarantees of continued employment can be given.

Paul Theis has cleared the text of the proposed letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab A and the memoranda at Tabs B and C.



WAC

Dear Mr. Wendel:

I have reviewed your letter of September 17, 1975, sent on behalf of yourself and 14 of your AID co-workers at Camp Pendleton. As your President, I have the highest regard for all Americans who served their country with distinction and dignity in Indochina.

The unfortunate and abrupt termination of our programs in Indochina inevitably has had an adverse effect on the careers and prospects of many in the U.S. official family who had a role in these programs. At my request, my staff has again reviewed the unavoidable impact of these developments on AID employment. I understand and appreciate your great desire to continue serving your country, but I cannot assure you continuing assignments in the Foreign Service.

Nonetheless, I have directed that a concerted effort be made to locate positions within the Federal Government for which you might be eligible. Having served so long and so faithfully, you deserve our maximum effort. I cannot guarantee the results of this endeavor, but be assured your Government is doing its best to repay you for your sacrifices.

Again, let me express my deepest gratitude and thanks for your dedicated service in Indochina on behalf of our country.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis E. Wendel
Operation New Arrivals
Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, California 92055



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ADMINISTRATOR
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Retention of Indochina AID Employees

It has come to my attention that in the near future AID will be separating a number of employees from its former missions in Indochina. It is my understanding that included in this group of employees are approximately 50 officers whose service in Indochina was in development programs in the rural areas, such as the CORDS program in Vietnam. Many of these same officers are reportedly now performing magnificently in the refugee resettlement program.

While I realize the constraints under which you must act in regard to personnel levels, I feel strongly that we must make every effort to retain these officers who have given so much in the service of their government. Without exception they appear to be well trained, possessing relevant skills and experience. Many of them speak one or more foreign languages. We should not allow this valuable experience to be lost to the United States Government without an all-out effort at its retention.

Therefore, I request that you review all existing vacancies within your Agency with a view toward filling them on a priority basis with these officers if they are qualified to perform the job. In addition, you should also review the possibility of granting these officers special consideration for training programs such as your excellent IDI program.



I fully realize that you may not be able to place all of these officers within AID. To assist those for whom you cannot find a position, I have requested the heads of all other agencies to identify positions in their organizations that these officers might fill and to report any relevant vacancies to you for coordination.

I would appreciate your informing me in thirty days of the progress made in placing these deserving officers with USAID or with other U.S. departments and agencies



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION
THE DIRECTOR, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION
CHAIRMAN, NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ADMINISTRATOR, ENERGY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION
THE ADMINISTRATOR, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Retention of Indochina AID Employees

I have learned that in the near future AID will have to separate a number of employees from its former missions in Indochina. It is my understanding that included in this group of employees are approximately 50 officers whose service in Indochina was in development programs in the rural areas, such as the CORDS program in Vietnam. Many of these same officers are now performing magnificently in the refugee resettlement program.



While I realize the constraints under which you act in regard to personnel levels, I feel quite strongly that we must make every effort to retain these officers who have given so much in the service of their government. Moreover, they appear to be well trained, with relevant experience in management. Many of them speak one or more foreign languages. We should not allow this valuable experience to be wasted without a concerted attempt by all Departments and Agencies to make use of it.

The Agency for International Development is making efforts to place as many of these officers as is possible within its own organization. Unfortunately, AID will not be able to place them all. To assist AID, I request that, while adhering strictly to existing Civil Service regulations, you identify existing vacancies within your organization which some of these officers might fill. In order to facilitate a timely response you should provide any information about available positions directly to Mr. Daniel Parker, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, within 15 days of receipt of this memorandum.



15
OPERATION NEW ARRIVALS
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA 92055

IN REPLY REFER TO:

17 September, 1975

HK
President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

|| We, the undersigned 15 Foreign Service Reserve Officers, feel it incumbent upon us to appeal directly to you, seeking your intervention in a proposed personnel action which we feel will be detrimental to the United States Government.

|| We represent a portion of the employees of the Agency for International Development (AID), who were evacuated from Indo-China beginning in April of this year. AID has informed us collectively that most, if not all, of us will be terminated following the completion of our current temporary assignments with the Interagency Task Force on Refugees. We feel that the announcement of the possibility of termination of "surplus employees" is counter-productive to your expressed plans to continue offering assistance to countries in a bilateral effort to up-grade and improve their socio-economic base. In addition, we, who have served you in difficult times and under inhospitable conditions, feel that our work, our sacrifices, and our commitments have largely been ignored.

By way of background, the employees herein listed have had an equivalent of 160 years of working experience overseas, including Indo-China. Our average age is in the mid-thirties. We have been, at various times, your ultimate representative to host country nationals and primarily action oriented, or as we like to think officers that got the job accomplished. The talent we speak of in getting those jobs accomplished include, among other things, language specialties, academic skills ranging from economics to public health and Bachelor of Science degrees through Master of Science degrees. We have consistently performed in the upper 35 percent of all Foreign Service Reserve Officers on field assignments.



Page 2 - President Gerald R. Ford

The Senior Civil Coordinator, Camp Pendleton, Mr. N.G.W. Thorne, petitioned the Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, AID, to examine the possibility of continued employment for us as well as the possibility of retraining us for positions that are currently unfilled within the Agency and for a multitude of positions that may be unfilled in some other agency of our Government. In response to that letter, Mr. Charles Mann, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Program and Management, AID, states that there is little if anything AID can do to assist in either the continuation of employment within the AID Agency or placement outside the Agency. Mr. Mann states that pressure from Congress has, in part, compelled AID to reduce its personnel. Our departures will not significantly improve AID's personnel composition because AID will continue to be composed of more senior officers. As they retire, AID then will be forced into recruiting new personnel, thereby spending more in the long-run for that which it could utilize now.

We find Mr. Mann's response lacking a positive approach to ongoing placement of our services and echoing many of the same statements made by other AID senior officers to private citizens who have written letters of protest to this mass termination policy.

