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APPROVED
AUG 9 - 1975

ACTION

Last Day: August 14

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1975

*Postal (Vail, Col.)
8/11
To Archive
8/12*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON
SUBJECT: H.R. 1553 - For the Relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 1553, sponsored by Representative Gude, which would grant permanent resident status to Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

The enrolled bill would waive Section 235(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which makes Mr. Gibson ineligible to receive an immigrant visa on the ground that, as a resident in the U.S. for business purposes in 1943, he requested and was granted exemption from military service. The enrolled bill also provides that Mr. Gibson shall not be exempt from those provisions of the Act which bar aliens from citizenship because of such exemptions from military service.

Additional background information is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Counsel's Office (Lazarus), NSC, and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 1553 at Tab B.



APPROVED
AUG 9 - 1975



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 7 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1553 - For the relief of Victor
Henrique Carlos Gibson
Sponsor - Rep. Gude (R) Maryland

Last Day for Action

August 14, 1975 - Thursday

Purpose

To grant beneficiary permanent resident status.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Immigration and Naturalization Service	Approval
Department of State	No objection

Discussion

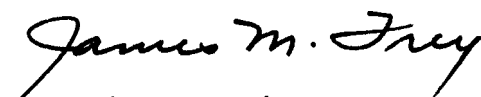
The enrolled bill would waive Section 245(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which makes Mr. Gibson ineligible to receive an immigrant visa on the ground that, as a resident in the United States for business purposes in 1943, he requested and was granted exemption from military service. The bill would not exempt Mr. Gibson from provisions of that Act which bar him from citizenship as an alien who was granted exemption from military service.

Mr. Gibson, a citizen of Peru, was born in Washington, D. C. in 1919. His father was then Secretary of the Embassy of Peru. He received permanent resident status in 1941 and graduated from Harvard University in 1942 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

Mr. Gibson was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Government, established to stimulate the production of rubber during World War II. In that work he served in Brazil. Upon his return in 1943 to the U.S. with the status of resident for business purposes, he was approached by the Selective Service. He applied for and was granted an exemption from induction on advice from his father, then Vice-President of Peru, that it was against the laws of Peru for any Peruvian to join any foreign armed forces.

Mr. Gibson returned to Peru in 1943. In 1944, he returned to the U.S. in the diplomatic service of Peru as minister-counselor for financial affairs in the Embassy of Peru. In 1947, he married a U.S. citizen. The marriage produced four children, all born in Washington, D. C.

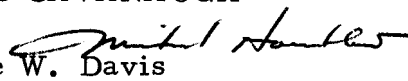
Mr. Gibson was terminated from his embassy position on April 15, 1971, allegedly because his views were not compatible with official Peruvian policy. In January 1973, deportation proceedings were initiated against him on the ground that he was not maintaining his foreign diplomat status. At the hearing he applied for political asylum alleging that he would be subject to persecution if returned to Peru. However, in July 1973, Mr. Gibson withdrew his application for political asylum because a private bill for his relief was pending in the 93rd Congress. That bill was not acted upon by the 93rd Congress.


Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES CAVANAUGH
FROM: *for*  Jeanne W. Davis
SUBJECT: H. R. 1553 - For the Relief of
Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson

The NSC Staff concurs in the proposed enrolled bill H. R. 1553 -
for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
Washington , D.C.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

A7 632 962

TO : OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUBJECT: Enrolled Private Bill No. H.R. 1553; Office of Management
and Budget request dated August 4, 1975.

Beneficiary or Beneficiaries Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.


Pursuant to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on the subject bill, a review has been made of the facsimile of the bill, the relating Congressional Committee report or reports, and all pertinent information in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On the basis of this review the Immigration and Naturalization Service, on behalf of the Department of Justice:

Recommends approval of the bill.

Interposes no objection to approval of the bill

Sincerely,


Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

AUG 5 - 1975

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Reference is made to Mr. Frey's communication of August 4, 1975, transmitting for comment enrolled bill H.R. 1553, "For the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson".

This Department's files contain no information identifiable with the above-cited alien, and in the absence of any derogatory information, this Department has no objection to the enactment of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert J. McCloskey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "R" and "M".

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

To
J. Casens
8-7-75
3:30 p.m.

AUG 7 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1553 - For the relief of Victor
Henrique Carlos Gibson
Sponsor - Rep. Gude (R) Maryland

Last Day for Action

August 14, 1975 - Thursday

Purpose

To grant beneficiary permanent resident status.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of State

Approval
No objection

Discussion

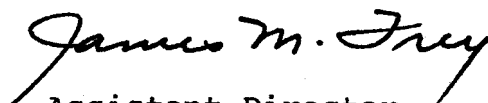
The enrolled bill would waive Section 245(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which makes Mr. Gibson ineligible to receive an immigrant visa on the ground that, as a resident in the United States for business purposes in 1943, he requested and was granted exemption from military service. The bill would not exempt Mr. Gibson from provisions of that Act which bar him from citizenship as an alien who was granted exemption from military service.

Mr. Gibson, a citizen of Peru, was born in Washington, D. C. in 1919. His father was then Secretary of the Embassy of Peru. He received permanent resident status in 1941 and graduated from Harvard University in 1942 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

Mr. Gibson was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Government, established to stimulate the production of rubber during World War II. In that work he served in Brazil. Upon his return in 1943 to the U.S. with the status of resident for business purposes, he was approached by the Selective Service. He applied for and was granted an exemption from induction on advice from his father, then Vice-President of Peru, that it was against the laws of Peru for any Peruvian to join any foreign armed forces.

Mr. Gibson returned to Peru in 1943. In 1944, he returned to the U.S. in the diplomatic service of Peru as minister-counselor for financial affairs in the Embassy of Peru. In 1947, he married a U.S. citizen. The marriage produced four children, all born in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gibson was terminated from his embassy position on April 15, 1971, allegedly because his views were not compatible with official Peruvian policy. In January 1973, deportation proceedings were initiated against him on the ground that he was not maintaining his foreign diplomat status. At the hearing he applied for political asylum alleging that he would be subject to persecution if returned to Peru. However, in July 1973, Mr. Gibson withdrew his application for political asylum because a private bill for his relief was pending in the 93rd Congress. That bill was not acted upon by the 93rd Congress.


Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: August 7

Time: 500pm

FOR ACTION: Dick Parsons *MP*
NSC/S *gh*
Max Friedersdorf *M*
Ken Lazarus *gh*

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: August 8

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

H.R. 1553 - for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

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

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: August 7

Time: 500pm

FOR ACTION: Dick Parsons
NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

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DUE: Date: August 8

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SUBJECT:

H.R. 1553 - for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

AUG 8 1975

Recommended Approval,

J. H. Cavanaugh for R. Parsons

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.

*James H. Cavanaugh
for the President*

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: August 7

Time: 500pm

FOR ACTION: Dick Parsons
NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: August 8

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

H.R. 1553 - for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson

ACTION REQUESTED:

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

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

No objection -- Ken Lazarus 8/8/75

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.

James H. Cavanaugh
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *mf*
SUBJECT: H.R. 1553 - for the relief of Victor
Henrique Carlos Gibson

The Office of Legislative Affairs concurs with the agencies
that the subject bill be signed.

Attachments

VICTOR HENRIQUE CARLOS GIBSON

APRIL 8, 1975.—Committed to the Committee on the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. FISH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1553]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1553) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to an alien who applied for exemption from the draft in behalf of the husband of a citizen of the United States, thus enabling him to adjust his status in the United States to that of permanent residence. The bill also provides that the beneficiary shall not be exempt from those provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which bar from citizenship aliens who have requested and were granted relief from military service.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The beneficiary of the bill is a 55-year-old native of the United States and a citizen of Peru. At the time of his birth, his parents were residing in Washington, D.C., his father being the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. He presently resides in Washington, D.C. with his U.S. citizen wife and their four citizen children. The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence September 23, 1941, and after graduating from Harvard University in 1942, he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. He reentered the United States July 24, 1943, as a returning resident for business purposes and was approached by the U.S. Selective Service. On August 24, 1943, he applied for relief from military service at his father's request, since it was then against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service.

He departed from the United States in October 1943, and subsequently returned in 1944, in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated April 15, 1971, because his views were incompatible with official Peruvian Policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States. An immediate relative petition submitted in his behalf by his spouse October 10, 1972, was approved. However, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

A bill for the relief of the same person was favorably reported to the House of Representatives during the 93d Congress and the following information is reprinted from House Report No. 93-1332:

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 20, 1973, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1973.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 864) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee.

As the spouse of a U.S. citizen the beneficiary is eligible for immediate relative status. However, he is statutorily ineligible to adjust his status while in the United States.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RES. 864

The beneficiary, a native of the United States and a citizen of Peru, was born on June 5, 1919. At the time of his birth, the beneficiary's parents were residing in Washington, D.C. His father was the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. The beneficiary resides in Washington, D.C. He is unemployed, although he does volunteer work for local social services organizations. His assets consist of \$17,000 in savings and approximately \$122,000 in real property and stocks. His investments yield approximately \$15,000 in income per year. The beneficiary received a Bachelor of Science degree from

Harvard University and has also attended Cambridge University in England.

The beneficiary married Florence Anderson, a U.S. citizen, on August 30, 1947, in San Rafael, Calif. She was born in that city on February 7, 1924. Their marriage produced four children, all born in Washington, D.C. The children's ages range from fifteen to twenty-three. Three of the children are dependent on the beneficiary for support. His widowed mother and three sisters are citizens and residents of Peru.

The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence on September 23, 1941. After graduating from Harvard University in 1942 he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the United States Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. On July 24, 1943, the beneficiary reentered the United States as a returning resident for business purposes. He was approached by the United States Selective Service and on August 24, 1943, the beneficiary applied for relief from military service. This application for relief was granted in September of 1943, and he was exempted from induction. He departed from the United States in October of 1943. The beneficiary returned to the United States in 1944 in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated on April 15, 1971. During his tenure of office he made many entries and departures to and from the United States on official matters for the Peruvian Government. His last official entry into the United States was on March 30, 1971, as an accredited foreign government official. He claims that he was terminated by the Embassy because his views were not compatible with the official Peruvian policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States.

On January 18, 1973, deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary on the ground that he was not maintaining the status in which he was admitted. At the hearing, the beneficiary requested political asylum on the ground that he would be subjected to persecution if he returns to Peru. The hearing was adjourned and the application for asylum is being processed.

Although an immediate relative petition was submitted in the beneficiary's behalf by his spouse on October 10, 1972, and approved, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

Absent enactment of S. 864, the beneficiary will not be eligible to receive an immigrant visa.

A letter dated August 9, 1973 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1973.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This refers to S. 864 for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

The beneficiary on July 31, 1973, withdrew his application for political asylum on the ground that there was a private bill pending in Congress in his behalf.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMISSIONER ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., April 1, 1974.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed are a number of statements and letters in support of Mr. Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, the proposed beneficiary of S. 864.

As you will see from the enclosed materials, Mr. Gibson is known to be a person of impeccable character who has served both his native Peru and the United States in an admirable fashion throughout the years. It is indeed most unfortunate that Mr. Gibson was forced, not of his own choosing, to decline service in the Armed Forces in 1943 due to his father's position as Vice President of Peru. It is my understanding that such service was in conflict with existing Peruvian law and any requested exception would have required the approval of the Peruvian Congress.

This is a most unusual case and I believe Mr. Gibson's service to both countries over the years in the cause of peace more than outweighs the difficult decision he faced in accepting an exemption from the draft. He has great affection for the United States, as well as permanent family ties which would suffer severe hardship if Mr. Gibson were to be deported. I therefore respectfully request that S. 864 be favorably considered by the committee.

With warm personal regards,
Sincerely,

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

Although I was born in Washington, D.C., on June 5, 1919, I am not a citizen of the United States as my father was at the time the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru. Two years later we returned to Peru until in 1929 I was sent to board school in England. There I remained until July 1939 when I came to the United States to spend my summer vacation, as the year before I had spent a few days here in transit to Peru and I wished to know the country a little better.

During this period the war broke out in Europe and, as I had had O.T.C. training at Harrow School in England, I felt I should return and offer my services. I consulted with my father in Peru who told me categorically that it was against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed services. He further advised me that in his interest I should respect my country's laws more than ever, ending by saying that I should complete my university education in the United States (I was in my second year at Cambridge University, England, at that time). I thereupon applied to Harvard University in 1939 and was accepted. Later in the year my father was elected Vice President of Peru.

By 1942, the year I graduated from Harvard, the United States was also at war. I knew, even though I had registered for the draft, that I could not do anything of a military nature for it might be damaging to my father who at this point was urging me to come home. However, I wished to do something, however little, that might contribute to the war effort and yet be consistent with the laws of Peru. Therefore on my way south I stopped off in Washington, D.C., where I soon found out that the Defense Supplies Corporation was starting an airline in the Amazon Valley to stimulate the production of rubber which was urgently needed for the war effort. I applied and was accepted and after a short period of training was sent to Belem, Para, where I ended up after a year as the District Traffic Specialist for the area. Even so, I had to make many explanations to my father, as Peruvian law prohibited Peruvians from working for another government in policy positions. However, mine was more of a technical job and was so evaluated, thus not contravening our laws. After a year I returned to the United States with the idea of spending a little time here and then returning home. While I would have preferred a temporary visa, the American Consul, who was a good friend, suggested a permanent visa since I was unsure of the exact period of time I would be in the U.S.A. and further since I was working for a U.S. agency. However, after two months here I was summoned by the draft about September 1943. I explained to the draft board my problems in connection with Peruvian law which, if I ignored, might prove very onerous for my father in his position. I therefore signed the 301 form and shortly thereafter left for Peru.

On returning to Peru in 1943 I spent the next few months getting to know the country, primarily by doing a few chores for my father. In late 1944 Mr. Pedro G. Beltran, the publisher of an influential newspaper there, was appointed as Ambassador to Washington and asked me to come up as his Assistant Commercial Attaché, which I

did. He left after a year and a half, and the new Ambassador Mr. Jorge Prado, asked me to stay on, putting me into the regular diplomatic service as Third Secretary. By then it was 1947 and I had met again (I originally knew her in 1942) my wife, Florence C. Anderson, whom I married in that year. At this time I thought the diplomatic service would be my career and that I would serve all over the world. However, the way it worked out was that I spent my career in Washington, ending up in 1960 as Commercial Counselor. In that year I was asked to help reorganize the Peruvian Corporation (railways) in Peru. My job, as Executive Director, consisted of securing loans and public relations. In 1962 the Peruvian Government asked me to return to Washington as Minister (Financial), which I did, as my task with the Corporation had pretty well been completed with a large loan from the World Bank guaranteed by my Government. Also at this time I felt that our four children, all born in Washington, had familiarized themselves sufficiently with Peru and that their education would be more satisfactory in the United States which, even at their then young age, had become their country.

Meanwhile in Peru elections were held in which it appeared that the Aprista Party (radical, extreme left supposedly) had won. The government of President Prado (second term, my father had served under him in the first term) it seemed was going to respect the results. The Army, which was as much anti-Aprista as Aprista was against it, stepped in on the last day of Mr. Prado's administration and sent him abroad, taking over the government on a caretaker basis. This lasted for about a year until they held new elections and Fernando Belaunde became President, returning once again to a civil government. Unfortunately the new government, and I visited once or twice during this period, was subject to pressures it could not handle resulting in critical economic conditions, including serious devaluation of our currency which created the conditions and atmosphere for the Military to step in again. One of the first steps it took was to invade and expropriate without compensation the International Petroleum Company (owned by Esso) oil field in a highly arbitrary fashion.

At this point there was no Ambassador of Peru in Washington, so as Minister (Financial) I sent a highly critical dispatch pointing out all the harm this could do to our relations with the United States unless compensation was promptly forthcoming. I might mention that we knew that our personal correspondence was being censored as also all verbal communications. Beyond this, the Government was continually criticizing as enemies, in their terms, the "oligarchs" who really were the people who had made a success of their enterprises. Most of the agricultural farms were expropriated, some with compensation, others without, the results of which are not clearly evident yet.

In early 1970 a meeting of financiers was held in Lima at which the President, General Velasco, opened the meeting with a speech saying he welcomed investment but after five years such investment must revert to the State. The Wall Street Journal called me to account for such a contradiction in the terms of his speech, and I replied that probably his remarks had been made on a casual basis. Though I made these remarks as a "spokesman," I am quite certain that the source

was revealed indicating to the Government once again my lack of enthusiasm for its actions.

In any case I knew that I was a marked man—an anti-revolutionary, which I am, as I prefer legal means—and my commission of Minister was canceled in May 1970. I was, however, retained as Consultant to the Ambassador until May 1971 when I finally severed my connections totally with the Embassy.

As can be seen, I have had to contend with a number of loyalties in my life. Up until now I resolved this question by placing my Peruvian loyalty above all others. My father was always insistent on this point. Thus, while I would have gladly served the United States in a military capacity as a young man, on the other hand, as a member of a political family, I was bound to serve as my father directed. Now, however, my Peruvian loyalty has been dealt a severe blow, especially as a former diplomatic officer. My wife and four children are United States citizens and I find that I cannot safely return with my family to Peru as long as the present Government is in power.

I pray, therefore, that my request for a permanent visa be granted. I hope to enter public or social service.

V. H. CARLOS GIBSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1919: Born Washington, D.C. (Father in Peruvian Diplomatic Service, therefore not a citizen, see annex.)

1921: Returned to Peru.

1939: Received visa in July as temporary visitor to the United States. As war broke out in Europe in September, I enrolled in Harvard University after receiving from Immigration in New York the necessary permission.

1941: Received an Immigration visa N° 4C in Lima, Peru, on September 9, 1941. Returned to the U.S. to continue studies.

1942: After graduation was hired by the Defense Supplies Corporation, American Republics Aviation Division, and was sent to Belem, Brazil. As my father was Vice President at the time of Peru and Peruvian laws do not permit Peruvians to work in executive positions for other governments or enlist in foreign armed forces, I was requested to explain my position and it was concluded that I was not in violation of the Peruvian legislation because the job was primarily technical.

1943: Returned to the U.S. to terminate my job. Received an Immigration visa 4B on July 16, 1943. In September 1943 I received notice from the Draft Board in New York that I should start the draft procedure. I explained my position in relation to the Peruvian laws. They informed me about Section 301, which I signed. Shortly thereafter I returned to Peru.

1944: Returned to the U.S. in the Diplomatic Service of Peru, where I remained until May 1970 when the new Government terminated my services on grounds of incompatibility of views.

In the meantime I married a U.S. citizen, Florence Anderson, in 1947. We have four children between the ages of 22 and 14.

V. C. H. GIBSON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

HON. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator,
Chevy Chase, Md.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: We deeply appreciate your interest in my husband's immigration status and your willingness to help. With the fervent hope that he will be granted a permanent resident visa, I will go into some detail as to the merits of this case.

I am a United States citizen, born in San Francisco, California (on October 7, 1924) and we have four children born in Washington, D.C., who are also citizens of the U.S.A. Two of our children reside in Washington with us, and three of them are still in school in this country. All of them are in need of their father's presence and guidance and it seems almost unthinkable that an enforced separation could take place.

My husband, Carlos, has always served his country (Peru) and the cause of freedom and humanity with honor and distinction and, as many who have known him well both in and out of United States Government circles can and would testify, he has always been a good friend of the United States prior to and throughout the twenty-three years of our married life that we have lived in Washington. During his term of diplomatic service here Carlos served at the Peruvian Embassy as: Assistant Commercial Attaché, Third Secretary, Second Secretary, Commercial Counselor, and for the final eight years of his career he was the Financial Minister.