It is incomprehensible to us that an agency created under executive urging can so callously tag Foreign Service Reserve Officers as "surplus" to our Government's foreign policy. To that end, we take it upon ourselves to respectfully suggest that there are positive and productive avenues left open for our continued service. We believe that the United Nations as well as the Department of Labor, the Treasury, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may have needs for our particular expertise that have not been focused upon. We also feel that AID's development efforts would be improved through long-term cross training of us into other disciplines and of our placement into the Sahel Disaster Relief Program or into other international organizations that receive funds from AID.

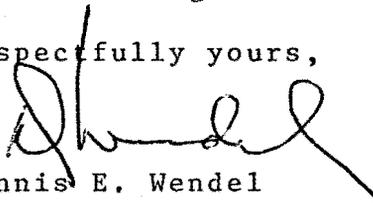
Until such time as these suggestions have been thoroughly investigated in a positive vein, we respectfully urge you to request AID to stop all proceedings that will summarily terminate Foreign Service Reserve Officers who have served in Indo-China, and to extend state-side assignments for these officers until such time either retraining into new assignments or reimburseable details to other agencies are effected.



Page 3 - President Gerald R. Ford

Mr. President, we want to serve you and our great country in a manner that will demonstrate our collective experience and talent, determination and understanding toward the peace and stability for all nations. We feel that you will be losing much more than the (AID) Agency would gain if terminations such as have been indicated are carried out. We thank you for your consideration and assistance in this urgent matter.

Respectfully yours,



Dennis E. Wendel
for the Committee

Attachments a/s

cc:

Secretary Henry A. Kissinger
Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Honorable John J. Rhodes
Honorable Mike Mansfield
Honorable Hugh Scott



THE COMMITTEE

(SIGNED) Richard Handler
Richard Handler
5250 N. California Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60625

(SIGNED) William Binns
William Binns
1235 - 11th Street
San Pedro, California 90731

(SIGNED) John C. Rose
John C. Rose
2790 Jewell St.
Topeka, Kansas 66611

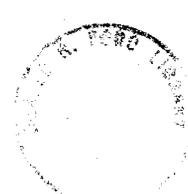
(SIGNED) Joseph L. Langlois
Joseph L. Langlois
P. O. Box 213
New Roads, Louisiana 70760

(SIGNED) John N. Ford
John N. Ford
27962 Paseo Dez Norte
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

(SIGNED) Eldon E. Ewing
Eldon E. Ewing
2106 S. Rene Drive
Santa Ana, California

(SIGNED) John W. Lee
John W. Lee
206 Calle Cortez
San Clemente, California

(SIGNED) Juanita L. Nofflet
Juanita L. Nofflet
P. O. Box 1
Vanzant, Missouri 65768



(SIGNED) *Ned W. Frandeen*
Ned W. Frandeen
118 Highland Drive
Bellingham, Washington 98225

(SIGNED) *Joseph E. Gettier*
Joseph Gettier
Operation New Arrivals
Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, California 92055

(SIGNED) *James A. Schill*
James Schill
#5 Gilman Terrace
Sioux City, Iowa 51104

(SIGNED) *Thomas Baranyi*
Thomas Baranyi
688 Camino De Los Mares, Apt. 1
San Clemente, California 92672

(SIGNED) *Roger R. Kelling*
Roger R. Kelling
1224 Harper Avenue
Redondo Beach, California 90278

(SIGNED) *A.L. Christian*
A.L. Christian
420 Monterrey Lane
San Clemente, California 92672

(SIGNED) *Dennis E. Wendel*
Dennis E. Wendel
423 Main Street
Marinette, Wisconsin 54143



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

September 5, 1975

Mr. N. G. W. Thorne
Senior Civil Coordinator
Operation New Arrivals
Interagency Task Force
Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, California 92055

Dear Nick:

Thank you for taking the time to express to Mr. Parker concern for AID employees serving on the Interagency Task Force at Camp Pendleton. I shall attempt to answer as comprehensively as possible the various suggestions set forth in your recent letter.

Let me give you some background information on the problems AID has been having with respect to excess personnel. AID has been criticized not only by Congress but GAO and OMB because of alleged overgrading and excess personnel. We have been concerned with the composition of our staff to meet the new directions of programs legislated by Congress.

While we were able to reduce our American staff over 40 percent by attrition, we were still left with a staff which was too large for our needs, and not in alignment with position requirements in terms of grades and skills to meet the new program directions. Also contributing to the situation was the fact that during the past few years there have been significant reductions of programs in such countries as Brazil, Korea, Turkey, Indonesia and Nigeria.

Reluctantly, in October 1974 the Agency announced that it would be necessary to initiate reductions in both Foreign Service and General Schedule employees. In December 1974 a freeze was placed on personnel actions. In February 1975 we began terminating FSRL's, issuing RIF letters and reassigning Foreign Service employees. Some employees in Indochina were affected at the time. All of this took place before we began evacuating Indochina in April 1975. The impact of the withdrawal of 525 employees from Indochina has increased significantly the number of surplus employees. This is the result of the fact that a large number of these employees are in occupational categories needed primarily in Indochina, for which the Agency does not anticipate a future need in other parts of the world. We agree with you wholeheartedly that these individuals are bright, talented and hardworking. Let me assure



you that we are most sympathetic and doing our utmost to assist these Indochina returnees in every way; however, as you can see, many of them will be separated along with other surplus employees.

While completing at least three years of overseas service is one of the criteria for conversion from FSRL to FSR, there are two others which must be met: (1) the employee must have demonstrated superior to outstanding performance as determined by an upper 35 percent ranking by the Evaluation Panel; and (2) employee must have skills in an occupational area or areas which have broad utilization in the Agency worldwide and for which a need exists. The majority of FSRL's at Camp Pendleton would meet the requirement for three years overseas service and many would probably rank in the upper 35 percent. However, the second criterion, having skills in an occupational area or areas for which a current or future need exists, for many does present a problem in matching their skills and experience in administering the rather special Indochina programs to requirements in the rest of the Agency.

Sixty-three Indochina employees (ten from Camp Pendleton) applied for the Fall 1975 IDI Program and nine were selected. Regrettably none of the Camp Pendleton candidates were selected. Overall, twenty-three in-service employees were selected. One of the factors which contributed to the nonselection of many Indochina as well as in-service employees is the fact that a large number of the IDI positions were in such highly specialized fields as economics, engineering, accounting, law, rural sociology/anthropology, and public health management which required prior training and/or education the in-service candidates lacked. During the next week employees worldwide (including IATF camps) will be advised of the March 1976 IDI Program. We have requested and are hopeful that our Bureaus and Offices will be able to establish more IDI positions in the areas of community development/refugee relief so that we may be able to consider and select more Indochina candidates.

Under present AID and Civil Service Commission regulations, skills codes (Agency Occupational Specialty Codes) are used in the assignment process for foreign service personnel including assignments to vacancies during a reduction-in-force situation; however, the skills codes cannot be used to displace other employees during a RIF. As you know, a RIF is highly structured, prescribed by regulations which must be meticulously followed, and with employees' rights clearly spelled out and protected. Our Foreign Service regulations prescribe position occupied and eliminated as the basis for determination



of which personnel are affected; personnel are placed on retention registers, with veterans preference and seniority as the key determinants. Limited employees (FSRL) are excluded from the RIF regulations by law and may be separated at any time when there is no longer a need for their services. However, before an unlimited foreign service (FSR) employee may be reached for reduction-in-force, all limited employees in the same AOSC of the same personal rank, one rank below or one rank above the personal rank of the surplus unlimited employees must be separated. Unfortunately, many of our Indochina employees are in surplus categories.

When we consider long-term training, one of the basic factors to consider is whether or not the Agency can utilize the employee when he returns. Normally, long-term training is given to increase the employee's expertise in a given specialty and is job-related. Our problem with Indochina returnees is that they are in specialties which are surplus to the Agency's needs and have in many cases education and experience which would make it difficult for them to be retrained within a year to fit into one of our shortage categories.

Your suggestion for utilizing Indochina returnees in the field of Disaster Relief is a good one; however, we again get right back to the crux of our problem, i.e., too many employees for the positions available.

The Agency does have continual working contact with State/USIA and ACTION to ascertain their needs in relationship to our surplus skills. We have made referrals to ACTION; however, State and USIA to date have not expressed any interest in our employees.

The services of our Outplacement Office are available to all employees but before Outplacement can render personal assistance, the employee must express an interest. All Indochina returnees were advised to personally visit the Outplacement Office upon their return to Washington prior to going to TDY at the various IATF camps. Only four employees from Camp Pendleton have talked with our Outplacement representative. None of these employees have submitted the requested resumes so that they might be referred to any available positions outside the Agency. We are planning, however, to have a representative of our Outplacement Service personally visit all camps next week, and he will be available to assist all employees.

The following actions have been taken to assist employees in obtaining other Federal employment: (1) Federal Agencies have been contacted throughout the country to determine positions



that may be available and to alert agencies of our surplus employees; (2) we have advised the Civil Service Commission of our surplus employees so that this information could be circulated; (3) letters signed by Mr. Parker have been sent to numerous agencies requesting assistance in placing our employees. Agencies have been responsive and referrals have been made. However, we must bear in mind that employees who do not have career status must be selected from a Civil Service register. This process takes time and usually requires that the individual attain a high rating so that he/she will be within reach on the register when a particular Agency is interested in selecting him/her for employment. Another fact to be considered when endeavoring to locate Federal employment for our Indochina employees is that the majority of them are interested in GS-12 and above positions and the job market at these higher grade levels is not very good at this time.

As far as locating positions with international organizations, we have placed approximately a dozen employees. We have not sought reimbursable details with international organizations since we are dealing with employees in surplus categories, and it has been more appropriate to locate permanent positions for them. On August 21st an AID/W notice was issued on Employment with International Organizations. Copies were sent to all Indochina employees.

Contacts have been made with the various bilateral development programs mentioned in your letter and we have made a number of referrals.

Health, Education and Welfare has advised us that they plan on utilizing their own employees in the migration and refugee assistance program and do not anticipate a need for any of our employees.

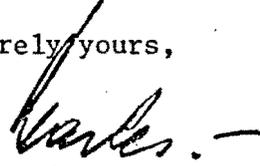
In addition to our Outplacement activities, as vacancies occur in the Agency we are continually reviewing and reappraising the qualifications of surplus employees to determine whether or not they are qualified so that we may offer them a permanent assignment.

As a further assistance, SER/PM is re-establishing the "Hot Line" in an effort to respond quickly to questions relating to personnel problems that the Indochina employees may have. Employees at Camp Pendleton may call Ann Chambers, SER/PM/PD, Area Code 703 235-9026.



I assure you we are making every effort to assist our surplus employees in every way possible, and hope that the above information gives you insight into our overall problems in resolving the situation. I deeply appreciate your interest in the problem that has placed so many in an unfortunate situation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles A. Mann", with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Charles A. Mann
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and
Management Services



August 14, 1975

The Honorable Daniel Parker
Administrator
U.S. Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Parker:

I have 29 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) personnel serving on the Interagency Task Force at Camp Pendleton, California for the administration of the Indochina Refugee program. They form part of a Task Force encompassing nine U.S. agencies which has received 48,105 refugees and has processed out 32,443 of them for resettlement into U.S. society and in third countries. This Task Force has been in operation since April 29, 1975, on a seven-day week, twelve-hour day basis.

The collective experience of the USAID personnel assigned to this Task Force is impressive and it includes long service in all three countries of Indochina for a total of 202.5 years. The talent, based in part on academic preparation and in large part on experience gained in often trying conditions in a war theatre, is also impressive. The USAID personnel most vulnerable to separation are simply too good to be let go. The performance, loyalty and dedication which I have observed during three months at Camp Pendleton have so impressed me that I feel compelled to write you directly to urge whatever steps can be taken to ensure their retention in the Agency for International Development, in long term training, or under temporary assignment to other organizations on detail.

If the standard criteria to convert from limited (FSRL) to permanent (FSR) appointment can be applied on a one-time exceptional basis, all of these persons would satisfy the criterion of three years in an overseas assignment and I am sure they would measure up to the other two criteria also.

I note that it was necessary in the administration of the most recent International Development Intern (IDI) Program to employ more than 20 persons from outside the Agency and that none of the young officers in this Task Force were chosen. I understand that another IDI selection is tentatively scheduled



for October and I recommend strongly that every effort be made to insure that USAID personnel in this Task Force be given special consideration in terms of their primary, secondary and tertiary skills to guarantee that some of them will be chosen.