First, let me clarify the events that led up to the signing of form 301 in 1943. The laws of Peru specifically stated at that time that no Peruvian citizen could serve in a foreign army. In 1939, after ten years of schooling in England, Carlos voiced his intention of volunteering for active service, but his father, who became Vice President of Peru (1939-1945) vetoed this emphatically citing the Peruvian law. It was therefore impossible for Carlos, who became a member of the reserve army of Peru in 1940, to serve in the British or American forces without not only breaking the laws of his own country but also being seriously prejudicial to his father's position in Government.

Therefore, after graduation from Harvard in 1942, Carlos served the war effort in the only way left open to him as a District Traffic Specialist for the U.S. Defense Supplies Corporation in Belem, Para, Brazil. His report on transportation in the Amazon Valley area for the Rubber Development Corporation to the local United States Army sector was commended. In August of 1943 he came to the United States for a three-month visit and it was then that he was approached by the U.S. draft. Needless to say, Vice President Gibson again told him that he could not break the laws of his country. Hence he was advised that his only course was to sign form 301. I should mention that in 1945 a resolution was passed in Peru allowing Peruvians to serve in foreign armies, but, of course, this came two years too late for my husband.

Carlos is not in a position to return to Peru unless we are willing to liquidate our assets in this country and convert them into soles (Peruvian currency). The Peruvian law of May 15, 1970, states that if this is not complied with within ten days of return a penalty of from one to five years in prison could be imposed. My husband is not in agreement with many of the current economic policies of the Velasco regime

and does not want to take such a financial risk for the sake of the future of the children. Added to this is the fact that the Gibson family sheep farms have been expropriated and, if Carlos returned to Peru at this time, after his opposition to certain steps taken by the Military Government, he might put himself, as well as his mother and sisters who reside there, in jeopardy.

I feel that the many unusual circumstances merit special consideration and earnestly hope that a way can be found to enable Carlos to live in the United States as a permanent resident.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help in this matter and thank you for your very kind attention.

Sincerely,

FLORENCE A. GIBSON.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., October 31, 1973.

HON. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: As a Peruvian lawyer, I wish to state that in 1943 Peruvians were not permitted, upon penalty of loss of citizenship, to serve in foreign armies, unless they received the consent of the Peruvian Congress.

As Peru was a neutral country at that time, and father of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson was a Vice President of Peru, his father believed that in view of the policy of neutrality of the Government, he could not request an exception, which thereby prevented his son from joining the United States Armed Services.

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR MAURTUA,
Second Secretary Legal Officer.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned is very pleased to state that he has known Mr. Carlos Gibson for over thirty years and has the greatest regard and esteem for him in every way. His character, moral standards, and trustworthiness are of the highest quality.

Mr. Gibson belongs to distinguished families both in Peru and the United States and bears the most excellent reputation in diplomatic and professional circles in Peru and other countries of South America as well as Europe and the United States.

It has come to my attention that, due to the conflicting Selective Service laws of my country and the United States, Mr. Gibson is faced with a problem in obtaining a resident visa.

In 1943 Mr. Gibson's father was Vice President of Peru and it would have been against the laws of Peru for Carlos to serve in a foreign armed service. Such service would have proved very detrimental to his father's position.

FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER,
Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 4, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

For fifteen years, since Justice Stewart and I came to Washington, I have known Carlos and Florence Gibson well—and warmly admired their fine characters and happy family life. The thought of deportation for Carlos and the anguish of breaking up their family unit and warm ties with friends in this city and country seems, to me, totally inconceivable. I am only one of the many friends who find this impossible to contemplate.

Better members of this community would be hard to find—or better human beings!

I can speak specifically of Carlos and his current work—which had to be volunteer. He was not allowed to have a paying job while this whole immigration problem was unsettled.

Knowing of his superior educational background, and deep concern for his fellow human beings, I put him in contact with Father Antonio Welty, at the Woodrow Wilson International Center at 1470 Irving Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

He has worked at the Center in a most dedicated fashion, volunteering skill and understanding to help with the many socio-economic problems of Washington's Spanish-speaking members.

He has also been recently elected to the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association of Washington—where his social work experience with the Spanish-speaking people will be of significant value to the organization.

I have gone into some detail in describing the volunteer work of Carlos' because of my personal knowledge of it—but I would emphasize that this particular activity is simply one example of his interests in and ability to promote the well being of our free society.

I do hope Carlos and Florence will be able to remain and continue to contribute so much to their friends and this community.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ANNIE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Carlos Gibson for nearly twenty-five years and consider him one of the finest people I have ever met. A man of the highest principles and total integrity, he is a friend to whom I would turn with confidence for help and counsel in any crisis. I have been very close to his wife and children all these years and can truly speak with knowledge of his devotion to them and theirs to him. He has brought up his children to respect their country, to follow their consciences, and to be responsible citizens with his own high moral standards.

Carlos Gibson is a loyal friend to this country and has contributed a great deal to the lives of his many friends here. It is inconceivable that he should not continue to live here with those who love and respect him. To tear him from his wife and four children—all American citizens—would be a heart-breaking miscarriage of justice and an immeasurable loss to all who know him.

ROSILLA BREED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

It has come to my attention, that Mr. Carlos Gibson, a citizen of Peru, wishes to remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

My wife and I have been warm personal friends of both Carlos and his attractive American wife, Florence, for many years. Not only did Carlos receive his B.S. degree at Harvard, but he has resided in Washington for the past 26 years during which time he served with distinction as a diplomat with the Peruvian Embassy with the exception of two years in private business. Because of his strong belief in the democratic processes, he resigned from the Peruvian Foreign Service after a military take-over in Peru. I understand he cannot return to Peru without jeopardizing the safety of his mother, sister, and himself.

I have been impressed with Carlos strong moral integrity and the depth of his affection for our country. He and his family are indeed a credit to our community and I would hope that he will be permitted to remain in the United States.

MARSHALL GREEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 7, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to express my concern that my old friend, Mr. Carlos Gibson of 4626 Garfield St., NW., Washington, D.C., might be forced, in compliance with our immigration laws, to leave the United States with his family for permanent residence elsewhere. Although Peruvian by birth (he was born in Washington, D.C., when his father was in the Peruvian Foreign Service at the time) from a very distinguished Peruvian family—the Gibsons are still living in Arequipa—he spent many years of his life in the United States and is married to an American lady. They have four children, all of school and college age. While according to our immigration laws, Gibson is still a foreigner, I must say that I never knew anyone who was more American in his thoughts and ways.

I, therefore, hope with all my heart that suitable arrangements can be made for him and his very American family to continue to live in the United States without encountering further difficulties in connection with the immigration laws.

I might add that I am especially interested in the situation of Carlos Gibson because of my seven years sojourn in Peru (1948 to 1955) as the United States Ambassador to that country, for which my wife and I hold only the warmest of memories.

Sincerely,

HAROLD H. TITTMANN,
U.S. Ambassador, Retired.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson for at least twenty years. I consider him a close personal friend.

Mr. Gibson has been a highly respected member of the Washington community throughout the time I have known him. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity and of the finest possible moral character.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known Y. H. Carlos Gibson for more than 25 years and have always held him in high esteem. I have been associated with him in the diplomatic service, as well as in business life.

Mr. Gibson, an expert on international financial affairs, is well known and highly respected in the world's monetary circles.

Mr. Gibson was born in the United States of diplomatic parents, and has spent many years of his career in Washington. He is married to a U.S. citizen and has four children—all born in the United States. Therefore, with this background, it is with reason that many of his friends and associates consider him a U.S. citizen.

I was closely associated with Mr. Gibson when I served in the U.S. Diplomatic Service in Peru. His Peruvian kin and ancestors are from some of the foremost families of that country. His father was a diplomat and statesman; at one time Vice President of Peru.

I am aware that Mr. Gibson is in the process of regularizing his immigration status in the United States. The situation in which he finds himself is not of his own making, but brought on by circumstances surrounding his father's political service in Peru, and his own diplomatic life.

Mr. Gibson, with an American wife and four American children, deserves all consideration in his efforts to obtain immigration status in the United States.

It is a pleasure for me to recommend him highly.

JACK D. NEAL.

Mr. Gude, the author of this bill, submitted the following letter in support of this legislation:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write in support of H.R. 1553, a private bill which I have introduced on behalf of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, the purpose of which is to grant Mr. Gibson permanent resident status in the United States, and thus, allow Mr. Gibson to remain in the United States with his American wife and four American children.

This bill is necessary because Mr. Gibson, a Peruvian national who attended Harvard University in the early 1940's, declined to serve in the United States armed forces during World War II. Mr. Gibson was forced to take this position because Peru, which was neutral in the war, forbade its citizens from serving in the armed forces of any other na-

tion. To complicate Mr. Gibson's situation further was the fact that his father was Vice President of Peru at that time and for Mr. Gibson to have violated Peruvian law by joining the United States military would have caused his father great political embarrassment. Mr. Gibson, in his early 20s at the time was of course, not in a financial or emotional position to place his father in such a situation and therefore, declined to serve. However, in an effort to aid the war effort, he worked for the Defense Supply Corporation of the United States which was responsible for obtaining rubber from the Amazon for the war effort. I think that this action on Mr. Gibson's part indicates that he was willing to assist the United States' efforts while at the same time remaining within the technical limits of his own nation's laws.

Mr. Gibson has lived in Washington most of his life, having been born and educated here. In addition, he served in several positions with the Peruvian Embassy including that of Financial Minister. Due to serious disagreements with the policy of the Peruvian government over that nation's expropriation of foreign investor's property, Mr. Gibson severed his ties with the Peruvian government and quite his job with the Embassy. Because of his life-long ties to the United States, and the fact that he married an American citizen by whom he had four American children, he wishes to remain in this country on a permanent resident visa with his wife, family, and friends. Many of his friends, including Russell Train and Mrs. Potter Stewart have written on his behalf, attesting to his highly regarded personal stature.