In terms of the primary, secondary and tertiary skills mentioned above, I urge that at the first opportunity during the current Reduction-In-Force Program, AOSC transfers be authorized to permit matching of some of these USAID personnel with funded positions which may become vacant. As the Reduction-In-Force continues, I would hope that USAID personnel in the Task Forces in this program would be given priority consideration for overseas positions which would become uncovered.

Extended tours of academic training have been authorized in the past. The qualities of some of the USAID personnel here are impressive and their talents could be reserved to the Agency by placing them in such training as well as increasing their long term value to the Agency.

In the field of Disaster Relief, no year has passed since World War II without commitments in this area and it is a traditional responsibility held by AID. In areas such as the Philippines and Bangladesh where disasters are an annual occurrence and where the Disaster Relief Coordinator is always called upon, additional personnel with experience in Indochina and this Task Force would be the ideal personnel for Disaster Relief operations.

There has been extensive involvement by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in disaster-related programs which will require years to complete, such as the aftermath of the Sahel drought. The experience and background of some of these AID employees should also be particularly applicable to the UN Development Program and the UN High Commission for Refugees. I do not know how many USAID personnel are on detail to the United Nations for these kinds of work but additional placements may be possible.

U.S. personnel dealing with multi-donor groups in countries such as Ethiopia, for example, are usually USAID personnel. The World Bank, OECF and the Regional Development Banks also



August 14, 1975

come to mind. The number of such groups appears to be on the increase and this should be a possible source of reimbursable details.

Other reimbursable details should be possible with such international organizations as the Inter-Governmental Commission for European Migration (ICEM) in their overseas operations instead of the current use of short-term contract personnel, many of whom do not have the experience of this USAID personnel group.

Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) assignments have been utilized by USAID in recent years which have served both to enhance the public administration image of USAID and to make a meaningful contribution to American communities. Some of these personnel are already well trained to make a significant contribution.

The Department of State has benefited from lateral entry programs in the past and it would appear to me that this reservoir of talented and experienced men and women should be the subject of AID-State negotiations. AID personnel who have entered State by this route in the past have been a distinct asset.

I urged some of the personnel here to consider taking the Foreign Service Officer examination this December. Consideration could be given to establishing some form of preference for those candidates who pass the written examination successfully, when they undergo the oral examinations.

I am not well informed on whether there are Civil Service vacancies in either the Department of State or the Agency, but would hope that every effort would be made to publish vacancies so that personnel not now in Washington and in these Task Forces would be given the opportunity to apply.

There is a bilateral development program in Saudi Arabia administered by the Department of the Treasury and a bilateral development program in Iran administered by the Department of Labor. Some of the personnel I am discussing in this letter would certainly be appropriate candidates for assignment to positions in those programs on reimbursable detail. This opens the entire area of contract assistance programs for consideration in placement of USAID personnel on detail abroad. Contract assistance programs continue to be an important factor in the conduct of our foreign relations.



The Honorable Daniel Parker
Washington, D. C. 20520

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Other reimbursable details to the other Foreign Affairs Agencies, State and USIA, may be available.

Finally, as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare undertakes its expanded responsibilities attendant upon migration and refugee assistance programs, the Agency may be able to make available to that Department AID personnel whose overseas experience and knowledge of other cultures would be a decided asset in the successful integration of the refugees into U.S. society. Some of these AID persons have had Peace Corps experience in other countries also.

The intent of this letter is not to be presumptuous; perhaps all the foregoing ideas have been considered. If they have not been, I hope sincerely that action will be taken upon some of the recommendations herein. In addition to safeguarding the talent and experience of this group, their value to future development programs and the cost of their replacement in terms of effectiveness as well as dollars, cannot be underestimated. I am sure that other senior officers share my deep concern that this splendid group of men and women, who have served their country so well, will be given every opportunity to remain in the service of their Government.

Looking forward to your reply, I am,

Respectfully,

N. G. W. Thorne
Foreign Service Officer, Class One
Senior Civil Coordinator

cc: The Honorable Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Deputy Undersecretary of State for Management

Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft
Interagency Task Force

H. B. Hopkins, Esquire
Director of Personnel and Manpower
U.S. Agency for International Development



RESUME
JUANITA L. NOFFLET

KG
10/9/75
L.C.

NAME: Juanita L. Nofflett - FSRL-4

DATE OF BIRTH: 9 October 1926

EDUCATION: BS-1948, Home Economics, Okla. State Univ., Stillwater, Okla.
MS-1960, Home Economics, Okla. State Univ., Stillwater, Okla.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 20 years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 - Present: Special Project Officer at Refugee Resettlement Centers, in May and June at Eglin AFB, Florida, and from July to the present at Camp Pendleton, California, coordinating special refugee programs and cases involving activities of the eight Voluntary Agencies and particularly the American Red Cross concerning unaccompanied children.

1967 - 1975; USAID, Vietnam. Social Welfare Advisor - Office of Relief and Rehabilitation (1973-75); Program Development and Training Officer - Officer of Territorial Security (1971-73); Community Development Advisor - Local Village Development (1968-69)--Developed nationwide educational program in Vietnam to involve officials at all levels of government in generating local interest by establishing village citizen committees for nutrition, health, child care, family management, education, and agriculture programs. Wrote a national plan for community action through involvement of local citizens. Trained national and provincial officials to establish and implement the community awareness programs at the local level in all 44 provinces in Vietnam.

1945 - 1967: Extension Agent, 4H and Youth - University of Maryland (1960-67); Educational Consultant, Identical Forms, Inc. - New York, N.Y. (1959-60); Asst. Director of Nutrition, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill. (1954-59); Education Home Economist - Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior (1951-54); Assistant Home Improvement Agent, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. (1949-51 and 1954); planned and presented nutrition programs on television, radio, in colleges, high schools, and clubs across the United States; prepared nutrition exhibits and distributed nutrition information for 20 national educational, medical, dental, nursing, dietetic meetings for four years; wrote copy of nutrition education materials and for a monthly nutrition publication read by more than 25,000 professional people; directed home economics programs in 4-H Clubs in Oklahoma and Maryland; presented special nutrition, food preservation and home management programs for adults. Established home economics programs in seven Indian day-schools in Mississippi and initiated type A lunch program and supervised lunchroom personnel; worked with Agency doctor and nurses on school health programs, and with school officials on school attendance.

OTHER FACTORS: Elementary School Teacher (1945-46); Public School Librarian (1948-49). Language Capability: Spanish-speak, read, write.



RESUME

NAME: Thomas Z. Baranyi - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: August 7, 1934

EDUCATION: BA, Gology 1959, UCLA
Bus. Admin 1962-1965-UCLA

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 10 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

July 1975 to Present: Liaison Officer at a camp with 4,500 refugees with the responsibility for resolving problems in the administration of the sponsorship program. Counsels refugees on U.S. economic and social conditions and how they can become useful members of this culture with a minimum of cultural shock.

1971 - May 1975: Refugee Relief Officer responsible for planning and putting into effect programs of delivering food and basic necessities to war refugees in Laos. This included determining monthly food quotas, up to 2,000 tons per month, and setting up schedules for airdrops and truck deliveries to over 200 locations to take care of as many as 150,000 persons. Assisting groups of war refugees to return to their villages of origin or moving into new areas to start new lives.

1969 - 1971: Development Advisor in Military Region III, Vietnam, representing the USG interests in political, military, social, and economic development by advising senior Vietnamese military and civilian officials at village, district and province level. Served as the focal point and catalyst for the implementation of the projects sponsored by AID, Defense and State Department. These areas included agricultural development, taxation, public administration practices, education, public health, military security, political change, economic assessments and special reports on corruption. The care and support of refugees frequently required intensive effort to effect change in the attitude of GVN officials and the populace to provide just minimal support to thousands of refugees. This included the support to the minority groups such as the Montagnards.

1968 - 1969: Training, FSI, Washington, D.C.

1965 - 1967: Peace Corps Volunteer in the Dominican Republic advising communities in agricultural experiment type projects and all phases of community development to include sanitation, education, credit association, taxation and public administration.

OTHER FACTORS: Language capability:

German & Hungarian	S-5	R-5
Thai & Lao	S-3	R-1
Vietnamese	S-3	R-3



R E S U M E

NAME: WILLIAM A. BINNS - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: February 1, 1944

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts, Psychology, 1967
Loyola University
Mexican/American Studies 1969
University of Southern California, Los Angeles

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Liaison Officer at 2 camps with more than 7,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees at Interagency Task Force, Camp Pendleton, California. Responsible for coordinating civilian resources used for the orderly staging and movement of Indochina evacuees to their resettlement sites; duties in the camps also necessitated the identification of refugee problems for resolution by the IATF and ameliorating refugee anxieties and apprehensions.

June 71-Apr 75: U. S. Development Advisor in Mekong Delta of Vietnam responsible for monitoring and reporting changes of interest to the AID Mission in the developmental, social, political, or economic fabric of a province of 500,000 people. Also, studied, advised and critiqued all facets of Government of Vietnam administration utilizing U. S. Foreign Assistance Funds. Assisted and advised the Vietnamese in such diverse programs as land reform, revenue improvement, refugee resettlement, school construction and administrative reform. Worked to establish better coordination between VN governmental services for maximum use of developing talent and limited resources.

Nov 70-May 71: Foreign Service Institute - Student of Vietnamese language and Indochina area, Washington, D. C.

Sep 70-Nov 70: Public Administrator, Los Angeles County, Deputy Public Guardian responsible for investigating and making recommendations to the court on individuals no longer able to provide their own basic needs.

Aug 69-Aug 70: Assisted L.A. Volunteer Service Council, Peru Earthquake Relief Committee and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in organization and social service work.

Mar 67-Jul 69: Peace Corps. Bogata, Columbia. Volunteer work in an Andes' village in programs including seed demonstrations, school construction, community action and supervised credit.

Other Factors: Language Capability
Vietnamese S2
Spanish S3

Served as loan officer at Coast Federal Savings and Loan during college, from 1964-1967.



R E S U M E

NAME: AVERILL L. CHRISTIAN, FSR-4

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 October, 1919

EDUCATION: BA-History, 1941
Texas A&M University

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 32 years.

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May to Present: Executive Officer. Developed policies and procedures for the control of personnel, supplies, transportation funds and automatic data processing functions in the Interagency Task Force, Camp Pendleton, California. Implemented these functions for 10 U.S. Government Agencies, 8 Volunteer Agencies, and 1300 Marine Corps supporting staff.

1958-1975: Administrative Officer at Consulate General, Cantho, Vietnam, responsible for the logistic support, personnel administration, communications, air transport, and security for the headquarters and 16 province offices. This required coordination for State, AID, DOD, OSA, USIA agencies and the contractors, funded by these agencies. The scope of this assignment included 10 separate function areas and supported up to 250 U.S. civilians, 2500 U.S. military personnel, and 2600 Vietnamese employees. This Consulate General had a larger staff than 95% of the American Embassies with 225 vehicles, 800 air conditioners, 2 radio net systems, and 250 guards as examples of the size of the organizational elements.

1966-1968: Transportation Advisor, AID Mission, Pakistan. Responsible for development loans on inland river ports, railways, and port development at Chittagong and Chalna.

1948-1966: U.S. Army Transportation Corps officer responsible for Port Operations at all Korean ports in 1951; traffic control officer for the movement of all freight in the Communication Zone in European Command; port commander Istanbul; transportation officer for Southern Area Command in Germany; thereby gaining actual experience as a logistican and senior staff officer. Retired in 1966.

1946-1948: Contact Representative - Veterans Administration providing guidance and counseling in regards to benefits and training.

1941-1946: Transportation Corps officer assigned to Major Port Commands in England and France from 1942-1944 - 40 months.

OTHER FACTORS: Assigned to seven foreign countries for a total of 22 years with capability to adapt to any situation.

September 1975



RESUME

NAME: Eldon E. Ewing FSRL-4

DATE OF BIRTH: March 29, 1928

EDUCATION: BA Degree (1967), Social Science

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 29 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Camp Liaison Officer, State Dept., Inter-agency Task Force, Camp Pendleton, California, responsible for dealing directly with refugee problems in obtaining sponsorship, informing the refugees of sponsorship opportunities, advising the refugees on the voluntary agencies available to assist them and working with the Marine Corps Camp Commanders to ameliorate living conditions with the camps.