Thank you for this opportunity to make my views known.

With warm regards,

GILBERT GUDE.

Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, the author of a bill for the relief of the same person (H.R. 2631) submitted the following letter in support of this legislation:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to write in behalf of Mr. Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, for whom I have introduced H.R. 2631.

As the files of your Subcommittee will indicate, Mr. Gibson is married to an American citizen and the father of four American-born children. He is known to be a person of impeccable character which I understand is attested to by letters of recommendation sent to you. Mr. Gibson was born in Washington, D.C., but is a citizen of Peru as the son of the former Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. He has lived here most of his life and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is statutorily barred from citizenship in the United States because he asked for (upon the request of his father since it was then against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service) and was granted exemption from military service in 1943. It is because of this that private legislation is necessary at this time.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are personally known to me and it is my hope that the Subcommittee will again this year see fit to recommend favorable action on this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

BILL.

Mrs. Boggs submitted the following letter in support of this legislation:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, House Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee has pending before it H.R. 1553, a private bill introduced by Congressman Gilbert Gude on behalf of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, to grant permanent resident status to Mr. Gibson so that he may remain with his American family.

I would like to register my whole-hearted support for this bill, and I believe that upon examining the facts, you and the other members of the Committee will conclude that allowing Mr. Gibson to stay in his adopted homeland is the just thing to do.

As I understand the matter, Mr. Gibson is technically denied a permanent immigrant visa because during his youth he applied for and received permission to avoid military service for the United States during World War II. I am certain that the Committee is well aware of the legal aspects of the case, and I simply wish to urge you to give full consideration to Mr. Gibson's very unusual legal position at that time: he was the dependent son of the Vice President of a neutral nation which forbade him to serve in the military of a foreign government on pain of losing his citizenship and risking his father's career. Mr. Gibson's wartime service with the Defense Surplus Corporation and his many years of residence in Washington, D.C. have proven his high character and good faith. His devotion to his principles and his loyalty to the interests of the United States were put to a final test when he officially protested the Peruvian government's actions in expropriating U.S.-owned oil fields without compensation to the owners. Mr. Gibson has become a man without a country because he took this position, and it therefore seems to me that to deny him an immigrant visa because he did not perform military service is not wholly equitably, although strictly legal.

I have personally known and worked in several civic and educational activities with Mr. Gibson over the years, and have the very highest respect for him as a man and a citizen. Therefore, I respectfully urge the Committee to give favorable consideration to H.R. 1553 and allow him to remain in the United States with his family. Thank you very much for this opportunity to express my support for Mr. Gibson's petition.

With my kindest regards,

Sincerely,

LINDY (Mrs. HALE) BOGGS,
Member of Congress.

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

This legislation does not provide new budget authority and no estimate or comparison has been received from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

The committee exercises general oversight jurisdiction with respect all immigration and nationality matters but no specific oversight is contemplated in this instance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Upon consideration of all of the facts in this case, the committee is of the opinion that H.R. 1553 should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

○

Calendar No. 219

94TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 94-224

VICTOR HENRIQUE CARLOS GIBSON

JUNE 24 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 92]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 92) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to an alien who applied for exemption from the draft in behalf of the husband of a citizen of the United States, thus enabling him to adjust his status in the United States to that of permanent residence. The bill also provides that the beneficiary shall not be exempt from those provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which bar from citizenship aliens who have requested and were granted relief from military service. The bill has been amended in accordance with established precedents.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 55-year-old native of the United States and a citizen of Peru. At the time of his birth, his parents were residing in Washington, D.C., his father being the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. He presently resides in Washington, D.C. with his U.S. citizen wife and their four citizen children. The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence Sep-

tember 23, 1941, and after graduating from Harvard University in 1942; he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. He reentered the United States July 24, 1943, as a returning resident for business purposes and was approached by the U.S. Selective Service. On August 24, 1943, he applied for relief from military service at his father's request, since it was then against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service. He departed from the United States in October 1943, and subsequently returned in 1944, in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated April 15, 1971, because his views were incompatible with official Peruvian Policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States. An immediate relative petition submitted in his behalf by his spouse October 10, 1972, was approved. However, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 20, 1973, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 864, a similar bill for the relief of the same beneficiary passed by the Senate in the 93d Congress, reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1973.

A-7632962.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 864) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee.

As the spouse of a U.S. citizen the beneficiary is eligible for immediate relative status. However, he is statutorily ineligible to adjust his status while in the United States.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RES. 864

The beneficiary, a native of the United States and a citizen of Peru, was born on June 5, 1919. At the time of his birth, the beneficiary's parents were residing in Washington, D.C. His father was the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. The beneficiary resides in Washington, D.C. He is unemployed,

although he does volunteer work for local social services organizations. His assets consist of \$17,000 in savings and approximately \$122,000 in real property and stocks. His investments yield approximately \$15,000 in income per year. The beneficiary received a Bachelor of Science degree from Harvard University and has also attended Cambridge University in England.

The beneficiary married Florence Anderson, a U.S. citizen, on August 30, 1947, in San Rafael, Calif. She was born in that city on February 7, 1924. Their marriage produced four children, all born in Washington, D.C. The children's ages range from fifteen to twenty-three. Three of the children are dependent on the beneficiary for support. His widowed mother and three sisters are citizens and residents of Peru.

The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence on September 23, 1941. After graduating from Harvard University in 1942 he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the United States Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. On July 24, 1943, the beneficiary reentered the United States as a returning resident for business purposes. He was approached by the United States Selective Service and on August 24, 1943, the beneficiary applied for relief from military service. This application for relief was granted in September of 1943, and he was exempted from induction. He departed from the United States in October of 1943. The beneficiary returned to the United States in 1944 in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated on April 15, 1971. During his tenure of office he made many entries and departures to and from the United States on official matters for the Peruvian Government. His last official entry into the United States was on March 30, 1971, as an accredited foreign government official. He claims that he was terminated by the Embassy because his views were not compatible with the official Peruvian policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States.

On January 18, 1973, deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary on the ground that he was not maintaining the status in which he was admitted. At the hearing, the beneficiary requested political asylum on the ground that he would be subjected to persecution if he returns to Peru. The hearing was adjourned and the application for asylum is being processed.

Although an immediate relative petition was submitted in the beneficiary's behalf by his spouse on October 10, 1972, and approved, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

Absent enactment of S. 92, the beneficiary will not be eligible to receive an immigrant visa.

A letter dated August 9, 1973 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1973.

A 7-632962.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This refers to S. 864 for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

The beneficiary on July 31, 1973, withdrew his application for political asylum on the ground that there was a private bill pending in Congress in his behalf.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, the author of the bill, submitted the following information with reference to S. 864 which was contained in Senate Report 93-917:

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed are a number of statements and letters in support of Mr. Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, the proposed beneficiary of S. 864.

As you will see from the enclosed materials, Mr. Gibson is known to be a person of impeccable character who has served both his native Peru and the United States, in an admirable fashion throughout the years. It is indeed most unfortunate that Mr. Gibson was forced, not of his own choosing, to decline service in the Armed Forces in 1943 due to his father's position as Vice President of Peru. It is my understanding that such service was in conflict with existing Peruvian law and any requested exception would have required the approval of the Peruvian Congress.

This is a most unusual case and I believe Mr. Gibson's service to both countries over the years in the cause of peace more than outweighs the difficult decision he faced in accepting an exemption from the draft. He has great affection for the United States, as well as permanent family ties which would suffer severe hardship if Mr. Gibson were to be deported. I therefore respectfully request that S. 864 be favorably considered by the committee.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

Although I was born in Washington, D.C., on June 5, 1919, I am not a citizen of the United States as my father was at the time the Charge d'Affaires of Peru. Two years later we returned to Peru until in 1929 I was sent to boarding school in England. There I remained until July 1939 when I came to the United States to spend my summer vacation, as the year before I had spent a few days here in transit to Peru and I wished to know the country a little better.

During this period the war broke out in Europe and, as I had had O.T.C. training at Harrow School in England, I felt I should return and offer my services. I consulted with my father in Peru who told me categorically that it was against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service. He further advised me that in his interest I should respect my country's laws more than ever, ending by saying that I should complete my university education in the United States (I was in my second year at Cambridge University, England, at that time). I thereupon applied to Harvard University in 1939 and was accepted. Later in the year my father was elected Vice President of Peru.

By 1942, the year I graduated from Harvard, the United States was also at war. I knew, even though I had registered for the draft, that I could not do anything of a military nature for it might be damaging to my father who at this point was urging me to come home. However, I wished to do something, however little, that might contribute to the war effort and yet be consistent with the laws of Peru. Therefore on my way south I stopped off in Washington, D.C., where I soon found out that the Defense Supplies Corporation was starting an airline in the Amazon Valley to stimulate the production of rubber which was urgently needed for the war effort. I applied and was accepted and after a short period of training was sent to Belem, Para, where I ended up after a year as the District Traffic Specialist for the area. Even so, I had to make many explanations to my father, as Peruvian law prohibited Peruvians from working for another government in policy positions. However, mine was more of a technical job and was so evaluated; thus not contravening our laws. After a year I returned to the United States with the idea of spending a little time here and then returning home. While I would have preferred a temporary visa, the American Consul, who was a good friend, suggested a permanent visa since I was unsure of the exact period of time I would be in the U.S.A. and further since I was working for a U.S. agency. However, after two months here I was summoned by the draft about September 1943. I explained to the draft board my problems in connection with Peruvian law which, if I ignored, might prove very onerous for my father in his position. I therefore signed the 301 form and shortly thereafter left for Peru.