Mar. 1974 - Mar 1975: Deputy Province Senior Representative, Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam, engaged primarily in economic, political and community development, with emphasis on refugee care, resettlement, and politico-military reporting.

Mar. 1969 - Mar. 1974: Development Officer, Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam. Engaged in refugee care, resettlement and community development, with emphasis on the fields of agriculture, education, public administration and improvement of lines of communication. During the years 1972-1974, a total of 350,000 refugees were cared for and resettled within the province.

Mar. 1968 - Mar. 1969: Served as Deputy District Advisor, and Assistant Provincial Development Officer, Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam, with emphasis on hamlet level reconstruction of communities destroyed during the Tet-'68 offensive.

1963 - 1967: Chief Intelligence NCO, Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Ca.

1962 - 1963: Intelligence and Civil Guard Advisor, Binh Dinh Province, Vietnam.

1959 - 1962: Chief, Russian Language Technical Translator, Biological Warfare Laboratories, Ft. Detrick, Maryland

1955 - 1959: Chief Intelligence NCO: USAREUR Intelligence Center.

1954 - 1955: Student, Russian Language Course, Presidio of Monterey, Ca.

1947 - 1954: Various Senior NCO assignments for US Army Engineers.

OTHER FACTORS: Language Capability: Japanese S-2, R-1; Russian S-3, R-4; German S-1, R-1; French S-2, R-2; Vietnamese S-2+, R-1+.

R E S U M E

NAME: JOHN N. FORD, FSRL-3

DATE OF BIRTH: July 24, 1924

EDUCATION: 129 hours of undergraduate credits with a major in Economics at Johnson C. Smith University and North Carolina State; however, degree was not granted by North Carolina State since campus residence requirement could not be fulfilled as I was in the U. S. Army at the time.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 32 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Acting as Asistant Coordinator for Camp Operations supervising liaison and coordinating activities between civilian agencies of the IATF and the military staffs within the seven refugee camps. Monitoring the flow of refugees through the processing system; acting or recommending action to improve efficiency of this operation. Conducting continuous survey of attitudes of refugees for purpose of identifying and solving problems that delay their departure from the camp, and supervising a sponsor information service conducted primarily through telephone referral system.

1965-1975: Assigned to Vietnam as an AID Development Officer after 22 years military service which included 19 years as a Commissioned Officer. Had ten years experience at province and regional levels in developing short and long range programs and plans for social and economic development. Advised and assisted host government officials in the execution of these programs. Advised and assisted those officials in developing systems to improve and extend adequate public administration down to the village and hamlet levels. Supervised as many as 120 U.S. military and civilian personnel during this assignment. Received numerous awards and commendations from host country and from U.S. supervisors.

1943-1965: Served in increasingly responsible grades from lieutenant to major in the U.S. Army Infantry units in the U.S., Germany, Korea, and South Vietnam under combat conditions. Commanded tactical units and served as logistical staff officer in the development of procedures for the control and use of military equipment by Vietnamese Army units. Served as the advisor for four years to Army Intelligence Reserve units at the University of California, Berkley.

Other Factors. Language Capability

Vietnamese	S3	R3
German	S1	R1
French	S1	R1

Currently eligible for Civil Service Retirement.



RESUME

NAME: Joseph E. Gettier - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: July 3, 1944

EDUCATION: BA 1966 Marquette University
Majored in History and Political Science

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 9 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 - Present: Department of State Foreign Service Reserve Officer Class 5/5 (GS 13 equivalent). Special Assistant to the Senior Civil Coordinator of the Inter Agency Task Force on Indochinese Refugee Resettlement, Camp Pendleton, California. Executive position entailing direct liaison for Task Force affairs with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Labor, Justice, State, the United States Marine Corps, eight national voluntary agencies the Red Cross and the State of Washington. Task Force representative for Canadian Affairs, Los Angeles City/County Sponsorship, and other group sponsorship programs.

November 1969-May 1975: Development Advisor in Military Region III, Vietnam, representing the USG interests in political, military, social, and economic development by advising senior Vietnamese military and civilian officials at village, district and province level. Served as the focal point and catalyst for the implementation of the projects sponsored by AID, Defense and State Department. These areas included agricultural development, taxation, public administration practices, education, public health, military security, political change, economic assessments and special reports on corruption. The care and support of refugees frequently required intensive effort to effect change in the attitude of GVN officials and the populace to provide just minimal support to thousands of refugees. This included the support to the minority groups such as the Montagnards.

Feb. 1969-Nov. 1969: Training FSI.

Aug. 1966-1968: Peace Corps Volunteer, U.S. - U.N. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Other islands volunteer assigned to health screening of T.B., leprosy, filariasis, elephantiasis, and intestinal parasites sufferers with responsibility for follow-up care as directed by Medical Officers. Coordinated the first profit-making, native-owned, outer-island fisheries co-op in the Trust Territory.

OTHER FACTORS: Teacher, District of Columbia - 6 mos.

Language:

Vietnamese S2
2 Polynesian Dialects S3
Spanish R1



R E S U M E

NAME: RICHARD HANDLER - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: August 17, 1943

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts in History 1966
12 Hours Post Graduate

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 8 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Liaison Officer at a camp with 4,500 refugees with the responsibility for resolving problems in the administration of the sponsorship program. Counsels refugees on U. S. economic and social conditions and how they can become useful members of this culture with a minimum of cultural shock.

Mar 71-May 75: Development Advisor in Military Regions III and IV, South Vietnam, representing the USG interests in political, military, social, and economic developments by advising senior Vietnamese military and civilian officials at village, district and province level. Served as the focal point and catalyst for the implementation of the projects sponsored by AID, Defense and State Department. These areas included agricultural development, taxation, public administration practices, education, public health, military security, political change, economic assessments and special reports on corruption. The care and support of refugees frequently required intensive effort to effect change in the attitude of Government of Vietnam officials and the populace to provide just minimal support to thousands of refugees. This included the support to the minority groups such as the Montagnards.