On returning to Peru in 1943 I spent the next few months getting to know the country, primarily by doing a few chores for my father. In late 1944 Mr. Pedro G. Beltran, the publisher of an influential newspaper there, was appointed as Ambassador to Washington and asked me to come up as his Assistant Commercial Attaché, which I did. He left after a year and a half, and the new Ambassador Mr.

Jorge Prado, asked me to stay on, putting me into the regular diplomatic service as Third Secretary. By then it was 1947 and I had met again (I originally knew her in 1942) my wife, Florence C. Anderson, whom I married in that year. At this time I thought the diplomatic service would be my career and that I would serve all over the world. However, the way it worked out was that I spent my career in Washington, ending up in 1960 as Commercial Counselor. In that year I was asked to help reorganize the Peruvian Corporation (railways) in Peru. My job, as Executive Director, consisted of securing loans and public relations. In 1962 the Peruvian Government asked me to return to Washington as Minister (Financial), which I did, as my task with the Corporation had pretty well been completed with a large loan from the World Bank guaranteed by my Government. Also at this time I felt that our four children, all born in Washington, had familiarized themselves sufficiently with Peru and that their education would be more satisfactory in the United States which, even at their then young age, had become their country.

Meanwhile in Peru elections were held in which it appeared that the Aprista Party (radical, extreme left supposedly) had won. The government of President Prado (second term, my father had served under him in the first term) it seemed was going to respect the results. The Army, which was as much anti-Aprista as Aprista was against it, stepped in on the last day of Mr. Prado's administration and sent him abroad, taking over the government on a caretaker basis. This lasted for about a year until they held new elections and Fernando Belaunde became President, returning once again to a civil government. Unfortunately the new government, and I visited once or twice during this period, was subject to pressures it could not handle resulting in critical economic conditions, including serious devaluation of our currency which created the conditions and atmosphere for the Military to step in again. One of the first steps it took was to invade and expropriate without compensation the International Petroleum Company (owned by Esso) oil field in a highly arbitrary fashion.

At this point there was no Ambassador of Peru in Washington, so as Minister (Financial) I sent a highly critical dispatch pointing out all the harm this could do to our relations with the United States unless compensation was promptly forthcoming. I might mention that we knew that our personal correspondence was being censored as also all verbal communications. Beyond this, the Government was continually criticizing as enemies, in their terms, the "oligarchs" who really were the people who had made a success of their enterprises. Most of the agricultural farms were expropriated, some with compensation, others without, the results of which are not clearly evident yet.

In early 1970 a meeting of financiers was held in Lima at which the President, General Velasco, opened the meeting with a speech saying he welcomed investment but after five years such investment must revert to the State. The Wall Street Journal called me to account for such a contradiction in the terms of his speech, and I replied that probably his remarks had been made on a casual basis. Though I made these remarks as a "spokesman," I am quite certain that the source was revealed indicating to the Government once again my lack of enthusiasm for its actions.

In any case I knew that I was a marked man—an anti-revolutionary, which I am, as I prefer legal means—and my commission of Minister was canceled in May 1970. I was, however, retained as Consultant to the Ambassador until May 1971 when I finally severed my connections totally with the Embassy.

As can be seen, I have had to contend with a number of loyalties in my life. Up until now I resolved this question by placing my Peruvian loyalty above all others. My father was always insistent on this point. Thus, while I would have gladly served the United States in a military capacity as a young man, on the other hand, as a member of a political family, I was bound to serve as my father directed. Now, however, my Peruvian loyalty has been dealt a severe blow, especially as a former diplomatic officer. My wife and four children are United States citizens and I find that I cannot safely return with my family to Peru as long as the present Government is in power.

I pray, therefore, that my request for a permanent visa be granted. I hope to enter public or social service.

V. H. CARLOS GIBSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1919: Born Washington, D.C. (Father in Peruvian Diplomatic Service, therefore not a citizen, see annex.)

1921: Returned to Peru.

1939: Received visa in July as temporary visitor to the United States. As war broke out in Europe in September, I enrolled in Harvard University after receiving from Immigration in New York the necessary permission.

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1942: After graduation was hired by the Defense Supplies Corporation, American Republics Aviation Division, and was sent to Belém, Brazil. As my father was Vice President at the time of Peru and Peruvian laws do not permit Peruvians to work in executive positions for other governments or enlist in foreign armed forces, I was requested to explain my position and it was concluded that I was not in violation of the Peruvian legislation because the job was primarily technical.

1943: Returned to the U.S. to terminate my job. Received an Immigration visa 4B on July 16, 1943. In September 1943 I received notice from the Draft Board in New York that I should start the draft procedure. I explained my position in relation to the Peruvian laws. They informed me about Section 301, which I signed. Shortly thereafter I returned to Peru.

1944: Returned to the U.S. in the Diplomatic Service of Peru, where I remained until May 1970 when the new Government terminated my services on grounds of incompatibility of views.

In the meantime I married a U.S. citizen, Florence Anderson, in 1947. We have four children between the ages of 22 and 14.

V. H. C. GIBSON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator,
Chevy Chase, Md.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: We deeply appreciate your interest in my husband's immigration status and your willingness to help. With the fervent hope that he will be granted a permanent resident visa, I will go into some detail as to the merits of this case.

I am a United States citizen, born in San Francisco, California (on October 7, 1924) and we have four children born in Washington, D.C., who are also citizens of the USA. Two of our children reside in Washington with us, and three of them are still in school in this country. All of them are in need of their father's presence and guidance and it seems almost unthinkable that an enforced separation could take place.

My husband, Carlos, has always served his country (Peru) and the cause of freedom and humanity with honor and distinction and, as many who have known him well both in and out of United States Government circles can and would testify, he has always been a good friend of the United States prior to and throughout the twenty-three years of our married life that we have lived in Washington. During his term of diplomatic service here Carlos served at the Peruvian Embassy as: Assistant Commercial Attaché, Third Secretary, Second Secretary, Commercial Counselor, and for the final eight years of his career he was the Financial Minister.

First, let me clarify the events that led up to the signing of form 301 in 1943. The laws of Peru specifically stated at that time that no Peruvian citizen could serve in a foreign army. In 1939, after ten years of schooling in England, Carlos voiced his intention of volunteering for active service, but his father, who became Vice President of Peru (1939-1945) vetoed this emphatically citing the Peruvian law. It was therefore impossible for Carlos, who became a member of the reserve army of Peru in 1940, to serve in the British or American forces without not only breaking the laws of his own country but also being seriously prejudicial to his father's position in Government.

Therefore, after graduation from Harvard in 1942, Carlos served the war effort in the only way left open to him as a District Traffic Specialist for the U.S. Defense Supplies Corporation in Belem, Para, Brazil. His report on transportation in the Amazon Valley area for the Rubber Development Corporation to the local United States Army sector was commended. In August of 1943 he came to the United States for a three-month visit and it was then that he was approached by the U.S. draft. Needless to say, Vice President Gibson again told him that he could not break the laws of his country. Hence he was advised that his only course was to sign form 301. I should mention that in 1945 a resolution was passed in Peru allowing Peruvians to serve in foreign armies, but, of course, this came two years too late for my husband.

Carlos is not in a position to return to Peru unless we are willing to liquidate our assets in this country and convert them into soles (Peruvian currency). The Peruvian law of May 15, 1970, states that if this is not complied with within ten days of return a penalty of from

one to five years in prison could be imposed. My husband is not in agreement with many of the current economic policies of the Velasco regime and does not want to take such a financial risk for the sake of the future of the children. Added to this is the fact that the Gibson family sheep farms have been expropriated and, if Carlos returned to Peru at this time, after his opposition to certain steps taken by the Military Government, he might put himself, as well as his mother and sisters who reside there, in jeopardy.

I feel that the many unusual circumstances merit special consideration and earnestly hope that a way can be found to enable Carlos to live in the United States as a permanent resident.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help in this matter and thank you for your very kind attention.

Sincerely,

FLORENCE A. GIBSON.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., October 31, 1973.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS,
U.S. Senator for Maryland,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: As a Peruvian lawyer, I wish to state that in 1943 Peruvians were not permitted, upon penalty of loss of citizenship, to serve in foreign armies, unless they received the consent of the Peruvian Congress.

As Peru was a neutral country at that time, and the father of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson was a Vice President of Peru, his father believed that in view of the policy of neutrality of the Government, he could not request an exception, which thereby prevented his son from joining the United States Armed Services.

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR MAURTUA,
Second Secretary Legal Officer.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned is very pleased to state that he has known Mr. Carlos Gibson for over thirty years and has the greatest regard and esteem for him in every way. His character, moral standards, and trustworthiness are of the highest quality.

Mr. Gibson belongs to distinguished families both in Peru and the United States and bears the most excellent reputation in diplomatic and professional circles in Peru and other countries of South America as well as Europe and the United States.

It has come to my attention that, due to the conflicting Selective Service laws of my country and the United States, Mr. Gibson is faced with a problem in obtaining a resident visa.

In 1943 Mr. Gibson's father was Vice President of Peru and it would have been against the laws of Peru for Carlos to serve in a foreign armed service. Such service would have proved very detrimental to his father's position.

FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER,
Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 4, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

For fifteen years, since Justice Stewart and I came to Washington, I have known Carlos and Florence Gibson well—and warmly admired their fine characters and happy family life. The thought of deportation for Carlos and the anguish of breaking up their family unit and warm ties with friends in this city and country seems, to me, totally inconceivable. I am only one of their many friends who find this impossible to contemplate.

Better members of this community would be hard to find—or better human beings!

I can speak specifically of Carlos and his current work—which had to be volunteer. He was not allowed to have a paying job while this whole immigration problem was unsettled.

Knowing of his superior educational background, and deep concern for his fellow human beings, I put him in contact with Father Antonio Welty, at the Woodrow Wilson International Center at 1470 Irving Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

He has worked at the Center in a most dedicated fashion, volunteering skill and understanding to help with the many socio-economic problems of Washington's Spanish-speaking members.