Mar 70-Mar 71: Training in Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D. C.

Sep 69-Mar 70: Underwriter, General Insurance firm - Chicago, Illinois

Feb 69-Aug 69: Student, Post Graduate study

Jun 66-Jun 68: Peace Corps, Philippines. Taught English in elementary and secondary schools. Advised on all phases of community development to include sanitation, education, credit association, taxation and public administration.

Jan 61-Jul 64: U.S. Army, 6 months active duty and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years active reserve.

Other Factors: Language Capability

Vietnamese S3 R3
Bisayan (Philippine dialect) S1 R1



Roger R. KELLING - FSRL-4

Date of Birth: February 13, 1926

Education: 90 Semester Hours - Education, Bio Sciences, Psychology

Government Experience: 9 years

Pertinent Experience:

May 1975 - Present: Director of Sponsorship Information Office
IATF - Camp Pendleton, California

Responsible for receiving, screening, processing and replying to individual and group offers of sponsorship and employment for Indo-Chinese refugees being processed at this Center.

November 1974 - April 1975: Director of Provincial Office for Hue City, Thua Thien and Quang Tri Provinces. Responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on all GVN development, reconstruction and resettlement programs in both provinces. Analyzed and reported on economic and political developments; supervised and trained a staff of 3 U.S. and 20 TCN and VN Local National employees.

June 1969 - November 1974: Provincial Refugee Rehabilitation Advisor in Military Region I. Responsible for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on GVN refugee, resettlement and rehabilitation programs.

April 1957 - April 1969: Employed by L. A. County Probation Department as Deputy Probation Officer with promotions to Senior and later Supervising Deputy Probation Officer. Various responsibilities including complete responsibility during my shift for the operation and management of a 400 bed maximum security Juvenile Institution. The supervision of large groups of inmates of minimum security Juvenile Facilities; individual and group counseling of Juvenile Court Wards; investigating allegations of criminal code violations; preparing court and probation reports and representing minors and their parents at juvenile court hearings.

1959 - 1963: Community work - While employed by L.A. County Probation Department, I assumed responsibility as sponsor of a group of Mexican/American boys on probation. This involved weekly club meetings, meetings with school, probation police and community leaders; planning and organizing club activities and projects.



RESUME

NAME: Robert Kidd - FSR-5

DATE OF BIRTH: September 13, 1928

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts, Dartmouth College, 1951

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 13 years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

April 1975 to Present: Interagency Task Force for Resettlement of Indochina refugees. Develop and implement procedures to assist refugees to reunite with family members.

1974 - 1975: Manage the U.S. funded Food for Peace, Title I, program in Vietnam. U.S. agricultural surpluses were imported by Vietnam on a 20-year low interest trade agreement. The FY '75 value of rice, wheat, cotton and tobacco scheduled was approximately \$100 million.

1966 - 1974: Rural development advisor and refugee advisor in South Vietnam and Laos. Seven years of general development assignments in rural areas. (School, road, hospital construction projects). Refugee relief, political reporting, and direct liaison with military units were integral functions of the Laos and Vietnam assignments. In Laos, one year of refugee program administration for the AID Mission, which included writing of the Mission's refugee report to AID, Washington.

1963 - 1965: Peace Corps. Teacher of English as a Foreign language; Bangkok, Thailand.

1953 - 1963; E.I. duPont, DeNemours and Co. Three years manufacturing, polyester fiber, foreman trainee, and production control-machine scheduling. Seven years; sales offices, liaison between production plants and finishing plants.

1951 - 1953: U.S. Army. Draftee, infantry, division/artillery intelligence, Germany, 18 months.

OTHER FACTORS: Language capability:

Vietnamese	S-2, R-2 (FSI tested)
Lao	S-2, (FSI tested)
Tahi	S-2, R-1 (FSI tested)



RESUME

NAME: Joseph L. Langlois - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: June 17, 1942

EDUCATION: 45 Semester hours - Liberal Arts

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 11 years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Special Assistant to Senior Civil Coordinator, IATF, Camp Pendleton, responsible for monitoring the activities of the eight Volunteer Agencies and 4 special groups providing sponsors for the refugees; assuring compliance with policies and procedures on resettlement; expediting the solution for problem cases, negotiating with agencies offering potential group sponsorships and as Special Projects Officer.

1969-1975: Development Advisor, Vietnam, representing the USG interests in political, military, social, and economic development by advising senior Vietnamese military and civilian officials at village, district, province, and region levels. Served as the focal point and catalyst for the implementation of the projects sponsored by AID, Defense and State Department. These areas include agricultural development, taxation, public administration practices, education, public health, military security, political change, economic assessments and special reports on corruption. The care and support of refugees frequently required intensive effort to effect change in the attitude of GVN officials and the populace to provide just minimal support to thousands of refugees. This included the support to the minority groups such as the Montagnards.

1965-1969: Non-commissioned Officer in the U.S. Air Force with principal assignments in Special Air Warfare in Vietnam.

1962-1964: Peace Corps Volunteer in the Dominican Republic advising communities in agricultural experiment type projects and all phases of community development to include sanitation, education, credit association, taxation and public administration.

OTHER FACTORS: Parachute experience
Pilot license in light aircraft
Language capability
Vietnamese S2
Spanish S2
French S1



RESUME

NAME: John W. Lee - FSR-5

DATE OF BIRTH: February 27, 1942

EDUCATION: BA Bus. Admin, College of William and Mary

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 10 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

June 1975 to Present: Assigned to Automatic Data Processing Office, IATF, Camp Pendleton. Compiled statistical reports concerning refugee camp profile and characteristics. Supervised operation of IBM Computer terminals and coordinated training for Vietnamese employees.

1973 - 1975: Management Analyst in Office of Management, USAID/LAOS. Coordinated preparation and control of 10 million dollar USAID Budget. Investigated personal property loss claims, Tort claims; Maintained liaison with U.S. Embassy on Shared Administrative Support Arrangements; and prepared special reports and analyses.

1971 - 1973: International Development Intern (Management) assigned to USAID/LAOS. Served in Human Resources Development Division, Public Works Division, Program Office, and Management Office. First six months included training in Washington, D.C.