He has also been recently elected to the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association of Washington—where his social work experience with the Spanish-speaking people will be of significant value to the organization.

I have gone into some detail in describing the volunteer work of Carlos because of my personal knowledge of it—but I would emphasize that this particular activity is simply one example of his interests and ability to promote the well being of our free society.

I do hope Carlos and Florence will be able to remain and continue to contribute so much to their friends and this community.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ANNIE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Carlos Gibson for nearly twenty-five years and consider him one of the finest people I have ever met. A man of the highest principles and total integrity, he is a friend to whom I would turn with confidence for help and counsel in any crisis. I have been very close to his wife and children all these years and can truly speak with knowledge of his devotion to them and theirs to him. He has brought up his children to respect their country, to follow their consciences, and to be responsible citizens with his own high moral standards.

Carlos Gibson is a loyal friend to this country and has contributed a great deal to the lives of his many friends here. It is inconceivable that he should not continue to live here with those who love and respect him. To tear him from his wife and four children—all American citizens—would be a heart-breaking miscarriage of justice and an immeasurable loss to all who know him.

ROSILLA BREED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

It has come to my attention that Mr. Carlos Gibson, a citizen of Peru, wishes to remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

My wife and I have been warm personal friends of both Carols and his attractive American wife, Florence, for many years. Not only did Carlos receive his B.S. degree at Harvard, but he has resided in Washington for the past 26 years during which time he served with distinction as a diplomat with the Peruvian Embassy with the exception of two years in private business. Because of his strong belief in the democratic processes, he resigned from the Peruvian Foreign Service after a military take-over in Peru. I understand he cannot return to Peru without jeopardizing the safety of his mother, sister, and himself.

I have been impressed with Carlos' strong moral integrity and the depth of his affection for our country. He and his family are indeed a credit to our community and I would hope that he will be permitted to remain in the United States.

MARSHALL GREEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 7, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to express my concern that my old friend, Mr. Carlos Gibson of 4626 Garfield St. NW., Washington, D.C., might be forced, in compliance with our immigration laws, to leave the United States with his family for permanent residence elsewhere. Although Peruvian by birth (he was born in Washington, D.C., when his father was in the Peruvian Foreign Service at the time) from a very distinguished Peruvian family—the Gibsons are still living in Arequipa—he spent many years of his life in the United States and is married to an American lady. They have four children, all of school and college age. While according to our immigration laws, Gibson is still a foreigner, I must say that I never knew anyone who was more American in his thoughts and ways.

I, therefore, hope with all my heart that suitable arrangements can be made for him and his very American family to continue to live in the United States without encountering further difficulties in connection with the immigration laws.

I might add that I am especially interested in the situation of Carlos Gibson because of my seven years sojourn in Peru (1948 to 1955) as the United States Ambassador to that country, for which my wife and I hold only the warmest of memories.

Sincerely,

HAROLD H. TITTMANN,
U.S. Ambassador, Retired.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson for at least twenty years. I consider him a close personal friend.

Mr. Gibson has been a highly respected member of the Washington community throughout the time I have known him. He is a man of impeccable integrity and of the finest possible moral character.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known Y. H. Carlos Gibson for more than 25 years and have always held him in high esteem. I have been associated with him in the diplomatic service, as well as in business life.

Mr. Gibson, an expert on international financial affairs, is well known and highly respected in the world's monetary circles.

Mr. Gibson was born in the United States of diplomatic parents, and has spent many years of his career in Washington. He is married to a U.S. citizen and has four children—all born in the United States. Therefore, with this background, it is with reason that many of his friends and associates consider him a U.S. citizen.

I was closely associated with Mr. Gibson when I served in the U.S. Diplomatic Service in Peru. His Peruvian kin and ancestors are from some of the foremost families of that country. His father was a diplomat and statesman; at one time Vice President of Peru.

I am aware that Mr. Gibson is in the process of regularizing his immigration status in the United States. The situation in which he finds himself is not of his own making, but brought on by circumstances surrounding his father's political service in Peru, and his own diplomatic service.

Mr. Gibson, with an American wife and four American children, deserves all consideration in his efforts to obtain immigration status in the United States.

It is a pleasure for me to recommend him highly.

JACK D. NEAL.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 92) should be enacted.

○

HR 1553

VICTOR HENRIQUE CARLOS GIBSON

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 29), 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1553]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 1553) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to an alien who applied for exemption from the draft in behalf of the husband of a citizen of the United States, thus enabling him to adjust his status in the United States to that of permanent residence. The bill also provides that the beneficiary shall not be exempt from those provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which bar from citizenship aliens who have requested and were granted relief from military service.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 55-year-old native of the United States and a citizen of Peru. At the time of his birth, his parents were residing in Washington, D.C., his father being the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. He presently resides in Washington, D.C. with his U.S. citizen wife and their four citizen children. The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence, September 23, 1941, and after graduating from Harvard University in 1942, he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. He reentered the United States July 24, 1943, as a returning resident for business purposes and was approached by the U.S. Selective Service. On August 24, 1943, he applied for relief from military service at his father's request, since it was then against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service.

He departed from the United States in October 1943, and subsequently returned in 1944, in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated April 15, 1971, because his views were incompatible with official Peruvian Policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States. An immediate relative petition submitted in his behalf by his spouse October 10, 1972, was approved. However, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

A bill for the relief of the same person was favorably reported to the House of Representatives during the 93d Congress and the following information is reprinted from House Report No. 93-1332:

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 20, 1973, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1973.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 864) for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee.

As the spouse of a U.S. citizen the beneficiary is eligible for immediate relative status. However, he is statutorily ineligible to adjust his status while in the United States.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RES. 864

The beneficiary, a native of the United States and a citizen of Peru, was born on June 5, 1919. At the time of his birth, the beneficiary's parents were residing in Washington, D.C. His father was the Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. The beneficiary resides in Washington, D.C. He is unemployed, although he does volunteer work for local social services organizations. His assets consist of \$17,000 in savings and approximately \$122,000 in real property and stocks. His investments yield approximately \$15,000 in income per year. The beneficiary received a Bachelor of Science degree from

Harvard University and has also attended Cambridge University in England.

The beneficiary married Florence Anderson, a U.S. citizen, on August 30, 1947, in San Rafael, Calif. She was born in that city on February 7, 1924. Their marriage produced four children, all born in Washington, D.C. The children's ages range from fifteen to twenty-three. Three of the children are dependent on the beneficiary for support. His widowed mother and three sisters are citizens and residents of Peru.

The beneficiary was first admitted to the United States for permanent residence on September 23, 1941. After graduating from Harvard University in 1942 he was employed by the Rubber Development Corporation, an agency of the United States Government. He was assigned as transportation officer in Belem, Para, Brazil. On July 24, 1943, the beneficiary re-entered the United States as a returning resident for business purposes. He was approached by the United States Selective Service and on August 24, 1943, the beneficiary applied for relief from military service. This application for relief was granted in September of 1943, and he was exempted from induction. He departed from the United States in October of 1943. The beneficiary returned to the United States in 1944 in the Diplomatic Service of Peru where he remained until his position as minister-counsellor for financial affairs for the Embassy of Peru was terminated on April 15, 1971. During his tenure of office he made many entries and departures to and from the United States on official matters for the Peruvian Government. His last official entry into the United States was on March 30, 1971, as an accredited foreign government official. He claims that he was terminated by the Embassy because his views were not compatible with the official Peruvian policy regarding financial matters between his country and the United States.

On January 18, 1973, deportation proceedings were instituted against the beneficiary on the ground that he was not maintaining the status in which he was admitted. At the hearing, the beneficiary requested political asylum on the ground that he would be subjected to persecution if he returns to Peru. The hearing was adjourned and the application for asylum is being processed.

Although an immediate relative petition was submitted in the beneficiary's behalf by his spouse on October 10, 1972, and approved, he is ineligible to receive an immigrant visa because he is statutorily barred from citizenship on the ground that he requested and was granted exemption from military service in 1943.

Absent enactment of S. 864, the beneficiary will not be eligible to receive an immigrant visa.

A letter dated August 9, 1973 to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1973.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: This refers to S. 864 for the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

The beneficiary on July 31, 1973, withdrew his application for political asylum on the ground that there was a private bill pending in Congress in his behalf.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. GREENE,
Acting Commissioner.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMISSIONER ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., April 1, 1974.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed are a number of statements and letters in support of Mr. Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, the proposed beneficiary of S. 864.

As you will see from the enclosed materials, Mr. Gibson is known to be a person of impeccable character who has served both his native Peru and the United States in an admirable fashion throughout the years. It is indeed most unfortunate that Mr. Gibson was forced, not of his own choosing, to decline service in the Armed Forces in 1943 due to his father's position as Vice President of Peru. It is my understanding that such service was in conflict with existing Peruvian law and any requested exception would have required the approval of the Peruvian Congress.

This is a most unusual case and I believe Mr. Gibson's service to both countries over the years in the cause of peace more than outweighs the difficult decision he faced in accepting an exemption from the draft. He has great affection for the United States, as well as permanent family ties which would suffer severe hardship if Mr. Gibson were to be deported. I therefore respectfully request that S. 864 be favorably considered by the committee.

With warm personal regards,
Sincerely,

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.,
U.S. Senator.

STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C., *February 2, 1973.*

Although I was born in Washington, D.C., on June 5, 1919, I am not a citizen of the United States as my father was at the time the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru. Two years later we returned to Peru until in 1929 I was sent to board school in England. There I remained until July 1939 when I came to the United States to spend my summer vacation, as the year before I had spent a few days here in transit to Peru and I wished to know the country a little better.

During this period the war broke out in Europe and, as I had had O.T.C. training at Harrow School in England, I felt I should return and offer my services. I consulted with my father in Peru who told me categorically that it was against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed services. He further advised me that in his interest I should respect my country's laws more than ever, ending by saying that I should complete my university education in the United States (I was in my second year at Cambridge University, England, at that time). I thereupon applied to Harvard University in 1939 and was accepted. Later in the year my father was elected Vice President of Peru.

By 1942, the year I graduated from Harvard, the United States was also at war. I knew, even though I had registered for the draft, that I could not do anything of a military nature for it might be damaging to my father who at this point was urging me to come home. However, I wished to do something, however little, that might contribute to the war effort and yet be consistent with the laws of Peru. Therefore on my way south I stopped off in Washington, D.C., where I soon found out that the Defense Supplies Corporation was starting an airline in the Amazon Valley to stimulate the production of rubber which was urgently needed for the war effort. I applied and was accepted and after a short period of training was sent to Belem, Para, where I ended up after a year as the District Traffic Specialist for the area. Even so, I had to make many explanations to my father, as Peruvian law prohibited Peruvians from working for another government in policy positions. However, mine was more of a technical job and was so evaluated, thus not contravening our laws. After a year I returned to the United States with the idea of spending a little time here and then returning home. While I would have preferred a temporary visa, the American Consul, who was a good friend, suggested a permanent visa since I was unsure of the exact period of time I would be in the U.S.A. and further since I was working for a U.S. agency. However, after two months here I was summoned by the draft about September 1943. I explained to the draft board my problems in connection with Peruvian law which, if I ignored, might prove very onerous for my father in his position. I therefore signed the 301 form and shortly thereafter left for Peru.

On returning to Peru in 1943 I spent the next few months getting to know the country, primarily by doing a few chores for my father. In late 1944 Mr. Pedro G. Beltran, the publisher of an influential newspaper there, was appointed as Ambassador to Washington and asked me to come up as his Assistant Commercial Attaché, which I

did. He left after a year and a half, and the new Ambassador Mr. Jorge Prado, asked me to stay on, putting me into the regular diplomatic service as Third Secretary. By then it was 1947 and I had met again (I originally knew her in 1942) my wife, Florence C. Anderson, whom I married in that year. At this time I thought the diplomatic service would be my career and that I would serve all over the world. However, the way it worked out was that I spent my career in Washington, ending up in 1960 as Commercial Counselor. In that year I was asked to help reorganize the Peruvian Corporation (railways) in Peru. My job, as Executive Director, consisted of securing loans and public relations. In 1962 the Peruvian Government asked me to return to Washington as Minister (Financial), which I did, as my task with the Corporation had pretty well been completed with a large loan from the World Bank guaranteed by my Government. Also at this time I felt that our four children, all born in Washington, had familiarized themselves sufficiently with Peru and that their education would be more satisfactory in the United States which, even at their then young age, had become their country.

Meanwhile in Peru elections were held in which it appeared that the Aprista Party (radical, extreme left supposedly) had won. The government of President Prado (second term, my father had served under him in the first term) it seemed was going to respect the results. The Army, which was as much anti-Prado as Aprista was against it, stepped in on the last day of Mr. Prado's administration and sent him abroad, taking over the government on a caretaker basis. This lasted for about a year until they held new elections and Fernando Belaunde became President, returning once again to a civil government. Unfortunately the new government, and I visited once or twice during this period, was subject to pressures it could not handle resulting in critical economic conditions, including serious devaluation of our currency which created the conditions and atmosphere for the Military to step in again. One of the first steps it took was to invade and expropriate without compensation the International Petroleum Company (owned by Esso) oil field in a highly arbitrary fashion.

At this point there was no Ambassador of Peru in Washington, so as Minister (Financial) I sent a highly critical dispatch pointing out all the harm this could do to our relations with the United States unless compensation was promptly forthcoming. I might mention that we knew that our personal correspondence was being censored as also all verbal communications. Beyond this, the Government was continually criticizing as enemies, in their terms, the "oligarchs" who really were the people who had made a success of their enterprises. Most of the agricultural farms were expropriated, some with compensation, others without, the results of which are not clearly evident yet.

In early 1970 a meeting of financiers was held in Lima at which the President, General Velasco, opened the meeting with a speech saying he welcomed investment but after five years such investment must revert to the State. The Wall Street Journal called me to account for such a contradiction in the terms of his speech, and I replied that probably his remarks had been made on a casual basis. Though I made these remarks as a "spokesman," I am quite certain that the source

was revealed indicating to the Government once again my lack of enthusiasm for its actions.

In any case I knew that I was a marked man—an anti-revolutionary, which I am, as I prefer legal means—and my commission of Minister was canceled in May 1970. I was, however, retained as Consultant to the Ambassador until May 1971 when I finally severed my connections totally with the Embassy.

As can be seen, I have had to contend with a number of loyalties in my life. Up until now I resolved this question by placing my Peruvian loyalty above all others. My father was always insistent on this point. Thus, while I would have gladly served the United States in a military capacity as a young man, on the other hand, as a member of a political family, I was bound to serve as my father directed. Now, however, my Peruvian loyalty has been dealt a severe blow, especially as a former diplomatic officer. My wife and four children are United States citizens and I find that I cannot safely return with my family to Peru as long as the present Government is in power.

I pray, therefore, that my request for a permanent visa be granted. I hope to enter public or social service.

V. H. CARLOS GIBSON.

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In the meantime I married a U.S. citizen, Florence Anderson, in 1947. We have four children between the ages of 22 and 14.

V. C. H. GIBSON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senator,
Chevy Chase, Md.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: We deeply appreciate your interest in my husband's immigration status and your willingness to help. With the fervent hope that he will be granted a permanent resident visa, I will go into some detail as to the merits of this case.

I am a United States citizen, born in San Francisco, California (on October 7, 1924) and we have four children born in Washington, D.C., who are also citizens of the U.S.A. Two of our children reside in Washington with us, and three of them are still in school in this country. All of them are in need of their father's presence and guidance and it seems almost unthinkable that an enforced separation could take place.

My husband, Carlos, has always served his country (Peru) and the cause of freedom and humanity with honor and distinction and, as many who have known him well both in and out of United States Government circles can and would testify, he has always been a good friend of the United States prior to and throughout the twenty-three years of our married life that we have lived in Washington. During his term of diplomatic service here Carlos served at the Peruvian Embassy as: Assistant Commercial Attaché, Third Secretary, Second Secretary, Commercial Counselor, and for the final eight years of his career he was the Financial Minister.

First, let me clarify the events that led up to the signing of form 301 in 1943. The laws of Peru specifically stated at that time that no Peruvian citizen could serve in a foreign army. In 1939, after ten years of schooling in England, Carlos voiced his intention of volunteering for active service, but his father, who became Vice President of Peru (1939-1945) vetoed this emphatically citing the Peruvian law. It was therefore impossible for Carlos, who became a member of the reserve army of Peru in 1940, to serve in the British or American forces without not only breaking the laws of his own country but also being seriously prejudicial to his father's position in Government.

Therefore, after graduation from Harvard in 1942, Carlos served the war effort in the only way left open to him as a District Traffic Specialist for the U.S. Defense Supplies Corporation in Belem, Para, Brazil. His report on transportation in the Amazon Valley area for the Rubber Development Corporation to the local United States Army sector was commended. In August of 1943 he came to the United States for a three-month visit and it was then that he was approached by the U.S. draft. Needless to say, Vice President Gibson again told him that he could not break the laws of his country. Hence he was advised that his only course was to sign form 301. I should mention that in 1945 a resolution was passed in Peru allowing Peruvians to serve in foreign armies, but, of course, this came two years too late for my husband.

Carlos is not in a position to return to Peru unless we are willing to liquidate our assets in this country and convert them into soles (Peruvian currency). The Peruvian law of May 15, 1970, states that if this is not complied with within ten days of return a penalty of from one to five years in prison could be imposed. My husband is not in agreement with many of the current economic policies of the Velasco regime

and does not want to take such a financial risk for the sake of the future of the children. Added to this is the fact that the Gibson family sheep farms have been expropriated and, if Carlos returned to Peru at this time, after his opposition to certain steps taken by the Military Government, he might put himself, as well as his mother and sisters who reside there, in jeopardy.

I feel that the many unusual circumstances merit special consideration and earnestly hope that a way can be found to enable Carlos to live in the United States as a permanent resident.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help in this matter and thank you for your very kind attention.

Sincerely,

FLORENCE A. GIBSON.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., October 31, 1973.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS: As a Peruvian lawyer, I wish to state that in 1943 Peruvians were not permitted, upon penalty of loss of citizenship, to serve in foreign armies, unless they received the consent of the Peruvian Congress.

As Peru was a neutral country at that time, and father of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson was a Vice President of Peru, his father believed that in view of the policy of neutrality of the Government, he could not request an exception, which thereby prevented his son from joining the United States Armed Services.

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR MAURTUA,
Second Secretary Legal Officer.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned is very pleased to state that he has known Mr. Carlos Gibson for over thirty years and has the greatest regard and esteem for him in every way. His character, moral standards, and trustworthiness are of the highest quality.

Mr. Gibson belongs to distinguished families both in Peru and the United States and bears the most excellent reputation in diplomatic and professional circles in Peru and other countries of South America as well as Europe and the United States.

It has come to my attention that, due to the conflicting Selective Service laws of my country and the United States, Mr. Gibson is faced with a problem in obtaining a resident visa.

In 1943 Mr. Gibson's father was Vice President of Peru and it would have been against the laws of Peru for Carlos to serve in a foreign armed service. Such service would have proved very detrimental to his father's position.

FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER,
Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 4, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

For fifteen years, since Justice Stewart and I came to Washington, I have known Carlos and Florence Gibson well—and warmly admired their fine characters and happy family life. The thought of deportation for Carlos and the anguish of breaking up their family unit and warm ties with friends in this city and country seems, to me, totally inconceivable. I am only one of the many friends who find this impossible to contemplate.