1970 - 1971: Director of Community Service Center in Atlantic City, N.J. for OEO funded Anti Poverty Agency - Atlantic Human Resources Inc. Directed staff of 8 employees in Social services, senior citizens, home economics, health, neighborhood coordination, and recreation programs.

1968 - 1970: Captain U.S. Army; First six months, Advisor to Vietnamese Direct Support Logistics Company, Song Be, RVN: planned and coordinated all facets of aerial re-supply of inaccessible positions and provided training in supply, transportation, storage, and weapons repair functions. Second six months, Chief of Supply; controlled and allocated equipment valued at \$76,000,000. Last six months, Chief of Purchasing and Contracting for 4th Transportation Command, Saigon; responsible for commercial and marine stevedore contracts valued at \$21,000,000.

Previous Army assignments: Assistant Psyops Officer and Admin Officer Tay Ninh Province, Vietnam; Commanding Officer, Petroleum Truck Company, Stuttgart, Germany; Commanding Officer, Underground petroleum tank Farm-Hanau, Germany; Assistant Post Supervisor, Kirchgoens, Germany; Mechanized Infantry Platoon Leader.

OTHER FACTORS: Language capability:
Lao S-2



R E S U M E

NAME: JOHN C. ROSE - FSRL-5

DATE OF BIRTH: December 31, 1944

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts - Chemistry - 1967
Minor in Social Sciences

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 7 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

May 1975 to Present: Liaison Officer at a camp with 5,000 Vietnamese refugees resolving problems in the administration of the sponsorship program. Counseling refugees on U. S. economic and social conditions and how they can become useful members of this new culture.

Nov 74-Apr 75: Assigned in Saigon, Vietnam to work with Ministry of Social Welfare officials on emergency relief activities. Coordinated refugee relief effort with the Ministry of Social Welfare and voluntary agencies during the evacuation of the northern regions of South Vietnam.

Jan 73-Nov 74: Served as Assistant Relief and Rehabilitation Officer in Military Region I, South Vietnam. Worked with provincial officials of the Ministry of Social Welfare in planning and implementation of various social welfare programs including the construction of reception centers for refugees, and the resettlement and return to village of refugees.

Jun 72-Jan 73: Assigned to Ba Xuyen Province, South Vietnam, as an Assistant Area Development Advisor. Advised and reported on development projects in public health, education, social welfare and public works. Served as project officer on various public works and public health projects.

Aug 71-Jun 72: Training, Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D. C.

Mar 70-Jun 71: Vista Volunteer, Director of Clinical Laboratory, Marianna, Arkansas - Supervised clinical technicians in routine medical testing and laboratory procedures.

Sep 69-Mar 70: Teacher, Junior High School, Fort Madison, Iowa

Jul 67-Jun 69: Peace Corps Volunteer. Taught inductive science teaching methods to Filipino high school teachers, Basilan City, Philippines.

Other Factors: Language Capability

Vietnamese S1



RESUME

NAME: James A. Schill - FSR-4

DATE OF BIRTH: April 16, 1942

EDUCATION: BS-1968, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Major-Microbiology, Minor-Chemistry
Graduate-28 credits in Community Health Administration
of Medical Center, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: 9 Years

PERTINENT EXPERIENCE:

June 1975 to Present: Special Assistant to Senior Civil Coordinator, IATF, Camp Pendleton, responsible for monitoring the activities of the eight Volunteer Agencies and 4 special groups providing sponsors for the refugees; assuring compliance with policies and procedures on resettlement; expediting the solution for problem cases and negotiating with agencies offering potential group sponsorships.

1973 - 1975: Senior Economic Development Officer responsible for monitoring the implementation and progress of a 4 million program for the Meo tribes in Laos; planned development projects in agro-economics, cottage and light industry; and coordinated refugee relief and rehabilitation activities.

1971 - 1973: Special Assistant to the USAID Director and the Associate Director for Management, Vietnam, responsible as a liaison officer with the U.S. Embassy and as a special projects officer coordinating VIP visits, assembling briefing materials, drafting talking papers, and solving confidential personnel problems.

1968 - 1971: Medical Technical Assistant with USAID, Vietnam, as Epidemiology Officer, coordinated communicable disease control measures among civil and military health groups.

OTHER FACTORS:

Language capability:

French S-2, R-2

Special Training:

One month management seminar, Maxwell Inst.,
Syracuse University

Special Graduate work: In addition to prescribed graduate academic program, shown above in Education, -conducted research in socio-economic development, field assignments in preventive medicine and epidemiology, special study in the Department of Community Medicine research laboratories, published 2 papers on allied health professions. Served as preceptor to Dept. of State technicians specializing in rural health development.

Dennis E. WENDEL - FSRL-5

April 25, 1946

B.A. in Spanish and Economics, St. John's University, Minn., 1968

MBA Program - University of Wisconsin - 1971 - not completed

U.S. Government - 7 years

April 1975 - Present Assistant Public Affairs Officer,
IATF, Camp Pendleton, California

Responsible for press interviews with key personnel and refugees.
Replies to Congressional inquiries. Prepares press releases and
statements for the Senior Civil Coordinator to promote sponsorship
for Indo Chinese refugees.

October 1971 - April 1975 - AID Development Advisor, South Vietnam
Monitored, evaluated, coordinated Province socio-economic develop-
ment programs. Reported economic trends, political-military de-
velopments. Assigned to draft program direction for U.S. funded
resettlement program for 20,000 Ethnic Resettlers, and 6,000
Vietnamese Resettlers. Drafted program recommendations for an
additional 50,000 resettlers scheduled to arrive in April 1975.

Coordinated, evaluated, assisted all socio economic development
programs funded by United States Government. Concentrated on
rural construction development programs with special emphasis on
economic development programs. Successfully implemented starter
irrigation development projects, developed techniques for success-
ful implementation of peoples motivated, low cost, rural engineering
development.

July 1968 - August 1970 - Peace Corps Volunteer

Andean Highlands of Peru, South America

Business Administration Advisor for large agrarian cooperative.
Established budget and cash flow systems for cooperative manage-
ment. Established controls for fertilizer importation. Advised
on the marketing system of cooperative goods.

Other Factors-

Language Capability

Spanish S/3 R/3

Vietnamese S/2 R/2