Better members of this community would be hard to find—or better human beings!

I can speak specifically of Carlos and his current work—which had to be volunteer. He was not allowed to have a paying job while this whole immigration problem was unsettled.

Knowing of his superior educational background, and deep concern for his fellow human beings, I put him in contact with Father Antonio Welty, at the Woodrow Wilson International Center at 1470 Irving Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

He has worked at the Center in a most dedicated fashion, volunteering skill and understanding to help with the many socio-economic problems of Washington's Spanish-speaking members.

He has also been recently elected to the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association of Washington—where his social work experience with the Spanish-speaking people will be of significant value to the organization.

I have gone into some detail in describing the volunteer work of Carlos' because of my personal knowledge of it—but I would emphasize that this particular activity is simply one example of his interests in and ability to promote the well being of our free society.

I do hope Carlos and Florence will be able to remain and continue to contribute so much to their friends and this community.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ANNIE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Carlos Gibson for nearly twenty-five years and consider him one of the finest people I have ever met. A man of the highest principles and total integrity, he is a friend to whom I would turn with confidence for help and counsel in any crisis. I have been very close to his wife and children all these years and can truly speak with knowledge of his devotion to them and theirs to him. He has brought up his children to respect their country, to follow their consciences, and to be responsible citizens with his own high moral standards.

Carlos Gibson is a loyal friend to this country and has contributed a great deal to the lives of his many friends here. It is inconceivable that he should not continue to live here with those who love and respect him. To tear him from his wife and four children—all American citizens—would be a heart-breaking miscarriage of justice and an immeasurable loss to all who know him.

ROSILLA BREED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

It has come to my attention, that Mr. Carlos Gibson, a citizen of Peru, wishes to remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

My wife and I have been warm personal friends of both Carlos and his attractive American wife, Florence, for many years. Not only did Carlos receive his B.S. degree at Harvard, but he has resided in Washington for the past 26 years during which time he served with distinction as a diplomat with the Peruvian Embassy with the exception of two years in private business. Because of his strong belief in the democratic processes, he resigned from the Peruvian Foreign Service after a military take-over in Peru. I understand he cannot return to Peru without jeopardizing the safety of his mother, sister, and himself.

I have been impressed with Carlos strong moral integrity and the depth of his affection for our country. He and his family are indeed a credit to our community and I would hope that he will be permitted to remain in the United States.

MARSHALL GREEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 7, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to express my concern that my old friend, Mr. Carlos Gibson of 4626 Garfield St., NW., Washington, D.C., might be forced, in compliance with our immigration laws, to leave the United States with his family for permanent residence elsewhere. Although Peruvian by birth (he was born in Washington, D.C., when his father was in the Peruvian Foreign Service at the time) from a very distinguished Peruvian family—the Gibsons are still living in Arequipa—he spent many years of his life in the United States and is married to an American lady. They have four children, all of school and college age. While according to our immigration laws, Gibson is still a foreigner, I must say that I never knew anyone who was more American in his thoughts and ways.

I, therefore, hope with all my heart that suitable arrangements can be made for him and his very American family to continue to live in the United States without encountering further difficulties in connection with the immigration laws.

I might add that I am especially interested in the situation of Carlos Gibson because of my seven years sojourn in Peru (1948 to 1955) as the United States Ambassador to that country, for which my wife and I hold only the warmest of memories.

Sincerely,

HAROLD H. TITTMANN,
U.S. Ambassador, Retired.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson for at least twenty years. I consider him a close personal friend.

Mr. Gibson has been a highly respected member of the Washington community throughout the time I have known him. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity and of the finest possible moral character.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 1, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known Y. H. Carlos Gibson for more than 25 years and have always held him in high esteem. I have been associated with him in the diplomatic service, as well as in business life.

Mr. Gibson, an expert on international financial affairs, is well known and highly respected in the world's monetary circles.

Mr. Gibson was born in the United States of diplomatic parents, and has spent many years of his career in Washington. He is married to a U.S. citizen and has four children—all born in the United States. Therefore, with this background, it is with reason that many of his friends and associates consider him a U.S. citizen.

I was closely associated with Mr. Gibson when I served in the U.S. Diplomatic Service in Peru. His Peruvian kin and ancestors are from some of the foremost families of that country. His father was a diplomat and statesman; at one time Vice President of Peru.

I am aware that Mr. Gibson is in the process of regularizing his immigration status in the United States. The situation in which he finds himself is not of his own making, but brought on by circumstances surrounding his father's political service in Peru, and his own diplomatic life.

Mr. Gibson, with an American wife and four American children, deserves all consideration in his efforts to obtain immigration status in the United States.

It is a pleasure for me to recommend him highly.

JACK D. NEAL.

CONGRESSMAN GILBERT GUDE, THE AUTHOR OF THE BILL,
SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING LETTER IN SUPPORT OF THIS
LEGISLATION:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write in support of H.R. 1553, a private bill which I have introduced on behalf of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, the purpose of which is to grant Mr. Gibson permanent resident status in the United States, and thus, allow Mr. Gibson to remain in the United States with his American wife and four American children.

This bill is necessary because Mr. Gibson, a Peruvian national who attended Harvard University in the early 1940's, declined to serve in the United States armed forces during World War II. Mr. Gibson was forced to take this position because Peru, which was neutral in the war, forbade its citizens from serving in the armed forces of any other na-

tion. To complicate Mr. Gibson's situation further was the fact that his father was Vice President of Peru at that time and for Mr. Gibson to have violated Peruvian law by joining the United States military would have caused his father great political embarrassment. Mr. Gibson, in his early 20s at the time was of course, not in a financial or emotional position to place his father in such a situation and therefore, declined to serve. However, in an effort to aid the war effort, he worked for the Defense Supply Corporation of the United States which was responsible for obtaining rubber from the Amazon for the war effort. I think that this action on Mr. Gibson's part indicates that he was willing to assist the United States' efforts while at the same time remaining within the technical limits of his own nation's laws.

Mr. Gibson has lived in Washington most of his life, having been born and educated here. In addition, he served in several positions with the Peruvian Embassy including that of Financial Minister. Due to serious disagreement with the policy of the Peruvian government over that nation's expropriation of foreign investor's property, Mr. Gibson severed his ties with the Peruvian government and quit his job with the Embassy. Because of his life-long ties to the United States, and the fact that he married an American citizen by whom he had four American children, he wishes to remain in this country on a permanent resident visa with his wife, family, and friends. Many of his friends, including Russell Train and Mrs. Potter Stewart have written on his behalf, attesting to his highly regarded personal stature.

Thank you for this opportunity to make my views known.

With warm regards,

GILBERT GUDE.

Congressman William S. Moorhead, the author of a bill for the relief of the same person (H.R. 2631) submitted the following letter in support of this legislation:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to write in behalf of Mr. Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, for whom I have introduced H.R. 2631.

As the files of your Subcommittee will indicate, Mr. Gibson is married to an American citizen and the father of four American-born children. He is known to be a person of impeccable character which I understand is attested to by letters of recommendation sent to you. Mr. Gibson was born in Washington, D.C., but is a citizen of Peru as the son of the former Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy. He has lived here most of his life and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is statutorily barred from citizenship in the United States because he asked for (upon the request of his father since it was then against the laws of Peru for a Peruvian to join any foreign armed service) and was granted exemption from military service in 1943. It is because of this that private legislation is necessary at this time.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are personally known to me and it is my hope that the Subcommittee will again this year see fit to recommend favorable action on this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

BILL.

Congresswoman Lindy Boggs submitted the following letter in support of this legislation:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1975.

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, House Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee has pending before it H.R. 1553, a private bill introduced by Congressman Gilbert Gude on behalf of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson, to grant permanent resident status to Mr. Gibson so that he may remain with his American family.

I would like to register my whole-hearted support for this bill, and I believe that upon examining the facts, you and the other members of the Committee will conclude that allowing Mr. Gibson to stay in his adopted homeland is the just thing to do.

As I understand the matter, Mr. Gibson is technically denied a permanent immigrant visa because during his youth he applied for and received permission to avoid military service for the United States during World War II. I am certain that the Committee is well aware of the legal aspects of the case, and I simply wish to urge you to give full consideration to Mr. Gibson's very unusual legal position at that time: he was the dependent son of the Vice President of a neutral nation which forbade him to serve in the military of a foreign government on pain of losing his citizenship and risking his father's career. Mr. Gibson's wartime service with the Defense Surplus Corporation and his many years of residence in Washington, D.C. have proven his high character and good faith. His devotion to his principles and his loyalty to the interests of the United States were put to a final test when he officially protested the Peruvian government's actions in expropriating U.S.-owned oil fields without compensation to the owners. Mr. Gibson has become a man without a country because he took this position, and it therefore seems to me that to deny him an immigrant visa because he did not perform military service is not wholly equitably, although strictly legal.

I have personally known and worked in several civic and educational activities with Mr. Gibson over the years, and have the very highest respect for him as a man and a citizen. Therefore, I respectfully urge the Committee to give favorable consideration to H.R. 1553 and allow him to remain in the United States with his family. Thank you very much for this opportunity to express my support for Mr. Gibson's petition.

With my kindest regards,
Sincerely,

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS,
Member of Congress.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H.R. 1553) should be enacted.

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

For the relief of Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Victor Henrique Carlos Gibson may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act and the provisions of section 245(c) of the Act shall be inapplicable in this case: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to waive the provisions of section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

August 2, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on August 2nd:

H.R. 83 ✓ ✓	H.R. 7716 ✓ ✓
H.R. 1553 ✓ ✓	H.R. 9091 ✓ ✓
H.R. 4241 ✓ ✓	S. 409 ✓
H.R. 4723 ✓ ✓	S. 1531 ✓
H.R. 5405 ✓ ✓	S. 1716 ✓
H.R. 7710 ✓ ✓	S. 2073 ✓

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.